

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

(Fifth Session)

(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Re. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 30, 1968/*Sravana* 8,
1890 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

British India Corporation

+

*181. SHRI VISHWANATHA

MENON;

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;

SHRI NAMBIAR;

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 42 per cent of the shares of the British India Corporation are under the control of Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to purchase 9 per cent more of BIC shares to take over complete control of the management;

(c) if not, the reason therefor;

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that Government are not purchasing more shares because of the pressure of the present BIC management; and

(e) if so, whether the reports are correct?

1198(Ai) LSD—2.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY): (a) The President of India owns 22.21 per cent shares in the British India Corporation in addition to the L.I.C. which holds 16.67 per cent and the Unit Trust of India 0.62 per cent of shares.

(b) No proposal to purchase 9 per cent of shares is before the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). There is no basis for any such report.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Question No. 195 also may be answered along with 181.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

British India Corporation

*195. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed to enquire into the charges of embezzlement and fraud against the management of the British India Corporation:

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference;

(c) the names and official designations of the members; and

(d) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH

REDDY): (a) and (d). Several shareholders present at the last annual general meeting wanted clarifications on various different aspects of the working of the woollen Branches and Cooper Allen Unit of the company, sale of shares in sugar companies, perquisites given to Shri B. L. Bajoria circumstances in which some Directors could not sign the audited accounts of the Company, etc. A few shareholders also gave advance notice of the questions they proposed to put at the meeting.

In view of the paucity of time to deal with the questions at the meeting, a Committee was appointed at the meeting to examine the question raised thereat arising out of or concerning the accounts. The Committee is required to submit a report on such questions to the Company Law Board with a copy to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Committee is expected to submit its report as early as possible.

(c) The shareholders resolved to appoint a Committee consisting of the following:

- (1) A nominee of the Textile Commissioner;
- (2) A nominee of L.I.C.;
- (3) A nominee of Company Law Board;
- (4) A nominee of the minority shareholders;
- (5) Shri S. C. Mehta, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta;
- (6) A representative of Bajorias:

The Company Law Board is to perform certain statutory functions under the Companies Act. It would not be proper for a representative of the Board to be associated with a Committee appointed by the shareholders of the Company. The company has been informed of this position.

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: In view of the fact that there are some allegations of mismanagement against the management of the BIC, is it true that the Government appointed directors have categorically

stated that they were not in a position to control the affairs of the BIC?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I should like to make the position clear. There is no such thing as that the appointment of a director was made by the Government. There was an understanding between one of the big shareholders, Bajorias, and the Government . . . (Interruptions.) When the petition was filed before the Allahabad High Court for the appointment of new management, an understanding on the basis of which the directors are appointed with the approval of the Government whenever any director is appointed in this company, this has to be approved by the Government. Therefore, there is no such thing as that the appointment is made by the Government. The directors are appointed with the approval of the Government. There has been a convention for some of the directors to be suggested by Govt. being also a big shareholder. When they are approved by the board or at the annual general meeting, the proposal comes to us for approval. Two directors who were recently suggested are Mr. Himatsingh and Mr. Bilgram. This suggestion was approved by the board and by the annual general meeting also. So, they have been expressing the opinion that the management is not run properly and is suffering a loss.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: May I know if it is a fact that in the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party held on 6th June 68 a demand was made by some members for the dismissal of Mr. Himatsingh from the board of the BIC for having written an insulting letter to Mr. Shri Prakasa, the Chairman and also for acting as an impostor for a Government director? If so, may I know what action has been taken by Government so far?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: No action arises against Mr Himatsingh because that was a letter written by

him to the Chairman and the Government cannot take the responsibility for that letter written by him to the Chairman.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: It is a well-known fact that BIC is being sold brick by brick by Bajorias. The loss of the company last year has reached Rs 150 lakhs because of the maladministration and mismanagement of Bajorias. Government have appointed some Directors. May I know whether these Directors appointed by Government have joined Bajorias and if so whether Government will take steps to remove those Directors and appoint new ones in public interest?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The removal of the Directors is controlled by the provisions of the company law. We can only approach the High Court for the purpose of removing them, after pointing out certain irregularities. We have recently appointed an inspector who has submitted his report. That report is under consideration.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister just now admitted that there is mismanagement and it is suffering a loss. In 1964-65 it made a profit of nearly Rs. 2 crores. In 1965-66 it incurred loss. In 1966-67 also it incurred a loss. The minister also promised in the Rajya Sabha and in this House also to set right the mismanagement of the company and to see that the company makes a profit, Government would take necessary action. We want to know what action Government has taken and also what are the contributions made by this company to the different political parties during the last few years.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already said that one of the actions taken by us was to have the company's records inspected by one of our officers. He has submitted a very voluminous report. We are considering as to what action can be taken on the basis of

that report. Secondly, regarding one of the units i.e., Cooper Allen, which has been giving recurring losses, we are examining whether this unit can be taken over by the defence department. I have already approached the Ministry of Defence to examine this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The Minister said that they are considering the report. We know the report contains serious allegations. Will the Minister make public that report?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that there are some very serious allegations against the BIC, who are indulging in corrupt methods and fraudulent sales transactions and also in view of the fact that the workers' union has submitted a memorandum to the Government to this effect and the Government has also admitted that there is corruption in BIC, why is it that Government have not taken the trouble of holding an independent enquiry into the affairs of BIC and taking action immediately?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That inquiry has been held and the report is before the Government.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Is it a fact that when Bajorias took over BIC the dividend given was 15 per cent to the shareholders and subsequently the concern has been doing so badly that there is an overdraft of more than Rs. 5 crores and some property has been sold away by Bajorias by internal arrangements?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is a fact that the company is now suffering a loss and it has not declared any dividend for the last one or two years.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I also wanted to know whether some property has been sold away by Bajorias by internal arrangements. I want to have a list of such property.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not know what property the hon. Member is referring to. If she is referring to some shares of sugar mills, they have been sold with the approval of the directors of the company.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know, in continuation of the answer given just now, why there is no arrangement between the company and the Government that in case these directors, who have to be appointed with the approval of the Government as he said a little while ago, in their wisdom decide to sell away this company bit by bit as they have done in the case of six sugar mills, in such cases prior approval of Government would be required? Secondly, this Cooper Allen unit and Lal Imli unit are, as we all know, very important suppliers of defence requirements of the country to the Defence Ministry. In view of the fact that this whole valuable asset is being led to rack and ruin and frittered away, keeping in mind our defence requirements, may I know why it is that Government is not taking steps to have these two units completely taken over by the Government?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out that so far as Cooper Allen is concerned, already the matter is pending with the Defence Ministry. It is hoped that the examination of taking it over will be soon finalised by the Defence Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER: How soon?

MR. SPEAKER: As early as possible.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the other units are concerned the matter is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, he has not replied to the first part of my question as to why these directors who have to be approved by the Government are not required to take Government's approval before selling away units for this concern and

they can sell away anything that they like and no approval of Government is required?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not know to what sale the hon. Member is referring to.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am referring to the six sugar mills.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I may just point out that no such thing has happened as sale of sugar mills. The BIC units held certain shares and those shares have been sold by the company on the basis of recommendation and approval by the directors.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: It is a fact that the affairs of BIC have been going from bad to worse and, as the Minister just now said, due to Cooper Allen unit the BIC as such has been suffering a loss. There was an offer from Batas to purchase this Cooper Allen unit. May I know why Government did not see that the management of Cooper Allen was handed over to Batas and the other units like Lal Imli and Dhariwal were saved from this catastrophe of being on the verge of closure. If the affairs of this concern are allowed to continue like this certainly these units which are valuable to the nation will be closed. What were the reasons that the Government was so complacent about this? Secondly, the affairs were not going from bad to worse. It had been suffering a loss and the affairs from the very beginning were very bad. When Government got notice of it that they had to take some action in the matter, may I know why Government did not think it proper to enter into the affairs of the company and allowed it to deteriorate?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is certainly a fact that the company wanted to dispose of Cooper Allen unit to Batas and we did not think that such a transfer would have been in the interest of the company or in the interest of the public. Therefore, we prevented it from

being sold to Batas because this is a very important industrial unit and for defence requirements. It is required and can be run and managed efficiently by the Government. If it had been allowed to go to Batas that would have tended to create further monopoly and, therefore, we did not consider it proper.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think you should allow him to say these things and get away with it. If it is a monopoly, he must prove the monopoly.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह बी० आई० सी० का सारा मामला पोलिटिकल कनसिडरेशन से साल्व हो रहा है। इसमें न तो लेबर का खयाल है और न जनता का। पहले बाजोरिया इस गवर्नमेंट के ब्लू-आईड बाय थे। अब डायरेक्टर के एपायमेंटमेंट पर उनमें लड़ाई हो गई है। मैंने सुना है कि डोनेशन के बारे में कुछ झगड़ा है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी खुद इसमें इन्ट्रस्ट ले रही हैं। मेरे पास 18 जुलाई का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस है जिसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The future of British India Corporation in which the Government and Life Insurance Corporation have together over 40 per cent shares was discussed by the Prime Minister informally with her Cabinet colleagues. Among those who were present at this meeting were Mr. Chavan, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Mr. Frakhruddin Ahmed and Mr. Dinesh Singh. As a result of today's discussion it is likely that Mr. Ahmed may bring forward a Bill on the very first day of Parliament on Monday empowering the Government to take over the administration of BIC."

इसी तरह से दो तीन खबरें और आई हैं, जिनमें कहा गया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर खुद इस को लेना चाहती हैं। पहले सरकार ने बाजोरिया को मुन्दरा के शेयर जबर्दस्ती दिलवाये

क्योंकि वह उसके पेट थे। क्या सरकार कूपर एलेन वगैरह में होने वाले मिसमेंजमेंट को रोकने के लिए, जिस की वजह से लेबर को नुकसान हो रहा है एक हार्ड-पावर्ड कमेटी बनायेगी जो इस सारे मामले में जाये ? क्या सरकार ने किसी स्टेज पर बाजोरिया को यह एशोरेंस दिया था कि अब गवर्नमेंट और ज्यादा शेयर नहीं खरीदेगी ?

श्री फलचहीन भली ग्रहमव : मैं सबसे पहले कुछ एलीगेंशन का जवाब दे देना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि हम किसी पोलिटिकल कनसिडरेशन की वजह से इस मामले को सोच रहे हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। (Interruptions.) न तो डोनेशन की वजह से और न इस वजह से कि उनसे कोई झगड़ा हुआ है गवर्नमेंट ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है या कर रही है। मैं यह भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस मामले को मिनिस्टर के साथ डिसकस करें तो इसमें गलती की क्या बात है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास लेबर से कई रिप्रजेंटेशन आए और वह डिसकस करना चाहती थीं कि इस मामले में क्या हो रहा है और क्या बेहतर सूरत हो सकती है जिससे हम कूपर एलेन यूनिट को ले लें, जो बन्द होने वाला है। (Interruptions.)

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कब ले रहे हैं ?

श्री फलचहीन भली ग्रहमव : ग्रानरेबल मेम्बर ने शायद सुना नहीं कि हम ने कूपर एलेन यूनिट को लेने के लिए डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से कह रखा है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री इस को कनसिडर कर रही है और मुझ उम्मीद है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी इस को ले लेगी।

यह कहा गया है कि हमने बाजोरिया को जबर्दस्ती बी० आई० सी० के शेयर दिलवाए। हमने कभी कोई जबर्दस्ती नहीं की। उन्होंने यह शेयर खरीदे हों तो अपनी मर्जी से खरीदे होंगे। हमारा कोई उससे तात्सुक नहीं है।

श्री कंजर लाज गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मतलब यह था कि क्या आपने बाजोरिया का फिना स्ट्रेज पर अररोरेंम दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट और गेयर नहीं खरोदेंगे ?

श्री फलहदीन अली अहमद : हमने कोई ऐसा अररोरेंम नहीं दिया है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वालिडिटेड फंड आफ इंडिया से भी गेयर खरीदे गये हैं, एल० आई० सो० ने भी खरीदे हैं और प्लिंट ट्रस्ट ने भी गेयर लिए हैं, इसके मतलब हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के भी शेयर्स हैं और घाटा या मुनाफा भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का होगा। यह कम्पनी पहले मुनाफा कर रही थी। तो क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी एजेंसी कायम की है कि जो जाँच कर सके कि पहले कौसे मुनाफा होता था और अब घाटा क्यों हो रहा है और आज तक सरकार को कितना घाटा देना पड़ा है ?

श्री फलहदीन अली अहमद : अभी मैंने मेम्बर के सामने अर्ज किया था कि हमने एक इन्वेक्टर मقرر किया था था उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आई है और उससे हम को नमाम चाले मालूम होंगे। दूसरे कम्पनी ने भी अभी एक रेजॉल्यूशन पास किया है जिसमें एक कमेटी मقرر की गई है जो इन नमाम चीजों के बारे में सोच समझ कर रिपोर्ट हमारे पास पेश करेगी और वह हमारे पास आयेगी तो देखेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहूँगा कि पहले तो बात आपने यह बतायी कि कूपर प्लेन का डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री लेने जा रही है, वह तमिलनाडु है, अच्छा किया है। मगर आपने यह भी कहा कि जो चीनी कारखाने बेचे गए हैं वह हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह सही है या नहीं कि 5 कारखाने 35 लाख में बेचे गए हैं और उसमें से 19 लाख अभी जाने

को हैं और यह बेनामी रीजिस्ट्रेशन है ? यह किस को बेचे गए हैं और यह सब बातें हैं इसमें, मिनिस्ट्रीजमेंट है, चोरी है, लूट है, यह हमारा कहना है इसलिए जैसा गुना जो ने कहा कोई एक कमिशन बिठा कर इनकी जाँच कराएँ कि जो यह 35 लाख में चार पाँच कारखाने बेचे गए हैं जबकि शहर पर डि-कण्ट्रोल को पालिसी है और यह फायदेमन्द हैं तो 35 लाख रुपये में कारखाना बेचना जिसमें लाखों लाख रुपये का फायदा होता हो यह लूट ही है, तो ऐसी हालत में क्या हुआ है यह करेगी कि इस की जाँच हो जिसमें इनका जो सेल हुआ है यह तो पता चले कि यह सेल है या नहीं। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा ही किया है कि बेनामी है तो मिल का अपने हाथ में लिया जाय नहीं तो यह होता है कि जैसे अपने यहाँ मराठी में कहावत है कि रेवड़ा वाले को गंडेरी वाला गवाह मिल जाता है आपने कहा कि डाइरेक्टर लोगों ने उसको कबूल किया अरे कीन डाइरेक्टर है शेर ना हुआ मत के हैं, यह तो नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जाँच कमिशन आग बिठाएँ ?

श्री फलहदीन अली अहमद : मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया और फिर दोहराता हूँ कि कोई कारखाना नहीं बेचा गया है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री राय राय : शेयर्स तो बेचे गए हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री फलहदीन अली अहमद : जवाब तो मुझे। धानरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि 5 कारखाने बेचे गए हैं। मैंने कहा कारखाने नहीं बेचे गए हैं। शहर मिल के शेयर थे बी० आई० सी० के वह उन्होंने बेचे हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The British India Corporation was making a profit of Rs. 2 crores in 1950s. During the last 18 years, it has run into the rut of running into a loss of Rs. 1 crore. I would like to know from the Government when the Government

started participation with this Corporation, what was the financial position of the Corporation at that time and to what extent the Government is responsible for these losses.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is a fact that the B.I.C. suffered a loss in the years 1966 and 1967 of about Rs. 130 lakhs. A year before that, they had suffered a loss of about Rs. 25.9 lakhs. Before that, there was a profit of about Rs. 20 lakhs and in the year 1960 there was a profit of Rs. 133 lakhs. Things have been deteriorating from year to year.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: From the various replies given by the hon. Minister it appears that he feels that the panacea for all the ills is to nationalise, to take over control by Government . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is his view.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I am reminded of the famous *choupayee*

जहाँ जहाँ पड़े सारा के, तहाँ तहाँ हँसे बंटाघार

Wherever this Government has stepped in, it has spoiled everything. May I submit that, after this Mundhra affair, whenever Government started interfering in it, the position has gone from bad to worse. They are imposing persons like Mr. Himatsingh for political favours and now they are saying that for the purpose of nationalisation, for the purpose of avoiding monopolies, they want to give the industry to Defence. This is most objectionable. Does he know what is the definition of monopoly? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He may put his question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: My question is whether the Government will consider that, in order to see that this industry runs profitably, Government will stop interfering with it and will handover the management so that they can have a free play without any control. (Interruptions).

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Most of the thing that the hon. Member has stated is a matter of opinion. But I may point out that the management was with this company and we did not interfere with the management and even then it suffered a loss.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The Minister was pleased to say that the Government did not appoint Directors. Is it or is it not fact that the Company sent a list of Directors, but the list was set aside and Mr. S. K. Dutta sent a telegram to Shri Sri Prakasa to take two gentlemen as Directors on the Board and troubles began after the imposition. . . . (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Who are those two?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I think, Mr. Himatsingh and Mr. Bilgrami. Two telegrams were given on 9th and 12th September. The list sent by the Company was set aside and these two names were given by the Government and they had to be adopted. As he said, they are the true advisers. Troubles began after this imposition. Most of the loss is due to the mismanagement of Cooper Allen. When once the Company wanted to sell it away to Bata, Government took objection that Bata was a big company and it would develop into a monopoly. It is good that it is thinking of taking over. Is it not a fact that Government appointed their own Directors under the Clause in the agreement 'subject to approval'? In fact, it is not a question of approval but imposition.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already explained the position that Government does not appoint; Government only approves. The hon. Member must also realise that the President of India holds shares. It is open to any shareholder to suggest names. If those names are suggested to the Board by a shareholder and they are sent by the Board to Government for

approval, there is nothing wrong in it. It is wrong to say that only because of Cooper Allen there has been a loss. I may point out that last year the loss was Rs. 130 lakhs and if we exclude the loss of Rs. 50 lakhs on account of Cooper Allen, even then there is a loss of Rs. 80 lakhs in the woollen mills.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Still there are a number of hon. members. Already half an hour has been spent on this. I see even senior members like Mr. Banerjee and Shrimati Tarkeswari Sinha getting up. So many of them are there and everybody says, only one question. Now, we should go to the next Question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is your prerogative, Sir. If more questions can be taken up during the Question Hour, it will be all the more desirable.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We who actually come from that place have not been allowed to put questions. But Members coming from Bombay and Calcutta have been allowed to put questions. Kanpur and Calcutta are miles apart.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Sick Textile Mills

*182. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that in all cases where sick textile mills are proposed to be taken over by the Textile Corporation, State Governments will have to participate to the extent of 50 per cent by setting up Subsidiary Textile Corporations to run such Mills:

(b) whether Government also propose to give financial assistance to the old mills for modernisation and replacement of old spindles and looms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when these proposals are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Member's presumption reflects the Central Governments thinking on the subject.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The National Textile Corporation, established recently, will help modernisation of mills already taken over, or to be taken over in future, by Government.

Other mills can also receive financial assistance for modernisation from the Institutional Financing Agencies,

The bank rate was recently lowered by half per cent.

The Industrial Development Bank of India has evolved a scheme for the supply of textile machinery to mills for rehabilitation and modernisation on deferred payment and the period of deferred payment is extended upto 7 years in suitable cases. Relaxation in rediscounting facility has also been allowed.

A Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India has examined the question of relaxation of credit limits and margins on loans by commercial banks to textile mills to provide for additional finance for modernisation and working capital. On the basis of its interim report, the Reserve Bank has issued instructions to the scheduled banks. The final report of the group has also received very recently and is under examination.

श्री यश बल शर्मा : वास्तव में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीमार मिलों का सवाल बीमार-सरकार के पास कोड़ में खुजली की स्थिति जैसी बन गया है। बहुत देर से यह सवाल उलझा हुआ है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इन बीमार मिलों के बारे में क्या नीति है ? क्या सरकार इन बीमार मिलों को उनके मालिकों के पास रहते हुए भी उनके बीच की जो खराबियाँ हैं—चाहे मशीन की भी है या कच्चे माल की कमी है—इन सारी कमियों को दूर करके उन को तन्दुरुस्त बनाना चाहती है अथवा इन को फिर अपने काबू में लाना चाहती है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रथम सवाल कई मर्तबा इस सदन के सामने आया है और मैं समझता था कि माननीय सदस्य इस को अच्छी तरह से समझ गये हैं, परन्तु उनके बावजूद भी उन्होंने यह सवाल पूछा है, इसलिये मैं यह अज करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि जो मिलें चल नहीं सकती हैं, उन को अपने हाथ में ले। सरकार सिर्फ उन्हीं मिलों को लेने के लिये सोचेगी जिनमें या तो कुछ तब-कीलियाँ करने से या कुछ और रुपया डालने से सुचारु रूप से चल सकती हैं, जहाँ तक बाकी मिलों को सवाल है, इस सदन में कई मर्तबा यह सवाल चुकी है, यह हमारा पुराना उद्योग है, बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है, बहुत दिनों से इसमें कोई मोडर्नाइजेशन न होने की वजह से इसकी हालत काफी गिर गई है, इस लिये पूरे उद्योग को चलाने का सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

श्री यशबल शर्मा : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि सरकार उन मिलों को, जिनकी तन्दुरुस्ती की कोई आस बनती है, सिर्फ उन को लेने के बारे में सोचेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कुछ मिलें पहले ली हैं,

जैसे बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स है, इस का चार साल से अभी तक कोई हिसाब नहीं आया है, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इन को बचाने की आशा में ये सरकार के पास जाकर बिल्कुल ही खत्म हो जायें। सरकार की पब्लिक अण्डर टैकिंग की आज जो हालत है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मिलों की तन्दुरुस्ती के लिये, यानी इन के मॉडर्नाइजेशन को ठीक करने के लिये, मशीनरी ठीक करने के लिये, मजदूरों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये, उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या नया कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक उन मिलों का सम्बन्ध है, जो चलाने के लिये सरकार के कब्जे में हैं, माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि वे पहले से ही नहीं चल रही थीं, इसी लिये जरूरत पड़ी कि सरकार उनको अपने कब्जे में ले। अगर वे ठीक तरह से चलती होतीं तो उनको लेने का सवाल ही नहीं था, श्रमिकों के हित में हमने इन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में लिया और अभी भी हम यही कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ये फायदे में चलें। इसमें से कुछ फायदे में चलती हैं और कुछ नुकसान में हैं। सी वजह से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आवश्यकता पड़ी कि हम एक नया एक्ट बना कर इन मिलों को पूरी तरह से लेने की बात सोचें, जिससे कि इन के मॉडर्नाइजेशन के लिये हमें जो कुछ करना है, वह कर सकें ताकि ये फायदे में चलें।

श्री मु० अ० शां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी काटन मिल्स बन्द पड़ी हैं, जो मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं क्या उनको नये कारपोरेशन के दायरे में लाया जायगा ? जो टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बना है, उस पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा, क्या इस कारपोरेशन का अब तक कोई चेयरमैन मुकर्रर किया गया है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक टैक्स टाइल कारपोरेशन के खर्च का सवाल है—सरकार को कितनी मिलें लेनी पड़ती हैं, उस पर निर्भर करता है, हमारा अनुमान है कि इसमें फिलहाल 5 से 10 करोड़ रुपये तक की आवश्यकता होगी। इसके चेयरमैन के बारे में हमने एक दो लोगों के बारे में सोचा था, उनमें कुछ कठिनाइयां थीं। हम आशा करते हैं कि चार-पांच या दस दिन में जैसे ही नया हो जाएगा हम एक महानुभाव का नाम बता सकेंगे। जहां तक बन्द मिलों की समस्या का सवाल है—लगभग 55 मिलें बन्द हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में दो काटन मिलें हैं—कुछ सालों में गया की काटन मिल बन्द है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गया की काटन मिल को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है या नहीं। दूसरे फुलवाड़ी शरीफ की काटन मिल में पिछले 10 सालों से बगबर घाटा होता आ रहा है, वह मील ठीक से चले उसमें मजदूर भी रहें तथा कपड़ा उद्योग भी बढ़े—इस दृष्टि से मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि उस मिल को सरकार की तरफ से कितनी मदद दी गई है तथा आगे उस कारखाने को ठीक से चलाने के लिये सरकार की ओर से कोई मदद देने के बारे में विचार हो रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मुझे हमके बारे में देखना होगा।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसी इन्डिविजुअल मिल के बारे में नहीं पूछना चाहती हूं—मारे देश के करीब 79-80 मिलें बन्द हैं, चाहे वे लिक्वीडेशन में आ रही हैं या किसी भी कारण से बन्द हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश के लिये एक समस्या बन गई है और इन के बन्द होने की वजह से डेढ़-लाख मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं। पिछले सालों में जब से फ्राइसेज पैदा हुआ है, हम इन मिलों को लेकर चला सकते थे, जो लिक्वीडेशन में चली

गई थीं, उनके लिये ग्रथाराइज्ड कन्ट्रोलर एंवाइन्ट कर सकते थे। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि अब से मिलें बन्द हुई हैं, सरकार ने उसके बाद में क्या किया, कितनी मिलें चालू हुईं ? आपने कहा कि कारपोरेशन बन रही है—वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन इमिडियेटली आप क्या करने आ रहे हैं, कितने मजदूरों को काम मिलेगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इन की मजदूरों को पिछले दिनों बेरोजगारी मिले हैं उनके बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The reply need not be so long.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सवाल इतना लम्बा है कि थोड़े से शब्दों में जवाब देने की कोशिश करने में कहीं गलतफहमी न पैदा हो जाय। मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि यह बहुत बुरा मामला है, यह आगे का मामला नहीं है, न माल या दो माल में पैदा हुआ है, अब से टैक्मटाइल मिलें चली हैं, तब से उनमें म इन्डिजेशन नहीं हुआ है...

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मजदूरों के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल मैंने सुना है, जितना बड़ा सवाल है, जवाब देना उतनी आसान नहीं है। मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि इन बात की पूरी कोशिश की जायगी कि किसी तरह से यह उद्योग फिर से अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अब से काम शुरू होगा, कितनी मिलें चलेगी, मजदूरों को अब से काम मिलेगा, क्या उनको कोई कम्पेंसेशन एलाउन्स देना चाहते हैं—क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: While replying to Shri Yajna Datt Sharma's question, the hon. Minister of Commerce had expressed the hope that we on this side of the House would understand the problem. Things would

have been better if he himself had understood the problem because the magic wand on which he relied too much, namely the National Textile Corporation, for which a Bill was passed here last year, has so far not taken up one single mill and has not done anything at all. The small palliatives that he has allowed to the industry like giving some rebate to the handlooms and other things possibly give some more time to the Commerce Minister to educate himself on the magnitude of the problem but do not solve the problem. The point is that the stocks with the Mills have to come down, the mills have to become viable and the sales have to go up. In the present economic circumstances the sales can only go up if the prices of textile products come down to the level of the purses of the people. Because of the high imposition of excise duty which runs to 22 per cent of the cost, the sales cannot go up. May I ask the hon. Minister what positive steps he is taking in the next two or three months to make the mills viable, to bring the cost down and to see that the sales go up?

SHRI RANGA: Bring down the excise duty.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The process of education is not a simple one, and I do not know how long it will take for the hon. Member to educate himself about the problems of the industry. For his very brief information, despite the earlier effort he might have made to educate himself, perhaps a simple statement I may make would help him to understand the problem better. He will understand it if I say very briefly that the ratio of capital to borrowings went up from 1:1:39 in 1960-61 to 1:2:323 in 1965-66. Here is one reason for the difficulty of the textile mills.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Since price decontrol of cotton was done last year and also in view of the fact that this year the cotton crop is a bumper crop and

also taking account of the fact that there is a glut in the textile mills and they are not in a position to buy more cotton for manufacturing cloth, what do Government propose to do so that the cotton growers are not faced with a serious setback as a result of the mills not buying cotton resulting in their likely switching over to some other crop?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not think there is any glut in the textile section of the industry. There has been some difficulty in the yarn industry in South India. Exports have been good this year and if the industrialists would make an effort to increase their export earnings, it will do good to the industry.

Regarding the price of cotton and encouragement to farmers, I do not think there will be any difficulty in selling the cotton that will come in the next year.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Regarding some of the textile mills which were closed, some inquiry committees were appointed. One of such mills was in Kanpur known as the New Victoria Mills. When Shri Dinesh Singh visited Kanpur in June, this was represented to him that nearly 4,000 workers are just rotting in the streets facing starvation. Now that the report has been completed and submitted to Government, when is this mill likely to be taken over and started by Government?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We are in consultation with the State Government to restart this mill at least partially as soon as possible. These discussions are going on with that Government and we hope to restart it at least partially very soon.

श्री सखुल गनी दार : क्या बजीर साहब के इन्त में है कि सरकार ने जितने कारपोरेशन बनाए उनके आफिसर्स पर यूनियन पब्लिक रिलेशन कमीशन की मोहर

नहीं लगती और क्या आपने जो यह कारपोरेशन बनाया है इसके आफिसर्स भी कमीशन के परब्यूस बाहर रहेंगे या कमीशन जिन आदमियों को भेजेंगे वे रहे जायेंगे ताकि मिल वालों और मजदूरों की समस्याओं का हल निकल सके ?

[किया وزیر صاحب کے علم میں ہے کہ سکار نے جتنے کارپوریشن بنائے ان کے افسروں پر یونین ہولڈنگ سروس کمیشن کی مہر نہیں لگتی] کیا آپ نے جو یہ کارپوریشن بنایا ہے اس کے افسر بھی کمیشن کے پربھوس باہر رہیں گے یا کمیشن جن آدمیوں کو بھیجیں گے وہ رکھے جائیں گے تاکہ مل والوں اور مزدوروں کی مسامیوں کا حل نکل سکے -]

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मजदूरों की समस्याओं के बारे में हमने इस कारपोरेशन में विशेष ध्यान रखा है और जब इसका एलान, मैं आशा करता हूँ बहुत शीघ्र होगा तो माननीय सदस्य को मैं समझता हूँ इतमीनान होगा। हमने मजदूरों का खयाल रखा है।

श्री अब्दुस गनी वार : मेरा कहना यह था कि सरकार जिन आदमियों को यूनियन पब्लिक सविस कमीशन के जरिए एकमोडेट नहीं करा सकती है उनको कारपोरेशन में रखती है। इसलिए मैंने पूछा था कि जो आपने कारपोरेशन बनाया है क्या उसमें कमीशन की मार्फत आफिसर रखे जायेंगे या जैसे आप चाहेंगे वैसे रखे जायेंगे ?

[سہارا کہنا یہ تھا کہ سکار جن آدمیوں کو یونین ہولڈنگ سروس کمیشن کے ذریعے اکمومڈٹ نہیں کرا سکتی ہے ان کو کارپوریشن میں رکھتی ہے۔ اس لئے میں نے پوچھا تھا کہ جو

آپ نے کارپوریشن بنایا ہے کیا اس میں کمیشن کی معرفت افسر رکھے جائیں گے یا جیسے آپ چاہیں گے ویسے رکھے جائیں گے -]

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जैसे मैं चाहूंगा वैसे सबाल नहीं है बल्कि कारपोरेशन के लिए जैसे नियम हैं वे इस पर भी लागू होंगे।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know when this [Textile Corporation] will start functioning? What is the criterion for taking over of mills, and will preference be given to those mills which are situated in small towns, as their economy is vitally affected by unemployment?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We hope, as I have stated, that very soon, within a fortnight or so the Textile Corporation will be functioning.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि इस समय स्टाक में कोई माल नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष स्टाक में कितनी गांठें थीं और कितनी गांठें इस साल हैं। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिन मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेती है और फिर वहां पर अपने अफसर रखती है वह अफसर कलक्टर होता है जिसको कि व्यावसायिक ज्ञान नहीं होता है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार इस तरह की मिलों में उनके मजदूरों को भी मालिक घोषित करेगी ताकि उनका भी मुनाफे के अन्दर हिस्सा हो, क्या इस तरह की घोषणा सरकार करने जा रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : घोषणा तो नहीं करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम हो सके तो मैं उसे बहुत पसन्द करूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह उत्तर नहीं आया कि पिछले साल स्टाक में कितनी गांठें थीं और इस साल कितनी गांठें हैं ?

Production of Iron Ore

*184. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of iron ore during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the quantity of iron ore exported during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(c) whether the targets of exports during these years were achieved; and

(d) the targets of production and exports during 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The total production was as under:—

1966-67 262.89 lakh tonnes

1967-68 259.29 lakh tonnes

(b) and (c). 132 lakh tonnes and 142 lakh tonnes of iron ore were exported during 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively as against the target of 142 lakh tonnes and 146 lakh tonnes respectively.

(d) The exports during 1968-69 have been forecast at 158 lakh tonnes. The requirement of the indigenous steel industry during 1968-69 is estimated at 146 lakh tonnes. The total production target will therefore be of the order of 304 lakh tonnes for 1968-69.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक है कि 64-65 की रिपोर्ट में, उसके पेज 11 पर लिखा हुआ है कि 70-71 में 2 करोड़ 50 लाख टन आयरन ओर पैदा किया जायेगा और जो उनका यह टारगेट था जिसका उन्होंने वादा किया है क्या उसके मुताबिक वह टारगेट पूरा हो जायेगा? अगर

नहीं होगा तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसके जिम्मेदार कौन हैं ? और क्या यह भी सही है कि 66-67 तक कम्पनी को 2 करोड़ 95 लाख का घाटा हुआ है ? यदि हाँ, तो उसके बड़े बड़े कारण क्या हैं ?

इस्यस्त, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक घाटे का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य का इशारा किरीवरन आइरन और प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ है। जहाँ तक किरीवरन आइरन और प्रोजेक्ट का ताल्लुक है उसमें घाटे के मुस्तलिफ कारण हैं। उसमें एक तो यह है कि विशाखापटनम में आइरन और मेकेनिकल हैडलिग प्लान्ट की जरूरत थी जो कि नहीं लग सका जिसकी वजह से उतना एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो सका। जो कमी हुई उसका एक कारण यह भी था कि लम्प और एण्ड माइन्स का जो रेशियो 60-40 होने की आशा थी वह रेशियो नहीं रहा। और भी कारण थे जिनके कारण कारखाना पूरी तरह से काम नहीं कर सका। इसके अलावा घाटे के और भी कारण हैं। इसकी अपरेटिंग कास्ट और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कास्ट जो है उसके हिसाब से इसको 56.94 रु० में बेचते हैं जबकि इसका टोटल खर्चा 67.84 रु० आता है इस तरह करीब 10 रुपया पर टन का लास होता है। जहाँ तक प्रोडक्शन का ताल्लुक है, प्रोडक्शन में भी कमी हो जाने के कई वज्रात हैं। जो टारगेट्स एक्सपेक्टेड थे वह मीटीरियलाइज नहीं हुए। जहाँ तक एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है, उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आइरन और की जो प्रोडक्शन कास्ट है वह 16.48 है जबकि प्राइवेट पार्टीज 16 रुपए में गवर्नमेंट को बेचती हैं और 16 रुपए में भी बेचकर मुनाफा कमाती हैं लेकिन सरकार 16.48 में भी बेचकर 2 करोड़ 95 लाख रुपए का

घाटा उठाती है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि एन० एम० डी० सी० के दो कारपोरेशन बनाए जायें जिनमें से एक तो एक्सपोर्ट का काम करे और दूसरी माइन्स पर कंट्रोल करे ताकि घोटालों का पता लग सके कि वे माइन्स के अन्दर हैं या एन० एम० डी० सी० में हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक किरिबर्न आयरन ओर का सवाल है उसकी प्रापर्टिंग कास्ट 10 रु० 11 पैसे हैं और इस प्रकार से उसमें कोई घाटा नहीं है लेकिन 28 रु० रेलवे फ्रंट देना पड़ता है क्योंकि लांग लीड है और उसके अलावा 2.17 इन्टरेस्ट लगता है, 1.50 रायल्टी और सेस है। किरिबुरु ओर का डेप्रोसियेशन चार्ज 3 रुपये 91 पैसे है। पोर्ट चार्ज 9 रुपये हैं और एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी 10 रुपये 50 पैसे है...

श्री प्रेम चन्द शर्मा : 10 रुपये 50 पैसे तो कुछ नहीं है। उनकी किताब में 16 रुपये 48 पैसे लिखा है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am giving the latest figures.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: In reply to previous questions, the hon. Minister said that the Government was going to enquire into the loss of export of iron ore from India, and to take steps to achieve the 1970-71 target of export of iron ore. The Geological Survey had reported that Rs. 100 crores worth of iron was available in the Calicut coastal area. May I know whether the Government will contact foreign countries and explore the possibility of the export of iron ore?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is true that in the Kozhikode area of Kerala, the Geological survey of India have estimated the deposits to the tune of 330 million tons. These are magnetite ores, with 30—35 per cent ferrous content. We are experimenting with

this type of ore in Godramukh area in Mysore and if it is proved feasible technically and economically, we shall embark upon this project also.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1966-67 और 67-68 में जो कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात हुआ वह कितना हुआ और उससे कितना फीरेन एक्सचेंज भारत को मिला ? कन्ट्रीवाइज कितना कच्चा माल किस किस मुल्क में एक्सपोर्ट किया गया और उससे कितना फीरेन एक्सचेंज आया ? साथ ही यह जो आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट किया गया है वह किन टर्म्स और शरायत पर किया गया है ? कन्ट्रीवाइज ब्रैंक अप मन्वा जी बतलायें।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आयरन ओर दो तरीके से एक्सपोर्ट होता है। एक तो यह एम० एम० टी० सी० के जरिए होता है दूसरे प्राइवेटली गोम्रा माइन्स के जरिए होता है। लेकिन यह आयरन एक्सपोर्ट का कन्ट्रीवाइज ब्रैंक अप इस वक्त मेरे पास मौजूद नहीं है और इसके लिए अलग से अगर माननीय सदस्य सवाल करेंगे तो उन्हें इसकी जानकारी मैं दे दूंगा।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : यहां पर मन्त्री महोदय को तैयार होकर आना चाहिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिना तैयारी के डम तरह आने से क्या फायदा है ? वे बेकार के मन्त्री हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शर्मा।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Every country of the world does what is called perspective planning as to how long the iron ore deposits with them would last and plans the export of ore on that basis. May I know if our country has done anything about that kind of planning to know how long the iron ore deposits in India would last and keep our steel mills going?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The total proved deposits of iron ore are over 1100 million tonnes. The unproved reserves are stated to be in terms of thousands of millions of tons, so that we have got enough to export as well as meet the indigenous demands.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sometime ago the Minister said in reply to a question that in Kudaraimukha in Mysore State, where there is a very big deposit of iron ore, some experimental survey was being conducted with the help of foreign collaboration. May I know when the stage of experiment would be over and when Government would take concrete steps to export iron ore from there?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Kudaraimukha iron ore project is concerned, it is true that there are deposits to the tune of 600 million tonnes. We are negotiating with Marconi and three Japanese firms for conducting pilot tests. These tests are likely to take 18 months, because it involves a lot of technical data to be collected.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know whether the export of iron ore is more competitive than the export of steel and pig iron and if not, what is the programme of the Government to see that the export of iron ore is reduced and export of steel and pig iron is increased gradually?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I said, we have got such vast resources of iron ore that we can produce iron ore and we can also produce more steel. There is ample scope for export of iron ore and from this point of view, the export of iron ore will have to be augmented rather than reduced.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The main impediment in fulfilling our export quota of iron ore and further boosting it is the transport bottleneck. The Paradip port was primarily constructed for the export of iron ore to Japan. In view of the transport bottleneck, may I

know if the Government is considering the rail link between Cuttack and Paradip and from Talcher to Barsua?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think this Minister can answer that.

SHRI P. K. DEO: They should put pressure on the Railway Ministry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We are slowly losing the international market with regard to export of iron ore primarily because the cost of production is going up. It is accentuated by the fact that the royalty varies from State to State. May I know whether Government have examined all these factors? If so, what steps are they taking to see that the cost of production is brought down to increase the export potential?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The question of administering royalty on the basis of tonnage is under the active consideration of Government. The rates of royalty are not different in different States. Regarding cost of production, as far as Kiriburu and Bailadilla projects are concerned, when they reach the maximum production, the cost of production will come down. But the railway freight and other duties have also to be taken into consideration.

Industrial Units in West Bengal

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*185. **SHRI BENI SHANKER**

SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 118 industrial units have been closed down in West Bengal in 1967-68;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the causes of their closure; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to enable them to start functioning again?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) During the calendar year 1967, 102 industrial units were closed, of which 41 re-opened in the same year and 36 were permanently closed and in respect of 25, closure continued upto 30.6.1968. For the period from January 1968 to June, 1968, 68 industrial units were closed, of which 8 have re-opened in 1968, 23 were permanently closed and in respect of 37, closure continued upto 30-6-68. These figures depict the position as on 30.6.68

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to reply to the Unstarred Question No. 112 answered in this House on the 15th July, 1968 by my colleague, the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation. The Committee that has been constituted is continuing its work.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय बंगाल में संयुक्त मोर्चे का शासन था उस समय कहा जाता था कि उनका घेराव आदि नीति के कारण वहां की फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हो गयी थीं लेकिन अब तो वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन है जिसे एक प्रकार से कांग्रेस का शासन ही माना जायगा। वहां अब भी जो फैक्ट्रियां बन्द पड़ी हैं उनको क्यों चालू नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सवबाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद) : जिस भेदे साथी लेबर मिनिस्टर ने बंगाल में कहा, किन किन वजहों से यह फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हुई हैं इसकी जांच के लिये एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई है। उसकी रिपोर्ट जुलाई के आखीर में आयेगी। उसके बाद हम देखेंगे कि क्या कार्रवाई करके इन फैक्ट्रियों को खुलवाया जा सकता है। आया यह फैक्ट्रियां रुपया न होने की वजह से बन्द हुई हैं या इण्डस्ट्रियल

डिस्प्यूट्स की वजह से बन्द हुई हैं या रिसेशन की वजह से बन्द हुई हैं, इसका पता रिपोर्ट से चलेगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड

183. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या इस्पात खान, तथा धातु मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड का काम कब शुरू हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) उस योजना को अन्तिम रूप कब दिया गया था और अब तक इसके पूर्ण न होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या भारत एल्युमिनियम की योजना आरम्भ करने के समय से गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई एल्युमिनियम कारखाना आरम्भ किया गया है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड को जो सुविधायें दी जानी थीं, वे सुविधायें अन्य एल्युमिनियम कारखानों को दी गई हैं; और

(ङ) भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा शुरू की गई योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क), (ख) और (ङ). भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का उद्यम है, 27 नवम्बर, 1965, को स्थापित की गई थी। इसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की दो नई प्रायोजनाओं

अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा एल्यूमीनियम प्रायोजना तथा महाराष्ट्र में कोयना एल्यूमीनियम प्रायोजना की क्रियान्विति का कार्य सौंपा गया है। कोरबा प्रायोजना की पहली प्रावस्था, अर्थात् एल्यूमीना सन्यन्त्र, को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और स्थान पर कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। कोरबा योजना के बाकी भागों अर्थात् एल्यूमीनियम प्रदावक और संरचना सुविधाओं तथा एकिकृत कोयना प्रायोजना के विषय में परामर्शदाता प्रबन्धों के लिये क्रमशः सोवियत तथा हंगरी की पार्टियों के साथ बातचीत प्रगति पर है।

(ग) भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी की स्थापना के समय से किसी नई गैर-सरकारी एल्यूमीनियम फैक्टरी ने उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Late Running of Trains

*186. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that instead of trains becoming more and more punctual, late running has become more frequent irrespective of the fact that running times of the trains have been extended considerably since 1947;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the remedial steps which are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) It is not correct that late running of trains has become more frequent since 1947. Except in a few cases, it is also not correct that running time of trains has been extended considerably since 1947.

In fact, the overall running time of quite a few Mail/Express trains has been reduced as compared to 1947.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Every effort is being made to further improve the running of passenger carrying trains to the maximum extent possible by eliminating all avoidable causes of detentions and late running.

Talcher Industrial Complex

*187. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a statement made by Orissa's Home and Industry Minister, Shri Harihar Patel, in Bombay that the Orissa Government is perplexed at the Union Government's delay in sanctioning the Talcher Industrial complex in the State;

(b) whether all formalities in regard to the sanctioning of the project have already been completed by Government; and

(c) if so, what is the difficulty in Government giving final clearance to the State Government which would help industrialisation of the State and provide employment opportunities to numerous people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The exact statement made by the Orissa's Home and Industries Minister in Bombay is not available with the Orissa Government. The State Government have, however, informed that reports to this effect appeared in local press in May, 1968.

(b) and (c). Since the project envisages the employment of new techniques and processes, Orissa Government have been informed that some

further tests should be got made through a competent and reliable agency for which purpose the Central Government would be prepared to consider the question of sanction of funds. Planning Commission has also been requested to examine afresh whether it could be fitted into the new Fourth Plan.

Blast Furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant

- *188. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in the "Engineering Times" dated the 1st May, 1968 about the heavy expenditure incurred during the inauguration by the Prime Minister of blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the contents of the articles are true;

(c) whether Government have investigated the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Prime Minister had visited Bokaro on the 6th April, 1968 for laying the foundation of the first Blast furnace. The report in the "Engineering Times" of the 1st May, 1968 on the nature and scale of the expenditure incurred on this occasion is a gross exaggeration of the facts. It has been ascertained that the total expenditure incurred by Bokaro

Steel Limited on the ceremony, including the expenditure on lunch and other entertainment and the arrangements for the visit of press representatives for publicity, amounted to about Rs. 27,000 as against the figure of Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs mentioned in the article. In the circumstances Government have not considered it necessary to make any investigation into the matter.

Price of Steel

- *189. SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of Iron and Steel Advisory Council have recommended an increase in the price of the steel;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether this will affect the prices of other commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) and (b). In the third meeting of the Standing Committee of the Iron and Steel Advisory Council held on May 24, 1968, there was a broad consensus of opinion that keeping the market conditions in view and the increase in the cost of production during the last two or three years owing to increases in the prices of coal, the rate of railway freight, of excise duty, of sales tax, of wages and dearness allowance, and of royalty etc, there is a case for some increase in the prices of iron and steel.

(c) It is not possible to exactly assess its effect on the prices of other commodities as it will depend upon various other factors such as the extent to which the incidence of the increased cost of production has been shifted from industries to consumers, the increase in productivity, the demand for their products, the market conditions, the substitution of steel by other raw materials etc.

Allotment of Steel for fabrication of Drums and Barrels

*190. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9903 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it was possible for the original licensed fabricators to meet the increased requirement of oil barrels;

(b) whether steel sheets were ever allotted to these original licensed fabricators even on one full shift basis of their licensed capacities before assessing their capacities; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not allotting steel sheets to these units on two shifts basis?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Reference is invited to reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1852 on the 27-2-1968 and Unstarred Question No. 2848 on the 5-3-1968, wherein it has been explained that the needed supply rate of 4,700 tonnes per month for the petroleum industry and other consumers could not be effected unless the existing capacities were revised upward or new capacities created. The total assessed capacity at that time of the oil barrel industry was about 3,000 tonnes per month.

(b) and (c). The allocation of steel sheets to this industry has all along been made on the basis of single shift assessed capacities only.

Strike by Railway Firemen

*191. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI S. R. RANE:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
SHRI D. B. RAJU:
SHRI J. H. PATEL:
SHRI G. S. REDDI:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA: RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several trains had to be cancelled on the Southern and South Central Railways as a result of the strike by firemen in the first week of July;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike and the steps taken to end the strike; and

(c) the number of trains affected and the estimated loss during the strike?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes Sir; due to the absence of a large number of firemen, train services, both passenger and goods, on certain divisions on these two Railways were affected.

(b) The reasons for this absence were reported to be non-redressal of the grievances of the Firemen. It is reported that the agitation was called

off by the Firemen in pursuance of a decision taken by their Joint action committee, on 18-7-68.

(c) As regards the number of trains affected, a statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1511|68.]

Regarding estimated loss, the same is being worked out by the zonal Railways. It has, however, been tentatively estimated that the same is of the order of Rs. 163 lakhs.

स्कूटरों का निर्माण

- *192 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशर्षार शास्त्री :
 श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :
 श्री अब्दुल गनी दार :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में स्कूटरों के उत्पादन के बारे में आगे कोई प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या कुछ और नई कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस देने की योजना पर भी विचार हो रहा है; और

(ग) स्कूटर उत्पादन क्षमता को कब तक बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलचूहीन श्री अहमद) : (क) स्कूटरों का उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। 1966 में इनकी उत्पादन संख्या 20,971, 1967 में 30,296 तथा 1968 के पहले छः महीनों में 17,539 थी।

(ख) स्कूटरों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने उपयुक्त

लाभप्रद क्षमता के एक और कारखाने को लाइसेंस देने का निश्चय किया है। प्राप्त हुई लगभग 190 योजनाओं में से जिन तीन पार्टियों की योजना सबसे अधिक अच्छी समझी गई उनसे विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है। परियोजना रिपोर्टों की जांच करने के पश्चात् सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त योजना को लाइसेंस देने के लिए छांटा जायेगा। आशा है कि यह प्रक्रिया लगभग इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

(ग) नये कारखाने में लाइसेंस दिये जाने के पश्चात् लगभग दो वर्षों में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती है।

Indianisation of Staff

*193. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreign firms are reluctant to Indianise their senior staff;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) In view of the progressive increase in the per-centage of Indians—from 7.9 per cent in 1947 to 90.5 per cent in 1967—employed by the foreign owned/controlled firms in the superior positions carrying total monthly emoluments of Rs. 1000 and above, it will appear that the foreign firms are taking steps to indianise their senior staff.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Pharmaceuticals by S.T.C.

*194. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pharmaceuticals worth Rs. 1.50 crores were imported by the State Trading Corporation during the year 1965-66;

(b) whether the goods worth Rs. 80 lakhs were found to be useless;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(d) the result of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) S.T.C. imported pharmaceuticals worth Rs. 1.16 crores during the two years 1965-67. Imports during 1965-66 were of the order of Rs. 28 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**गैर-सरकारी सेवकों के लिये स्थानों का
आरक्षण**

*196. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों के साथ यात्रा करने वाले गैर-सरकारी सेवकों के लिए आरक्षित स्थानों के अभाव में यात्री प्रायः उन्हें पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में बिठा लेते हैं अथवा यदि वे किसी दूर के डिब्बे में बैठते हैं तो यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उनके लिये स्थानों का आरक्षण करने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों के परिचारों के लिए तीसरे दर्जे के कक्ष में सीमित संख्या में कुछ सीटें निर्धारित की जाती हैं। परिचारों का कक्ष पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों के यथासम्भव पास रहता है। यदि पहले दर्जे के यात्री अपने परिचारों को पहले दर्जे में बिठाकर ले जाते हुए पाये जायें, तो परिचारों को निचले दर्जे के टिकट पर ऊँचे दर्जे में यात्रा करने का परिणाम भुगतना पड़ेगा। जनता के आरक्षण के लिए गाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे की जो सीटें/शायिकाएँ उपलब्ध रहती हैं, सामान्य नियमों के अन्तर्गत वे परिचारों के लिए भी आरक्षित की जा सकती हैं। पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए पहले दर्जे की गलियारापदार डिब्बों में रेलवे के परिचर रखे जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). मवाल नहीं उठता।

Uneconomic Railway Lines

*197. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all State Governments except Madhya Pradesh, who had been addressed by the Railway Board on the closure of certain uneconomic lines in their region, have opposed the move; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) References in regard to closure of fourteen uneconomic lines were made to the eight State Governments concerned. Replies have so far been received from seven State Governments in respect of ten of them. Except for the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the States have opposed closure of these lines.

(b) The matter is being further examined.

Unutilised Capacity of Steel Mills

*198. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total unutilised capacity in all the Steel Mills in the public sector during the year 1967-68;

(b) has the position improved during this year and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to utilise this capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The total unutilised capacity for ingot production in the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. was about 30 per cent.

(b) Although the actual utilisation of this capacity has not improved during the period April-June, 1968, an improvement is expected in the coming months on account of likely rise in domestic demand and prospects of increased exports.

(c) Full utilisation of capacity depends on a number of factors like level of internal demand, export orders, undisturbed industrial relations, removal of technical deficiencies and other bottlenecks. Besides taking steps to push up their sales in India and abroad, Hindustan Steel Limited have taken up an organised programme of maintenance, provision of balancing facilities and technological improvements so as to utilise capacity more effectively, and also diversify their production to the extent possible.

C.A.C.O.

*199. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the donations amounting to Rs. 39.66 lakhs distributed by C.A.C.O. on the eve of the Elections were in the nature of political gifts or expenses incurred to advance the cause of the Cement Industry;

(b) whether the recipients of CACO money did approach his Ministry in any manner to advance the cause of CACO by continuing de-control;

(c) if so, the names of the recipients who did so;

(d) whether there is any specific provision in the CACO's Articles of Association and constitution to indulge in such huge expenditure without violation of the provisions of the Company Law;

(e) if not, the specific reasons why legal steps have not been taken against the President and Directors of CACO so far; and

(f) if legal steps are intended, when will they be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) According to information made available by the CACO, a sum of Rs. 34,15,355.55 was donated to political parties and a sum of Rs. 5,35,234.14 was stated to have been spent on advertisement and publicity for cement and other miscellaneous expenditure.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). The legal position in this regard is under examination.

Industrial Licensing Policy

*200. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Council for Indus-

tries have accepted the industrial licensing policy as suggested by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what are the main suggestions made by the Commission;

(c) when a final decision for their implementation is likely to be taken; and

(d) the extent to which the new policy is likely to be useful for the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). In the paper entitled 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan', the Planning Commission have made the following suggestions aimed at a 'compromise solution' between a more thorough and integrated regulatory system of industrial licensing and the alternative of free entry and operation to introduce an element of competition for increasing efficiency and a rousing cost consciousness:—

- (i) All basic and strategic industries involving significant investments and foreign exchange should be carefully planned and subjected to industrial licensing.
- (ii) Industries requiring only marginal assistance (10 per cent or less of the total value of the capital equipment) by way of foreign exchange for capital equipment may be exempted from the need of securing industrial licences.
- (iii) Industries which do not call for foreign exchange for import of capital equipment or raw materials should be exempted from the requirements of the industrial licensing.
- (iv) In order to protect traditional and small-scale industries from undue competition within the greater freedom envisaged above to the private

sector, the existing reservations suitably modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements, should continue.

This matter was placed before the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries in its meeting held on 2nd July, 1968, for eliciting the views of the members on these suggestions. The consensus of opinion in the meeting was in favour of the above approach.

(c) The Government are considering the above suggestions along with the views expressed in the Central Advisory Council for Industries.

(d) In the opinion of the Planning Commission the proposed changes are expected to bring about an element of competition thereby increasing efficiency and a rousing cost consciousness in the industry at the same time taking care that no impediments are placed in the way of development of the small scale sector.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को हानि

201. श्री मुरमंजय प्रसाद :

श्री नितिराज सिंह चौबरी :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को हानि होने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि कोयला निकालने और उसे भेजने के प्राकटिकों में अधिक अन्तर नहीं था;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को कोयला निकालने उसे तैयार करने और बेचने में निजी कोयला खानों के मालिकों के लाभ की तुलना में कम लाभ होने या हानि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :
(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को 1966-67 वर्ष में ठु घाटे के कारण निम्नलिखित है :—

1. राजस्व कोयला खानों से उत्पादन, पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में, 2 लाख मैट्रिक टन गिर गया यद्यपि वर्ष के दौरान तीन नई कोयला खानें राजस्व खाते में लाई गई थी ।
2. क्योंकि नई राजस्व खाने अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता से काफी कम क्षमता पर कार्य कर रही थी, अतः उनके कार्यकरण पर 32.83 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ ।
3. उन खानों का, जहाँ विकास कार्य निलम्बित/ बंद किये गये हैं, 25.79 लाख रुपये का अनु-रक्षण व्यय पूंजीकृत करने के स्थान पर, जैसा कि पहले किया जाना था, राजस्व लेखे पर प्रभा-रित किया गया है ।
4. प्रथम श्रेणी की गैर-फैक्टरी इमा-रतों पर मूल्य ह्रास प्रभार बढ़ गया है क्योंकि मूल्यह्रास आयकर तालिका में दी गई सामान्य दर के स्थान पर, प्रयो-जना के जीवनकाल की अवधि के लिये सीधी लाइन प्रणाली पर लेने का निश्चय किया गया है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप अतिरिक्त प्रभार लगभग 20.00 लाख रुपये है ।

5. निलम्बित/बंद की गई खानों की अचल सम्पत्ति के पूंजीगत खर्च को 10 वर्षों की अवधि में बट्-खाते डालने का निश्चय किया गया है । इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप वर्ष के राजस्व लेखे में 30.10 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है ।

6. मन्दिग्ध ऋणों के लिये व्यवस्था 5 लाख रुपये और अन्तिम स्टॉक अपव्हैसन के लिये व्यवस्था 5.21 लाख रुपये बढ़ा दी गई है ।

(ख) कोयला खान की कमाई भूवै-ज्ञानिक तथा छन की परिस्थितियों, कोयला परतों की गहराई तथा चौड़ाई, कोयले के गुणों और कार्यकरण के ढंगों पर निर्भर होती है ।

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अनुसार कोयले की प्रत्याशित आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के उद्देश्य से, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि अर्थव्यवस्था में किन्हीं प्रकार की कोई अड़चन न आये निगम ने कई नई कोयला खाने खोलीं । वास्तव में मांग उस गति से न बढ़ी जिस के पहले प्रत्याश थी और इस के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त क्षमता पर्याप्त रूप से अपयोजित रही है और हाथ में ली गई कम से कम 10 प्रयोजनाओं को बन्द या निलम्बित किया गया है । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की लाभप्रदता के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय निम्नलिखित कारणों को ध्यान में रखना भी आवश्यक है :—

1. निगम को उन 11 पुरानी कोयला खानों के साथ शुरू किया गया था जो पहले रेलवे विभाग के अधीन थी जिन में से कुछ में पहले ही काफी हानि हो रही थी । उपलब्ध राशियों के निः

शेषण के कारण या अन्य कारणों से उन से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त होने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती थी।

2. काफी संख्या में प्रायोजनाएं, कोयला घनशालाओं सहित, विकास के चरण में हैं और वे राजस्व में कुछ भी अंश नहीं देतीं।

3. राष्ट्रपति ने निदेश द्वारा निगम को गिरिदीह कोयला खान को चालू रखने को कहा गया था जिस में कि इसे अधिक हानि हो रही थी; और

4. राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने, सरकारी उद्यम के नाते, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोयला कम्पनियों की तुलना में उचित मजदूरी और अन्य प्रकार की सुविधाएं पर्याप्त अधिक स्तर पर दी हैं और अपने कर्मचारियों के कल्याण कार्यों पर काफी धन खर्च किया है।

(ग) सरकार राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की कार्य-निष्पत्ति को सुधारने की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूक है और सरकार ने इस के कार्यकरण की जांच करने तथा उस में सुधार के उपाय सुझाने के लिये श्री जी० आर० कामत की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति द्वारा शीघ्र ही सरकार को प्रतिवेदन दिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

Jute Stocks

*202. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large amount of cornering of jute stocks has been done by some speculators in Calcutta recently;

(b) whether this has led to the acute shortage of raw jute; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Reports so far received indicate that the current season's output of jute and mesta is likely to fall short of requirements.

(c) Imports of 75,000 bales of jute have already been authorised. The question of allowing further imports will be considered by Government at the appropriate time.

Review of Industrial Policy

*203. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Chambers of Commerce has requested Government to review its Industrial Policy to enable the economy to expand rather than contract further;

(b) whether Government have considered the request; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government had received copy of a Brochure 'A policy for Industrial Development' from the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in August, 1967, which contained certain recommendation on industrial policy of the Government.

(b) and (c). The recommendations have been noted.

विदेशी सहयोग

*204. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई ऐसे क्षेत्रों में विदेशी सहयोग की अनुमति दी गई है जिनके बारे में अपेक्षित तकनीकी जानकारी देश में उपलब्ध है और जिनके लिये अपेक्षित मशीनें और पुर्जें देश में ही बनाये जा सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशी सहयोग के बारे में अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (ग). सरकार की सामान्य नीति यह है कि देश में जिन क्षेत्रों में वाणिज्यिक रूप से लाभ कमाने योग्य अपेक्षित तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध है, उनमें विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग की अनुमति न दी जाये। मशीनों एवं पुर्जों के संबंध में भी उनके आयात के लिए प्राप्त सभी आवेदन पत्रों की इस दृष्टिकोण से बड़ी सावधानी पूर्वक जांच की जाती है कि वे चीजें देश में ही उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं या नहीं तथा केवल उन्हीं मशीनों और पुर्जों के आयात के लिए अनुमति दी जाती है जिनका उत्पादन देश में नहीं होता है।

Licence for Import of Plant and Machinery

*206. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Import Licences

issued during the last year for import of plant and machinery required for the Electrical Equipment Industry and Polythelene and Nylon industry and the names of parties and concerns to whom these licences were issued;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the issue of such licences and the reasons for the issue of these licences; and

(c) the justification for the issue of such licences the indigenous equipment is available for this purpose in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). No import licence was issued in 1967-68 for capital equipment for the Polythelene industry. Information regarding the import licences issued during 1967-68 and the amount of foreign exchange involved for the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Nylon Industry is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1512/68.]. Import licences are issued after strict scrutiny from the angle of indigenous availability and equipment which is manufactured indigenously is not allowed to be imported.

Use of Imported Cars by Ministers

*207. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Ministers are enamoured of imported cars for their use in official capacity; and

(b) if so, the number of cars imported every year to meet the demands of the Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No cars are being imported for meeting the demands of the Ministers.

Credit Facilities to Importers

*208. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has been urged to allow easier credit terms to the foreign importers by way of deferred payments and lower interest rates with a view to capture more export orders which are otherwise lost to bidders from other countries which are able to provide much easier credit terms;

(b) if so, the precise suggestions made by his Ministry in this regard and the final decision taken thereon; and

(c) which are the main exporting countries in Asia competing with Indian items and how do the credit terms allowed to foreign importers by them compare with those offered by India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions have mainly been that:

(i) Credit should be available to exporters readily from banks.

(ii) The interest rate on such credit should be reasonable, and

(iii) Deferred payment term extending over a longer period should be allowed in the case of exports of items like machinery, to match similar terms offered by competing exporters in other countries.

The decisions announced and put into effect by Government and the Reserve Bank are:—

(i) Export credit has been made available at 6 per cent for all pre-shipment and post-shipment requirements of finance of exporters.

(ii) In order to enable flow of credit from banks to exporters the Reserve Bank has introduced a scheme of subsidy to commercial banks on such advances.

(iii) The Reserve Bank have authorised extension of the period of payment to 7 years, and even 10 years in special cases, on exports of items like machinery.

(c) The main exporting countries in Asia competing with Indian items are Japan, Hong Kong, China, Pakistan and Ceylon. Our credit terms compare favourably with those offered by these countries except in the case of Japan.

Unauthorised Expansion of Industrial Capacity

*209. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of unauthorised expansion of industrial capacity have come to the notice of Government recently;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to notice so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some cases, import of equipments was also involved;

(d) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent for the purpose; and

(e) the action which has been taken against the offenders in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A detailed study of the cases is being made with a view to seeing what action, if any, is necessary.

Setting up of a Titanium Dioxide Complex in Kerala

*210. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any letter of intent has been issued to the Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills, Calcutta for setting up a titanium dioxide complex in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) its estimated cost; and

(d) how long it will take to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages manufacture of High titanium slag, Titanium Tetrachloride, Titanium Metal sponge, Titanium Dioxide Pigment, Magnesium Metal and pig Iron (bye-product) and Oxygen (for captive purposes). In addition to utilising the indigenous ilmenite for which there is practically no export market at present, the scheme is designed to earn substantial foreign exchange by exporting a considerable portion of the production. The scheme envisages foreign technical collaboration.

(c) Rs. 45 crores.

(d) About 3/4 years after the issue of import licence for capital goods.

Import of Stainless Steel

1579. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the changes made in the import policy for stainless steel during 1967-68;

(b) the value of import licences issued or converted for import of stainless steel during 1967-68; and

(c) the reasons necessitating changes in the policy for the import of stainless steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (c). The import policy for stainless steel for 1967-68, announced in May 1967 provided *inter-alia* for import of stainless steel sheets 18 G and thicker for manufacture of hospital equipment and appliances. On the basis of representations received, that it would be more economical to use thinner gauges of sheets and this being a priority industry, conversion to 20 gauge and 26 gauge was permitted. The benefit of this concession was later extended to export promotion licences and also new licence for hospital equipment and appliance, issued under the policy.

(b) Value of licences issued for stainless steel in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 3.74 crores. Data on conversions allowed, is not readily available.

Manufacture of Hospital Equipment from Stainless Steel

1580. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Hospital Equipment and appliances manufactured in the country from stainless steel; and

(b) the gauge-wise break-up of stainless steel used for these articles?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rail Link to Paradeep Port

1581. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by now for starting construction of the Rail Link to Paradeep Port;

(b) whether the State Government has made the land available; and

(c) the present position of construction of the rail link and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to

(c). Construction work in the Cut-tack-Paradeep rail link has been commenced and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

Supply of Electricity by Neyveli Lignite Corporation to Madras

1583. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the electric power is supplied from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation to the Madras Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the rate thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to revise the rate of supply; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Original rate fixed in November, 1964, was 5.2 paise per Kwhr and this has been raised to 5.9 paise per Kwhr from 1st April, 1968.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange allotted to State Trading Corporation

1584. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the specified amount of foreign exchange allowed during the last three years under a blanket permit to the State Trading Corporation for the overseas travel of its officers;

(b) the exact scales of travelling allowances adopted by the State Trading Corporation for such overseas travel;

(c) the reasons for which no details of expenditure and vouchers are demanded from the officers for 95 per cent of the above allowances when other citizens have to submit this account to the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) what the officers do with the money they save from the 95 per cent of their allowances;

(e) whether they have refunded these amounts; and

(f) if so, the names of such officers with dates and the amounts refunded by them during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a)

Period	Amount of foreign exchange
	Rs.
18-0-1965 to 17-4-1966	39,000
24-3-1967 to 31-3-1968	1,50,000
1-4-1968 to 30-9-1968	90,000

(b) The scales of allowance as fixed by the Ministry of Finance are as follows:

1967-1968

Countries	Chairman	Directors & Officers not below the rank of Dy. Divisional Manager	Others
(1) USA & Canada	\$45/- per day	\$35/- per day	\$26-25 per day
(2) U.K., Spain, Newzealand, Denmark, Israel, Guyana, Cyprus, Malawi, Gambia, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Seirra Leone, Iceland, Fiji and Hongkong	£15/- per day	£10/- per day	£7-10-0 per day.
(3) Persian Gulf countries including Kuwait	£13/-	£13/-	£8-15-0
(4) Aden, Afghanistan, Burma, Dutch New Guinea, Indochina, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand & Singapore	£8-15-0	£8-15-0	£6/-
(5) Ceylon	£7-10-0	£7-10-0	£5-5-0
(6) Bilateral Accounts countries	Rs. 315/-	Rs. 210/-	Rs. 160/-
(7) Other countries	£17-10-0	£11-13-0	£8-15-0

(c) The rates of daily allowance permissible to the officers of the STC have been approved by the Reserve Bank of India and the S.T.C. renders accounts in each case to the Reserve Bank of India in the manner prescribed by them. The daily allowance is intended to cover all expenses of the officers concerned, including board lodging, cable charges, postal charges, taxi fares, etc. In respect of cable charges, postal charges and internal transportation, the officer is required to submit vouchers/certificates to the extent of at least 5 per cent of the allowance. This is an internal check prescribed by the S.T.C. and it is not a requirement of the R.B.I.

(d) to (f). The allowances to the extent of 95 per cent are intended to cover the actual expenses of the officers connected with their tours and they are not expected to have savings. No such refunds have been made.

Import of Nylon Yarn

1585, SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Nylon Yarn imported during the last three years country-wise;

(b) the value of its imports through the State Trading Corporation during the above period with the names and addresses of the foreign concerns from whom the S.T.C. ordered its imports and the value of business done with each, year-wise;

(c) the names and addresses of firms or individuals in India representing the above foreign firms in India; and

(d) Particulars of the amount or percentage of commissions, if any,

payable or paid to these Indian representatives year-wise, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1513/68].

(b) and (c). Imports of nylon yarn were canalised through the State Trading Corporation in November, 1966 and the shipments of the yarn against the orders placed by S.T.C. commenced in September, 1967. Statements giving the required information are attached.

(d) No commission has been paid by the S.T.C. to the Indian firms representing the foreign suppliers.

Export of Canned Items to U.S.A.

1586. **SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-men delegation was sent to the U.S.A. to survey India's export prospects for canned items.

(b) whether the team has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shoe and Leather Garments Factories in collaboration with USSR

1587. **SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements have been signed between India and the

USSR for setting up factories for the manufacture of shoes and leather garments; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Schemes of collaboration with U.S.S.R. for manufacture of shoes and leather garments are still under consideration. No agreement has been signed.

Defective Glass Fitted in Fiat and Ambassador Cars

1588. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards defective glass fitted in Ambassador and Fiat cars;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter;

(c) whether the respective companies are going to change the front windscreen on Government's instructions; and

(d) if not, the extent to which the presence of defective front wind screens is justified?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The windscreen glasses at present fitted to Ambassador and Fiat Cars are being obtained from indigenous suppliers. The indigenous manufacturers of glasses with whom the matter was taken up, have explained that some defects like slight waviness cannot wholly be eliminated

if sheet glass, instead of plate glass, is used in the manufacture of curved glasses. Plate glass is not manufactured in the country. Due to foreign exchange difficulties, the import of plate glass by the indigenous manufacturers of curved glass could not be permitted earlier. However, they have now been permitted to import plate glass. It is expected that the quality of windscreen glass manufactured in the country would now improve.

The Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee in its report had also pointed out the defects in the windscreen glass fitted to cars manufactured in the country. The recommendations of the Committee in this respect have been brought to the notice of the manufacturers for necessary remedial action.

वर्धा स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म तथा पुल के ऊपर शौड

1589. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि महाराष्ट्र में वर्धा स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म संख्या 3 और 4 के ऊपर बहुत छोटा शौड है जिसके कारण वर्षा तथा ग्रीष्म ऋतुओं में यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन से बहुत से यात्री नागपुर, इटारसी, दिल्ली, मद्रास और हैदराबाद जाते हैं तथा वहां से वापस आते हैं, और उन्होंने इस शौड को बड़ा करने के लिये निवेदन भी किया है;

(ग) क्या उक्त स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या 3 और 4 के बीच पुल पर भी कोई शौड नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां। इस समय प्लेटफार्म नं० 3 और 4 का $100' \times 35'$ क्षेत्र में शौड है।

(ख) वर्धा स्टेशन से बुक किये गये यात्रियों की दैनिक संख्या 2960 है, जबकि किसी एक समय आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की अधिकतम संख्या 764 है।

(ग) प्लेटफार्म नं० 3 और 4 को जोड़ने वाले ऊपरी-पैदल पुल की केवल सीढ़ी पर शौड नहीं है। पुल का जो 'भाग' रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर है, उस पर शौड है।

(घ) प्लेटफार्म नं० 3 और 4 तथा उन्हें जोड़ने वाले ऊपरी पुल को पूरे तौर पर टुकने का विचार है। आने वाले वर्ष के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में इसे शामिल किया जायेगा बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो।

रूई की कीमतें

1590. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मितों पर रूई के स्टॉक की सीमा पर और रूई के स्टॉक पर रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ऋण देने सम्बन्धी पाबंदियां हटा दी हैं और कपड़े पर नियन्त्रण हटा दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पाबंदियां और नियन्त्रण किस तारीख से हटाये गये हैं और क्या इस से रूई और कपास मूल्यों में काफी सुधार हुआ है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मूल्यों में सुधार होने से कपास उत्पादकों को अधिक लाभ नहीं हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन उपायों से केवल व्यापारियों और मिल मालिकों को ही लाभ हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). भूती कपड़े के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र से नियंत्रण नहीं हटाया गया है । फिर भी कुछ उदारीकरण किया गया है और यह उदारीकरण बैंक उधार तथा रूई का स्टॉक रखने वाले मिलों पर क्रमशः 2 अप्रैल तथा 27 अप्रैल से और कपड़े पर मूल्य नियंत्रण के मामले में 2 मई, 1968 से लागू किया गया है । इस उदारीकरण के बाद से रूई के भाव में सुधार हुआ है । भाव सुधार का श्रेय अंशतः सामान्य मौसमी तत्वों को है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). जी, नहीं ।

Manufacture of Gas Cylinders

1591. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given permission to three units manufacturing gas cylinders used for bottling and transporting oxygen and other industrial gases including liquid petroleum;

(b) if so, the names of parties manufacturing these cylinders, the location of their plants, installed production capacity and provision for future expansion, if any;

(c) the present requirement of gas cylinders in the country and the same by 1972; and

(d) whether the present capacity is adequate and if not, the steps taken by Government to fulfill the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir. Three units for manufacturing L.P. Gas Cylinders are in production.

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(b) The details are given below :

Name of the party	Location	Installed capacity
1. M/s. Gannon Dunkerly & Co., Bombay.	Bombay	50,400 Nos.
2. M/s. S. Kosan Metal Products, Bombay.	Bombay	1,65,000 Nos.
3. M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad	50,000 Nos (provisional)

There is no proposal under consideration for expansion of these units.

(c) The present requirement of L.P. and H.P. Gas Cylinders is about 4 lakhs and 1.67 lakhs numbers respectively. The demand for these cylinders by 1970-71 will be of the order of 2.79 lakhs and 2.08 lakhs numbers for L.P. and H.P. Gas Cylinders respectively. The demand for 1972 has not yet been assessed.

(d) The capacity already approved and the proposal at present under consideration will be adequate to meet the demand of the country for these cylinders.

Import and Export of Cylinders

1592. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of import licences and their c.i.f. value, issued for importing various categories of cylinders;

(b) the category of the cylinders which are imported and the speciality of these cylinders;

(c) whether Government have explored the export markets for these cylinders;

(d) if so, the names of the countries to which the various categories of cylinders including the L.P.G. cylinders can be exported;

(e) the special steps taken by Government to encourage the export of these cylinders; and

(f) the export target for the current year, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 40 licences for a total value of Rs. 1.15,87,819 have been issued for the import of various types of Cylinders from April, 1967 up to date.

(b) High Pressure empty Gas Cylinders for storing gases by manufacturers of industrial gases have been imported.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The main markets are Burma, Hong Kong, Kenya, Kuwait, Iraq and West Germany.

(e) Following steps have been taken to encourage exports:—

(i) Cash assistance at the rate of 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports is allowed against export of iron cylinders;

(ii) Import Replenishment is allowed at 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value;

(iii) Indigenous iron and steel is supplied at international prices for fabrication of cylinders for exports;

(iv) Preferential rate of interest is given for export financing. Credit facilities are offered for deferred realisation;

(f) Gas Cylinders of the order of Rs. 7 lakhs were exported during the year 1967-68. No export target has been fixed for this year.

गंगापुर शहर और दीसा स्टेशनों के निकट आउट एंजेंसियां

1593. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में गंगापुर मिर्ठी स्टेशन के निकट वामन वास नगर में तथा दीसा स्टेशन के निकट लालमोट नगर में आउट एंजेंसियां खोलने के बारे में सरकार ने जांच कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आउट एंजेंसियां कब तक वहाँ पर खोले जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। वामन वास और लालमोट में आउट एंजेंसियां खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है। ज्योंही उपयुक्त ठेकेदार मिल जायेंगे, आउट एंजेंसियां खोल दी जायेंगी। रेल-प्रशासन द्वारा टेंडर मंगाये गये हैं।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए मसाला नहीं उठता।

Purchase of Coal by Japan

1594. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has offered to buy large quantities of coal from India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Train between Shoranur and Nilambur

1596. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question number 8927 on the 30th April, 1968 and state the details of concrete steps taken to improve the punctuality of trains running between Shoranur and Nilambur stations on the Southern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): The chief reason for the unsatisfactory punctuality of trains on the Nilambur-Shoranur section had been the insufficient time margin in the engine links which have been revised as a result of which the punctuality performance of trains on this section has shown improvement.

Accident near Koratty

1597. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9819 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Enquiry Committee on the train accident near Koratty on the Southern Railway has finalised its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was caused by the goods train ex. Cochin Harbour Terminus to Shoranur, running over bridge No. 143, where a rail had been removed in connection with the renewal of burnt sleepers. The driver of the train and Section Mate have been held responsible for the accident.

(c) Does not arise.

Departmental Council for Staff Welfare

1598. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new objective proposed to be achieved by the Departmental Council for Staff Welfare inaugurated on the 10th July, 1968;

(b) the obstacles in the setting up of this Council before; and

(c) the different welfare activities this Council has on its programme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (c). As a part of the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme for Central Government Employees, a Departmental Council for Railway employees was inaugurated on 10-7-68 the object being to promote harmonious relations and of securing the greatest measure of cooperation between the Government and the General Body of its employees, in matters of common concern and with the object, further, of increasing the efficiency of the public service.

(b) Certain procedural objections raised by the two All India Railway Labour Federations, which enjoy negotiating facilities with the Railway Board, were required to be solved before this Departmental Council could be inaugurated.

Signal Equipment and Telecommunication Workshop, Secunderabad

1599. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Signal Equipment and Telecommunication Workshop set up at Mettuguda, Secunderabad; and

(b) the production value to the Indian Railways achieved so far since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Workshop at Mettuguda was taken over by the Signal and Telecom. Department from the Engineering Department in April 1956. The annual production of the Workshop has increased from Rs. 14 lakhs in 1956 to Rs. 42 lakhs now. Improved methods to achieve higher productivity, quality control and reduction in cost have been introduced and new sections, such as Tool Room, Heat treatment section, Jigs and Tools Drawing office and laboratory, have been set up.

(b) The production value achieved since inception (April 1956) is Rs. 371 lakhs.

Fertilizer Factory at Talcher (Orissa)

1600. **SHRI S. KUNDU:** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a fertilizer factory at Talcher in Orissa;

(b) whether a team of experts visited Orissa in this connection and made their recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Production of urea was part of the Industrial Complex at Talcher in Orissa about which a proposal was forwarded to the Government of India by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (an Orissa Government Undertaking) in December, 1964. The setting up of the Complex has not yet been decided.

(b) As a result of the decision taken in 1965 that the capital cost estimates and financial aspects of the Complex required further examination, a team

comprising of officials of the Government of India and the Fertilizer Corporation of India visited Bhubaneswar in May 1965 and examined the project estimates in consultation with the Technical Officers of the Industrial Development Corporation.

(c) In the report submitted, the team came to the conclusion that the economic viability of the project will depend on the prices assumed of the finished products i.e. urea and pig iron; an aspect which will need to be looked into by the sanctioning authority. After considering all aspects of the proposal in detail, the Orissa Government have been informed that since the project envisages the employment of new techniques and processes, some further tests should be got made through a competent and reliable agency for which purpose the Central Government would be prepared to consider the question of sanction of funds. Planning Commission has also been requested to examine afresh whether it could be fitted into the new Fourth Plan.

Art Silk Weaving Units in Amritsar

1601. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 50 per cent of the 1200 art silk weaving units in Amritsar possessing about 900 looms have been closed down after the abolition of the Export Promotion Scheme and due to the rise in prices of art silk yarn as it is being controlled by a Cartel of spinners;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a survey in the weaving industry in India in general and Amritsar in particular to save the industry from ruination;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Textile Manufacturers Association in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Textile Manufacturers' Association has been representing to Government on various matters pertaining to the Art silk weaving industry including the closure of weaving establishments in Amritsar. It is true that with the withdrawal of Art Silk Export Incentive Scheme consequent upon devaluation some weaving capacity in the Punjab was rendered idle due to fall in exports. To remedy this situation the State Trading Corporation was asked to discuss with the small scale weavers of the Punjab the steps for improving the exports. Pursuant to these discussions the joint efforts by the State Trading Corporation and the Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council have resulted in the orders of 14.5 lakh metres of art silk fabrics being placed on the Amritsar and Ludhiana weavers for export to Canada, Iraq and Italy. As regards the question of rise in prices of art silk yarn, the matter has been referred to the Tariff Commission for an inquiry into the cost structure of the Man-made Fibre/Yarn Industry.

Art Silk Yarn

1602. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation in the recent past from the Textile Manufacturer's Association, Amritsar requesting Government to declare art silk yarn as an essential commodity and announce the uniform F.O.R. destination prices in order to save the industry from the clutches of the spinners;

(b) whether the Association has demanded that 80 per cent of the yarn

should be distributed through the associations of art silk weaving industry;

(c) whether the Association has also demanded that it should be made compulsory for the spinners to keep their pattern of production on the basis of the year 1964 when they used to produce at least 70 per cent yarn of 10 Den. and other coarser counts and the rest in finer counts; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The crux of the representations recently received from the Textile Manufacturers' Association is that the artsilk yarn spinners have increased their prices and the manufacture of art silk cloth has become unremunerative. The Association have urged Government to fix reasonable prices. With this end in view a reference has been made to the Tariff Commission to inquire into the cost structure of the man-made fibre/yarn industry.

Regional Economic Cooperation with South-East Asian Countries

1603. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of concluding agreements for regional economic co-operation with the countries of South East Asia on the lines of the recent Indo-Ceylon agreement on Tea and Economic Cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are already par-

ticipating in regional economic co-operation through agencies such as ECAFE. An observer delegation from India also attended the SEAMIC meeting held in Singapore in April 1968.

Government is alive to the question of regional economic cooperation.

Foreign Collaboration

1604. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have made suggestions for exercising rigid tests in regard to all foreign collaborations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how Government propose to exercise such rigid tests; and

(d) the attitude of Government in regard to limiting foreign collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, in general terms in their paper "Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan".

(b) (i) foreign collaboration should not be allowed for the manufacture of consumer goods, except in the interest of larger export;

(ii) in fields where indigenous efforts can immediately or within a short time provide the services or goods or a substitute for them, foreign collaboration ought not to be allowed;

(iii) imports of capital goods under collaboration schemes should be examined - from

economy and efficiency angles before such imports are allowed; and

(iv) import of technical and engineering know-how under foreign collaboration should be so restricted that such imports do not downgrade and discourage our own technicians.

(c) It has been decided to set up a Foreign Investment Board exclusively for the purpose of dealing with the foreign collaboration proposals.

(d) While Government welcomes foreign collaboration, its attitude towards it has been selective.

Jute Fire Enquiry Committee

1605. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri M. R. Wasifdar, a Security Officer of Howrah Jute Mills under M/s Jardin Henderson & Co., in his evidence before the Jute Fire Enquiry Committee has brought allegations of mal-practice against the monopolists in the Jute trade;

(b) whether the evidence of Shri M. R. Wasifdar before the Committee has revealed the fact that the monopolists in the jute trade are themselves responsible for fire in the jute godowns;

(c) whether the management of M/s. Jardin Henderson and Co. is trying to dismiss Shri M. R. Wasifdar for his evidence before the Jute Fire Enquiry Committee; and

(d) if replies to (a) to (c) be in the affirmative, what steps, if any, are being taken by Government to ensure security for Shri M. R. Wasifdar?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). The Central Government has

not set up any Jute Fire Enquiry Committee. The West Bengal Government had, however, set up a Committee in November 1964 to study the causes for the growing incidence of fire in jute godowns and to suggest measures to reduce such fires.

दिल्ली में टायर तथा ट्यूबों का वितरण

1606. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के वितरण में अनियमितताएँ पाये जाने के कारण राशन विभाग के दो अधिकारियों को मुअ्तिल किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यापारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अनियमित ढंग से टायरों तथा ट्यूबों की सप्लाई की गई थी;

(ग) इस वर्ष बनाये जा रहे नये राशन कार्डों में टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के लिए पंजीकरण की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उन व्यक्तियों का, जिन्होंने इस उद्देश्य के लिए अपने नाम पहले ही पंजीकृत करवा रखे हैं, अपने नामों का पुनः पंजीकरण कराना पड़ेगा और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि राशन विभाग, दिल्ली के किसी अधिकारी को मुअ्तिल किया गया है। हाँ, राशन विभाग के दो चपरासियों को, साइकिल के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के लिए कार्डों पर गलत पंजीयन करने से लोगों की सहायता करने के कारण मुअ्तिल किया गया है।

(ख) व्यापारियों के नाम हैं (1) मैसर्स हितकारी ब्रादर्स, 52 चांदनी चौक दिल्ली तथा (2) मैसर्स नेशनल साइकिल कम्पनी एसप्लेनेड रोड, दिल्ली।

राशन कार्ड धारकों के नाम हैं :—

सर्वश्री मेघन दाम, बुटा मिह. लाला राम, पिशोरी दाम तथा पृथ्वी राज।

(ग) साइकिल रखने के बारे में पुराने राशन कार्डों पर पहले ही पृष्ठांकित प्रविष्टियाँ नये राशन कार्डों पर दर्ज की जा रही हैं। नये आने वाले कार्डधारी भी अपने कार्डों पर ऐसी पंजीयन करवा सकते हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं

Rubber Enquiry Committee

1607. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Enquiry Committee of India headed by Mr. T. A. Abdulla visited Ceylon in May this year to study the rubber procurement system in that country with a view to ensuring the maximum price to the growers for their rubber produce;

(b) whether certain recommendations have been made by the team to modify the rubber purchasing system in India;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Ceylon authorities and Rubber-Plantation representatives in Ceylon expressed surprise over the setting up of synthetic rubber factory in Bareilly, when large rubber plantations are available within India and there is ample scope for their expansion; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a)

The visit to Ceylon of the Committee led by Shri T. M. Abdullah was mainly for the purpose of familiarising themselves with the problems of small holdings there and the measures adopted by that country to tackle them, including their procurement system. The question of prices was not, however, discussed by the Committee.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Farm Goods Export

1608. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assignment has lately been made about the possibilities of increasing farm goods export like oil seeds, oil cakes, processed foods, tobacco and cashewnuts;

(b) if so, the likely increase in the export of these items during the current year as compared to the previous years; and

(c) the potential buyers of these goods and the extent of export likely to be made in respect of each item to each of these country during these years; and

(d) the steps taken and are being taken to achieve the estimated amount of exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Years of Export

Commodity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 Value in Rs. lakhs (Estimated)
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1. Oil Seeds .	35	180	500
2. Oil cakes .	5002	4547	5050
3. Processed foods	631	569	700
4. Tobacco unmanufactured	2152	3485	2800
5. Cashew kernels	4552	4303	4500

(c) Our main buyers of these commodities are U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Italy and Poland. It is not possible to indicate destination-wise increase of exports at this stage.

(d) In order to increase our exports, wherever necessary, cash assistance and import replenishment licences are being granted. Sub-Committees have been formed for considering measures for increasing exports of some of these items. Sales teams are being sent to explore foreign markets.

Industrial Development in Fourth Five Year Plan

1609. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major objectives for the industrial development during the Fourth Five Year Plan have been laid down; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major objectives of industrial development proposed for the

Fourth Five Year Plan are mentioned in the booklet 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan' recently brought out by the Planning Commission.

Delhi as Dry Port

1610. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1243 on the 20th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken for declaring Delhi as dry port;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Establishment of a Dry Port involves provision of terminal arrangements, warehousing facilities, special transport arrangements etc. involving sizeable capital and maintenance expenditure. The decision to set up a dry port can, therefore, be taken only after a detailed study of the traffic potentialities for the proposed dry port, capital and operational costs, institutional arrangements etc. has been made. The various aspects of the proposal are being examined by the Government.

Woollen Garments for Armed Forces

1611. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations into the import of wool worth crores of rupees for providing woollen garments to the Armed Forces in 1962-63, which was far in excess of requirements, has since been completed;

(b) whether any Defence Officers have been indicated by the investigating authority; and

(c) if so, the nature of this indictment and the punishment given to the offenders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The investigations in respect of import of wool for meeting Defence requirements during 1962-63 have been completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Violation of Import Licences by M/s. Industrial Engineering Company, Bombay

1612. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7413 on the 16th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has since completed its investigation against M/s. Industrial Engineering Company Bombay who imported mutton tallow instead of sulphur;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the investigation is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The case is still under investigation of C.B.I.

(b) The investigation involves examination of a number of persons and records of different offices at far-off places. Specimen hand-writings of suspected persons have also to be collected and expert opinion obtained which will take time. C.B.I. are taking all possible steps to complete the investigation as early as possible.

(c) It is not possible to indicate how long it will take for the investigations to be completed. It will depend on the facts coming to light during the investigation.

ऊन तथा नाइलोन के रेशे के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस

1613. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी: क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत दस वर्षों में ऊन तथा नाइलोन के रेशे के आयात के लिये ऐसे व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस दिये हैं, जिन्होंने अपने कारखाने इसी वर्ष लगाये हैं अथवा दस वर्ष लगाने का विचार किया है;

(ख) अन्य कितने ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनमें कुछ कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने अपने कारखाने अभी तक चालू नहीं किये हैं और क्या उन लाइसेंसों में उनके अपने अपने अभ्यर्थों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें अपने कारखाने स्थापित करने की कोई निश्चित अवधि बताई है और कहा है कि उस अवधि के समाप्त हो जाने पर उनके लाइसेंस समाप्त हो जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामले कितने हैं तथा उनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सरकार को किसी ऐसे मामले की जानकारी नहीं है जिसमें किसी कम्पनी को कारखाने चालू होने से पूर्व ही ऊन तथा

नाइलोन के रेशे के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। अपने अपने अभ्यर्थों का उल्लेख आयात लाइसेंसों में नहीं किया जाता।

(ग) औद्योगिक (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों में यह उल्लिखित होता है कि किस अवधि के भीतर 'कारगर उपाय' किये जायें तथा परियोजना पूर्ण की जायें। यदि कोई कारखाना 'कारगर उपाय' करने में असफल रहता है अथवा निश्चित अवधि में परियोजना पूर्ण नहीं करता तो उस पार्टी को उसके लाइसेंसों के निरसन के विरुद्ध कारण प्रस्तुत करने के लिये उपयुक्त नोटिस देने के पश्चात् उसके लाइसेंसों का निरसन कर दिया जाता है।

(घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जायेगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विदेशी कम्पनियों का विस्तार

1614. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के कितने विदेशी मालिकों ने अपने कारखानों का विस्तार करने के लिये सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियों को भारत में नये कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति दी गई है, और उनके लिये किन-किन सुविधाओं की सिफारिश की गई है और सरकार ने उन्हें क्या सुविधायें देने का आश्वासन दिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1966 और 1967 की जानकारी एकत्र की जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

अफगानिस्तान के साथ व्यापार

1615. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अफगानिस्तान से कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया तथा उस देश को कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है और

(ख) आयात तथा निर्यात की वस्तुओं का व्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शकी कुरैशी): (क) तथा (ख). 1968-69 की अवधि के लिये भारत-अफगान व्यापार करार पर बातचीत करने के लिये भारत से एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल इस समय अफगानिस्तान गया हुआ है। इस समय यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि दोनों देश कितना व्यापार विनिमय करने के लिये सहमत होंगे और अफगानिस्तान से किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा उस देश को किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा।

Kathua—Jammu B. G. Rail Link

1616. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Kathua-Jammu broad gauge rail link has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be taken in hand; and

(c) whether any time-limit for its construction has been fixed and, if so, when it is scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Land acquisition proceedings have been initiated and tenders for certain works are being called for.

(c) The line is expected to be completed by the end of 1971.

Advisory Committees and Boards

1617. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees and Boards of such organisations connected with his Ministry;

(b) the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(c) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(d) whether members are nominated for one term only and if not, for how many terms they can be re-nominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vistas Abroad on Government Account

1618. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations, Ministers, officials or other experts who went abroad on Government account during 1968 so far at the instance of his Ministry;

(b) the countries which were visited in each case and the duration of such visits;

(c) what amount was spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved;

(d) what was the precise nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of such visit and if any agreements were concluded; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Enquiry into Steel Transaction of Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Companies

1619. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a senior official to seal with the matters left unfinished by the Sarkar Committee for want of authentic information in steel transactions of some of the Amin Chand Pyare Lal group of Companies; and

(b) if so, when he is likely to submit his report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). The Government have appointed an officer on Special Duty of the rank of Special Secretary, with necessary supporting staff, to investigate the remaining cases relating to the issue of large licences/permits, which were covered by the terms of reference to the Sarkar Committee, but were not be looked into by that Committee. It is expected that the investigation of these cases would take about six months.

Demand for Metallurgical Coal

1620. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the demand for metallurgical coal;

(b) if so, the estimated demand during the year 1968-69 as compared to the last year; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand of the steel plants is estimated at 11.33 million tonnes during 1968-69 as against 11.07 million tonnes during 1967-68. The demand for other consumers is expected to increase only marginally.

(c) Enough capacity already exists to meet this demand.

Import Substitution in Industrial Sector

1621. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether import substitution in the industrial sector has resulted into a saving of Rs. 30.92 crores during the last year;

(b) if so, the steps taken to review import of capital goods so as to trace items which could be manufactured indigenously; and

(c) the steps taken for restricting the imports in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir. During the year 1966-67 the saving in foreign exchange has been of the order of Rs. 32 crores.

(b) and (c). Items which are available indigenously or are capable of being manufactured in the country are not recommended for imports. Action has also been initiated to review all the imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed with a view to ensure that such of the machinery and equipment which could be made available indigenously is not allowed to be imported.

A request has also recently been sent to all the authorities both in the Central and State Governments to take active and positive steps to avoid imports of plant and equipment etc. which are capable of being obtained from indigenous sources.

Conversion of Marking of Miles into Kilometre on Poles on Railway Tracks

1622. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the decision to convert the marking of mile into kilometre on poles on the side of the railway tracks taken;

(b) the mileage so converted into kilometre up-to-date and the cost incurred thereon; and

(c) how many miles of the track still remains to be converted into kilometre and the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) In the year 1957, when the introduction of Metric system on the Railways was decided upon,

(b) The entire route mileage on All Indian Railways has since been converted into route kilometrage at a cost of Rs. 9,14,248.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Prices of Cloth

1623. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the prices of fine and superfine cloth since its decontrol;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). There has been generally no increase in the prices of fine varieties of cloth which had been under control before 2nd May, 1968. In case of superfine varieties, however, price increase in case of certain common sorts has been upto 5 per cent and in case of a few selected varieties upto 17 per cent. Government do not regulate prices of this sector which has been decontrolled.

Shortage of Cartridges

1624. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of cartridges of certain calibre of popular rifles; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). 25 lakhs indigenous cartridges for 12-Bore shot-gun (popular calibre) have been released to dealers for sale in the open market, in addition to import allowed on a quota of 4 per cent to established importers of ammunition and guns in the current licensing period.

Distance Restrictions on Travels by Express or Mail Trains

1625. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that distance restrictions for travelling by certain Express or Mail trains such as the G. T. Express and the Southern Express are imposed even in the capital towns like Bhopal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that neither the First Class passengers nor their Attendants are given Railway tickets for important stoppages like Jhansi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even Ministers and long distance first class passengers are not allowed to purchase Attendant tickets at Bhopal for Jhansi; and

(d) if so, the advantage to the Railway Administration for these restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) From 1st June 1968 certain additional distance restrictions were enforced by Central Railway on G.T. Express and Dakshin Express between New Delhi and Balharshah apart from what had been in force for several years prior to that date. These restrictions did affect Bhopal station among others on the route.

(b) Since these newly imposed restrictions applied to first class also, first class passengers and their attendants could not be issued tickets where the distance involved was less than the prescribed distance limit as for instance from Bhopal to Jhansi.

(c) The restriction in force at the time was applied without any discrimination. Tickets were issued where restriction was not applicable.

(d) The restriction was imposed by the Central Railway with a view to reduce over-crowding by short distance passengers on long distance trains so as to secure the comfort of long distance passengers. Protests against these restrictions having been received by the Government they were withdrawn with effect from 30th June, 1968 and the status quo ante was restored.

Defective and Discharged Batteries in Trains

1626. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defective or discharged batteries are regularly noticed in the Passenger trains and in some of the compartments of Express trains with the result that the passengers are plunged into darkness almost every day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). No, it is not a fact that defective or discharged batteries are regularly noticed in passenger trains. But there have been some cases of deficiencies and defects in the batteries of passenger trains resulting in failure of train lighting. In these

cases the failures are mainly on account of thefts of the parts of the equipment and failure of components of train lighting equipment.

(c) A number of counter measures have been taken to maintain proper train lighting in coaches, some of which are noted below:

- (i) ensuring adequate supervision to improve the standard of maintenance of train lighting equipments,
- (ii) periodic inspection at proper levels to ensure that lights and fans and other amenities in the trains are in working order before trains leave the starting stations,
- (iii) introduction of certain anti-theft and anti-pilferage measures to reduce unauthorised interference with the equipment,
- (iv) Facilities for charging of batteries have been provided at important stations,
- (v) Procurement of adequate quantities of spare parts of satisfactory standard, with special emphasis on vital items like batteries, bulbs, dynamos etc.
- (vi) Adoption of security measures by the Railway Protection Force to ensure safety of equipment in the coaches in stations, yards, sidings etc.

The problem is being tackled by adopting all possible measures to ensure that the amenities of lights and fans are maintained in good working order.

Trade with U.S.S.R.

1627. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R. are

exploring possibilities of laying an overland trade route between the two countries running through Pakistan and Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, whether final arrangements have been made in this regard and the benefits which are likely to accrue to both the countries consequent to our adopting overland trade route?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retrenchment in Heavy Engineering Corporation

1628. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation, has opined that public sector should not retrench surplus staff as is done in the private sector; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) While discussing the question of over-employment of certain categories of low paid workers and also of certain numbers of civil Engineers in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Chairman stated at a press interview that the question of retirement in the public sector differs from that in the private sector as it is not easy to ignore the social implications of retrenchment.

(b) Does not arise.

**Recovery of Explosives Beneath
Railway Tracks at Dhansiri, N.E.F.
Railway**

1629. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 25 kgs. high explosives were found beneath the railway track at Dhansiri station on the North East Frontier Railway on the 22nd June, 1968;

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been conducted into the attempted shortage and, if so, with what result; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto with a view to effectively prevent such sabotage incidents on the Railway track and on the Railway trains especially on that Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA (a)): 14 kilograms of gelatine, 2 detonators and 2 safety fuse wires fitted to the explosives material were found near the railway line at Dhansiri Railway Station on the morning of 23rd June, 1968.

(b) An enquiry into the matter is in progress.

(c) Security arrangements in Lumding-Damchara and Lumding-Sapekhati are under Army control. All concerned have been alerted to be more vigilant.

**Indo-American Chamber of
Commerce**

1630. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to form an

India-American Chamber of Commerce;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the reasons for forming the Chamber?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Caster Pooler and Company (Pvt.)
Ltd., Calcutta**

1631. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Caster Pooler and Company (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta which was manufacturing Forklift Trucks is facing a total closure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Licences to manufacture Forklift Trucks were also granted to some other concerns during the last three years;

(c) if so, the names of the concerns which were granted these licences; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to avert the closure?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) M/s. Carter Pooler & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta, who have been manufacturing engine-operated forklift trucks upto 3-4 ton capacity, have intimated that they have no orders in hand to keep the factory working.

(b) and (c). M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt., Bombay, who were originally licensed in August, 1960 for the manufacture of battery operated Forklift trucks up to one ton capacity and engine operated Forklift trucks upto 3 ton capacity, were granted another licence in October, 1965, to diversify their production by taking up the manufacture of battery operated forklift trucks up to 3 ton capacity.

M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co., Bombay were also granted a licence in November, 1965 to diversify their production by taking up the manufacture of engine operated forklift trucks of 5-6 capacity.

(d) In order to protect the indigenous industry, Forklift trucks in the range of products being manufactured in the country are not permitted for import. The industry has also been placed on the banned list for industrial licensing and establishment of additional units in the field is not now permitted. The fall in demand is due to the general recession in the engineering industry. With the resumption of industrial activity when the Fourth Five Year Plan is taken up for implementation, it is expected that the demand for forklift trucks will pick up.

Imports from U.S.A.

1632. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in the 8th July, 1968 issue of an American Magazine 'International Commerce' that India has imported U.S. goods worth \$1000 million during the year 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details of the goods imported; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to restrict imports from this country and to become self reliant?

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THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing details of the goods imported from U.S.A. during 1966-67 is attached.

(c) The details of the imports show that most of the imports from U.S.A. were food-stuffs, machinery, transport equipments, Fertilizers, Non-ferrous metals, raw cotton and other essential commodities necessary for the development of the economy of the country. In pursuance of the Government's declared policy, a very high priority is being given to agricultural production to attain self-sufficiency in food-grains by 1970-71. Imports of machinery and equipment are also allowed only after strict scrutiny of their need.

Statement

INDIA'S IMPORTS FROM U.S.A

Value in U.S. \$ Mill.

Sl. No.	Commodities	1966-67
I	<i>Cereal and cereal preparations</i>	
	of which	587.601
	(i) Wheat	423.319
	(ii) Rice	10.699
	(iii) Cereals unmilled	141.125
	(iv) Maize unmilled	6.946
II	<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	183.333
	(i) Machinery other than electric	131.901
	(ii) Electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances	30.161
	(iii) Transport equipment	21.271
III	<i>Fertilizers Manufactured</i>	47.154
IV	<i>Foreign Cotton</i>	21.516
V	<i>Non-Ferrous Metals of which</i>	25.399
	(i) Copper	15.638
	(ii) Aluminium	7.041
	(iii) Tin	2.717
VI	<i>Iron and Steel</i>	14.114
VII	<i>Petroleum Products</i>	11.572
VIII	<i>Chemicals Elements & Compounds</i>	12.706
IX	<i>Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products</i>	7.489
	Total of above	910.884
	Other items	98.672
	Grand Total of Imports	999.556

Employment Pattern in Foreign-owned Companies

1633. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has surveyed the employment pattern in the foreign owned or controlled companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the employment of foreigners in such companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1514/68].

(c) Government have been able to secure an increasingly high percentage of posts for Indian nationals by following a policy of persuasion.

Hatia Mazdoor Union, Ranchi

1634. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Hatia Mazdoor Union, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Memoranda were received from different unions including the Hatia Mazdoor Union in August 1967.

(b) The memoranda related to (i) implementation of Wage Board's recommendations for the award of in-

terim relief. (ii) uniform policy for the promotion of the employees, (iii) demand for production bonus, (iv) non-payment of Project Allowance to people recruited after 7th January, 1967, (v) provision of essential articles at subsidised rates, (vi) medical facilities.

(c) These demands were within the purview of the management of the Corporation.

Crisis in Textile Industry

1635. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any talks with State Chief Ministers regarding the ways and means to solve the problems facing the textile industry;

(b) if so, the suggestions as a result of these talks; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The problems of the textile industry were discussed with some of the Chief Ministers when they came to Delhi in May, 1968 for the National Development Council meeting.

(b) The meeting was arranged for exchange of views in the matter. No formal decisions as such but some conclusions were arrived at. A statement containing the conclusions is placed at the Table of the House.

(c) Conclusions at (a), (c) and (h) of the statement mentioned above are already being implemented while those at (b) and (d) and (i) are to be implemented by the State Governments concerned. Necessary orders in respect of the conclusions at (e), (f) and (j) have already been issued and the matter covered by (g) is being processed further.

Statement

(a) Further expansion of the industry would be stopped for the present; exceptions would be made only for the purposes of renovations and replacements.

(b) States would take more active interest in promoting the Central Scheme of spraying insecticides and assist in increasing the per acre yield and the total production of cotton through the use of credit facilities and subsidies for insecticides and fertilizers.

(c) For the present the National Textile Corporation would take up only those mills which could, by injection of reasonable funds, be made economically viable.

(d) The State Governments would set up Subsidiary Corporations in which the Centre would be prepared to share the requirements of capital with the State Governments.

(e) A special rebate of 5 per cent in addition to the normal rebate of 5 per cent would be granted for the sale of handloom cloth by Cooperative Societies provided the States shared the additional financial burden on this account in the existing ratio. The rebate would initially be for a period of 4 weeks, or so, to help immediate stimulation of demand. It could be extended upto 3 months. The distribution of the period would be left to the discretion of the State Governments.

(f) It was agreed in principle to provide greater credit support to the Apex Cooperative Societies to enable them to purchase and stock yarn.

(g) Central Government agreed to consider a proposal for creating a buffer stock of yarn to be operated by the two millowners' associations of South India and to consider financial accommodation to the extent considered reasonable provided the association drew up a scheme for that purpose.

(h) It was decided not to change the present apportionment of capacity between the organised and de-centra-

lised sectors, between the co-operative units and others within the organised sector.

(i) State Governments were requested to help in export promotion by ensuring quality production and timely deliveries against export orders.

(j) Central Government would consider the possibility of lowering the margins to provide greater financial accommodation to the textile industry.

Conversion of Metre-Gauge Line between Earnakulam and Trivandrum into Broad Gauge

1636. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the metre-gauge railway line between Earnakulam and Trivandrum into broad-gauge line during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, when this work is likely to be under taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Industries in Fourth Plan

1637. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the industries proposed to be set up in the public sector during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the industries proposed to be set up in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Since the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised it is not possible to indicate at this stage which new industrial public sector projects would be set up during the Fourth Plan period and which of these would be located in Kerala State:

Grant of Registration Certificates and Industrial Licences to Firms

1638. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the various 'Heads' under which the value of fixed assets is determined for granting Registration Certificate/Industrial Licence to any firm to start industries;

(b) whether increase in the value of fixed assets of the firms in subsequent year/years has any effect on those who have already been granted Registration Certificates and started industries; and

(c) whether Government could revise their decision in future if they find that there had been some mistake in ascertaining the fixed assets of the firms to whom Registration Certificates were granted to start industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Certificates of Registration under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are not granted for starting new industries. For the purpose of licensing under the Act or granting Certificates of Registration to the existing industrial undertakings under the Act, the fixed assets are worked out on the basis of investment on land, building and machinery.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, since no Registration Certificate is granted or starting new industries.

Industrial Licence to I.O.C. for Manufacturing Barrels and Drums

1639. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation have approached Government for an Industrial licence to set up a plant at Madras for the manufacture of barrels and drums;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is enough capacity in the country with the existing licensed units for the manufacture of these items to meet the demand of all Oil Companies and the same could not be utilised fully for the want of raw materials;

(c) whether the existing fabricators have proposed to shift part of their capacities to Madras for meeting I.O.C.s requirement;

(d) whether the proposal of I.O.C., if accepted, would result in huge loss of foreign exchange and render the existing units to remain more idle; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not rejecting I.O.C.'s proposal in the interest of national economy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). All these aspects and implications have been kept in view while considering the I.O.C. application a final decision on which is still to be taken.

Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

1640. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co., have installed a plant for manufacturing bitumen drums at Visakhapatnam in the name of Hind Containers;

(b) if so, whether Government permitted them to do so and recognised a fresh capacity when the Industry was on banned list;

(c) if not, the action taken by Government on the firm for violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(d) the source from which they purchased indigenous or imported machinery; and

(e) the source from which they are receiving raw material?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A private limited company known as Hind Containers Private Ltd. has set up a small scale factory at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of Bitumen Drums. The Directors of this company are also directors of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Private Ltd. The unit, being in the small scale sector, does not come under the purview of the Industries (Development and Industries), Act, 1951.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Deposits of MICA and Gypsum in Kashmir

1641. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich deposits of Mica and Gypsum have been found in Kashmir;

(b) whether any survey about the economic feasibility of undertaking exploration of the deposits has been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Rich deposits of Gypsum are found in Jammu and Kashmir. Government is not aware of rich mica deposits in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). Reserves of gypsum have been estimated at about 90 million tonnes. These deposits are proposed to be utilised in the cement plants in the State.

Restoration of Lawrence of Arabia Line

1642. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have been rendering technical assistance in the restoration of the Lawrence of Arabia Line;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether similar assistance is given to any other country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). In response to a request received through diplomatic channels from the Director General, Hedjaz Railways, Syria for assistance in carrying out repairs to, and recommissioning of the Hedjaz Railway line from Homs to Palmyra, a senior officer of the Civil Engineering Department has been seconded to that administration as an Engineer Expert on Track Laying for one year, on foreign service terms.

A team of four officers of the Indian Railways was also deputed for a period of 3 weeks for undertaking certain studies connected with the implementation of the Project.

(c) Such requests for assistance are always considered.

Decentralisation of Raw material for Small Scale Industries

1643. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to decentralise the distribution of raw material for the Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, the agencies that would be entrusted with the distribution and the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) In the 15th Meeting of the Coordination Committee on Small Industries held on 5th and 6th July, 1968 in New Delhi a suggestion was made that possibilities should be examined of supply of raw materials at ex-factory prices to State Small Industries Corporations instead of through Central Agents. This suggestion is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

निर्यात किये जाने वाले भारतीय माल की
किस्म

1644. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय माल की खपत बढ़ाने हेतु कोई नये निर्णय किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को भी इस बात की शिकायत मिली है कि भारत से निर्यात होने वाला माल आरम्भ में तो अच्छी किस्म का होता है परन्तु बाद में उसकी किस्म में गिरावट आ जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही का उल्लेख है।

(ख) तथा (ग). अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में माल के गुण के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें अपरिहार्य हैं, चाहे वे वास्तविक कारणों पर

आधारित हों अथवा अन्यथा। फिर भी निर्यात गुण (नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अधिकांश निर्यात वस्तुओं का लदान-पूर्व अनिवार्य निरीक्षण किया जाता है। इसे धीरे-धीरे अधिकाधिक निर्यात वस्तुओं पर लागू किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही

(क) निर्यात उत्पादों की गुणता धारणे के लिये 1963 में, निर्यात (गुण नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम प्रख्यापित किया गया और 1-1-1964 से प्रवर्तित किया गया।

(ख) निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल का 85 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक अंश अनिवार्य गुण नियंत्रण तथा/अथवा लदान पूर्व निरीक्षण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रखा गया है। इनमें कच्चे कृषि उत्पादों से लेकर अर्ध-तैयार तथा निर्मित वस्तुएं शामिल हैं।

(ग) अनिवार्य गुण नियंत्रण तथा/अथवा लदान-पूर्व निरीक्षण योजनाओं के अधीन रखी गयी वस्तुओं के किसी भी परेक्षण का लदान तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि उसके साथ निर्यात पात्रता का प्रमाणपत्र न हो।

(घ) 7 फरवरी, 1968 से चुने हुए निर्मित उत्पादों, जैसे कि पटसन का माल, नारियल जटा उत्पाद, गोजातीय पशुओं के कमाये हुए चमड़े परन्तु बछड़े की खाल को छोड़कर, तथा समापित चमड़े पर निर्यात शुल्क बढ़ाया गया है।

(ङ) निर्यातक निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये अपेक्षित आयातित कच्चा माल आयात प्रतिपूर्ति नीति के अधीन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

- (च) निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये अपेक्षित स्वदेशी कच्चे माल की पूर्ति में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।
- (छ) निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये महत्वपूर्ण स्वदेशी कच्चा माल जैसे इंजीनियरी उद्योग के लिये लोहा तथा इस्पात एवं प्लास्टिक उद्योग के लिये कुछ कच्चा माल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध किया जाता है।
- (ज) विपणन क्षमता को बढ़ाने और अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास की वर्तमान अवस्था में निहित प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के निराकरण हेतु चुने हुए उत्पादों के निर्यात पर नकद सहायता दी जाती है।
- (झ) अनेक निर्यात उत्पादों को उत्पादन केन्द्रों से निर्यात पत्तनों तक ले जाने के लिये रेलवे भाड़े में रियायत दी जाती है।
- (ञ) विभिन्न उत्पादों के निर्यात पर सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों की वापसी की जाती है।
- (ट) निर्यातकों को लदानपूर्व तथा लदान के पश्चात् दोनों ही रूप में 6 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर ऋण दिया जाता है। निर्यात ऋण तथा गारंटी निगम की गारंटियों जैसी कुछ अन्य स्विघाएं निर्यातकों को बैंकों से शीघ्र ऋण प्राप्त करने में समर्थ बनाती हैं।
- (ड) औद्योगिक मशीनों के निर्यात के लिये भुगतान की समय सीमा ५ वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 7 वर्ष की गई है जो विशेष मामलों में 10 वर्ष तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है। इस बढ़ी हुई अवधि के लिये निर्यात ऋण तथा गारंटी निगम से बीमा तथा गारंटी जैसी स्विघाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं।
- (ड) विदेशी मुद्रा के लिये ब्लैंके परमिट-प्राप्त करने की पात्रता प्राप्त करने के लिये न्यूनतम सीमा घटाकर अपरम्परागत माल के लिये ५ लाख और परम्परागत माल के लिये 2५ लाख कर दी गई है।
- अधुनातन नीति के अंतर्गत विदेशी मुद्रा का ब्लैंकेट परमिट न केवल विदेशों की व्यावसायिक यात्राओं पर खर्च के लिये वैध होगा अपितु उसमें अन्य स्वीकृत खर्चों जैसे बाजार अभ्ययन, विज्ञापन, मेलों में भाग लेना आदि भी शामिल होंगे।
- (ड) भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त निर्यात सदन उन विविध गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने के लिये सहायतार्थ अनुदान प्राप्त करने के पात्र बनाये गये हैं जिनसे विपणन क्षमता तथा विदेशों में बाजार गवेषणा को प्रोत्साहन मिलता हो। सहायता के मानदण्ड को भी उदार बनाया गया है।
- (ण) सरकार अधिक मूल्य की संविदाओं के लिये पेशकश करने और उन्हें प्राप्त करने के लिये जिनका मूल्य कम से कम ५0 लाख रु० हो, अपेक्षित प्रतिरिक्त सहायता देने पर विचार करती है। प्रत्येक मामले पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।
- (त) निर्यात अभिमुख इकाइयों द्वारा अपेक्षित पूंजीगत माल तथा उपकरण के आयात के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग का अधिमान आधार पर पूरा किया जाता है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड

1645. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में लगाई गई पूंजी की तुलना में भाय बहुत कम है;

(ख) क्या इस भाय को बढ़ाने के लिये किन्हीं गैर-सरकारी उद्योगपतियों से परामर्श किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्री द्वारा ५ अप्रैल, 1968 को 'परफार्मेंस आफ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड' के नाम से सभा-पटल पर रखे गये पत्र में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में लगाई गई पूंजी की तुलना में भाय कम होने के बारे में बताया गया है और इसके कारणों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। इसमें यह भी बताया गया है कि इसके प्रबन्ध को अच्छा बनाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है। इस बारे में गैर-सरकारी उद्योगपतियों से परामर्श नहीं किया गया है।

कोयले का भण्डार

1646. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला खानों

से कोयले की पूरी मात्रा की दुलाई न किये जाने के कारण कोयले के भारी भण्डार जमा हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयले के अनियमित सम्भरण के कारण कुछ स्थानों पर कोयला ऊँचे मूल्यों पर बिक रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का निर्णय क्या है; और

(घ) कोयले के लिये परिवहन की पर्याप्त सुविधायें कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) पिछले महीनों की तुलना में 31 मई, 1968 को गत-मुख स्टॉकों में थोड़ी सी वृद्धि हुई है। यह वृद्धि अंशतः बढ़े हुए उत्पादन तथा कुछ प्रभागों में यात्रायात की कठिनाइयों के कारण है।

(ख) कोयले के मूल्यों पर से 24 जुलाई, 1967, से नियन्त्रण हटा लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कोयले के मूल्य उत्पादकों तथा उपभोक्ताओं में आपस में तय किये जाते हैं और कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण कोयले के ज्यादा मूल्य लिये जाने के विषय में विशिष्ट शिकायतें सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई हैं।

(ग) और (घ). रेलवे विभाग इस समस्या पर विचार कर रहा है। हाल ही में उन्होंने कुछ क्षेत्रों में कोयले के लिये रेल बढ़ाना मान लिया है।

नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाना

1647. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के बारे में कोई और निर्णय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या नीति अपनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Committee on N.C.D.C.

1648. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was constituted to report on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted any reports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee submitted its First Report on 17th February, 1968.

(c) The main recommendations/conclusions of the Committee are under examination.

Shoe Factory in collaboration with U.S.S.R.

1649. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the location of the shoe factory proposed to be started with U.S.S.R. aid has been changed from Kanpur to Rae-Bareilly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The proposal to start a shoe factory with U.S.S.R. aid is still under consideration and no details have been worked out. Hence the question of changing the location from Kanpur to Rae-Bareilly does not arise.

Small Scale Industries

1650. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small-scale industries in the country are facing extinction;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) the steps taken to put them on sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir. The fact that the number of voluntarily registered Small Scale Industrial units has grown rapidly in recent years starting almost from scratch in 1954 to 60,000 by 1964, and the present figure of 1,20,000 would show that the small scale industries in the country are not facing extinction.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mineral Wealth of Himalayas

1651. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to unearth the hidden mineral wealth of the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been entered into for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Systematic basic geological surveys, assessment of the Mineral resources, study of the energy resources and terrain evaluation of the Himalayas are proposed to be undertaken by the Geological Survey of India.

(c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company

1652. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9871 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company possess one duly licensed Bitumen Drum Plant but the same is lying mostly idle for several years as no recommendations for allotment of raw materials have been made in their favour;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that their capacity of bitumen drum plant was assessed in 1964 but the same was not confirmed to them;

(d) if so, what is their assessed capacity and reasons for not confirming the same to them; and

(e) whether Government are also aware that even the Joint Plant Committee has refused to allocate raw materials to them as Government have neither recommended their case nor intimated their assessed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P.) Ltd., Bombay who are licensed for the manufacture of Bitumen Drums, have been reporting production now and then of small quantities only. As Bitumen Drum sheets are made available to the Refineries/Oil Companies according to their requirements for packing bitumen produced by them, the question of recommendation for allotment of raw materials in favour of either this Company or any other fabricators has not arise.

(c) and (d). The licensed capacity of this Company for the manufacture of Bitumen Drums is 7,84,000 Nos. per annum on single shift. An inspection of their factory for the purpose of assessment of capacity of their Bitumen Drum plant was made in 1964, but the findings in respect of the assessment have not been considered for acceptance, as, in the meantime, the report of technical officers arising out of the general assessment made during 1965 in respect of the manufacture of oil barrels was received, and certain matters therein needed further examination. The Company was also informed that no revision of capacity was possible for bitumen drums.

(e) All the bitumen drum manufacturers are aware that allocation of raw material rests with the consumers as explained in (a) and (b) above, the quantities of allocation by the Joint Plant Committee direct to this company of raw materials, therefore, does not arise.

Manufacture of Oil Barrels and Bitumen Drums

1653. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9872 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) the value of import licences issued to each Oil Company for 18 gauge and 24 gauge steel sheets separately for manufacturing oil barrels and bitumen drums respectively during the years from 1965-66 to 1967-68;

(b) the reasons for Government having objection in considering proposal to allot indigenous steel sheets and issue import licences to licensed fabricators only instead of consumers who have got no fabricating plants; and

(c) whether Government are aware that indigenous or imported steel sheets which are received by Oil Companies which have got no fabricating plants are distributed to fabricators of their own choice thus resulting in some factories running in full swing and some factories running uneconomically and remaining idle?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) (a) to (c). The information on all the points is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery

1654. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9870 on the 7th May, 1968 regarding Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery and state:

(a) whether all the information has since been collected.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Incomplete information has been received and several points in the information received needed further clarification. Full details of these are not readily available and the same, expected to be obtained soon, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Standard Drum and Barrel Company

1655. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1685 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Co. observed all the requisite formalities under Rule 7 of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952, before licence for effecting expansion to their existing industrial undertaking was given to them;

(b) when permission was granted to them to shift their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay and when they shifted it and till which month and year they manufactured oil barrels at Sewri; and

(c) since which month and year they started manufacturing oil barrels and bitumen drums at Trombay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) to (c). M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. made an application dt. 21-8-1958 for effecting substantial expansion as well as for change of location from Sewri to Trombay. The clearance for change of location was conveyed to the party on 31-10-1958. The industrial licence dt. 20-7-1959 for the substantial expansion was granted subsequently. The rest of the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House is due course.

Railway Facilities for Tripura

1656. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Territory of Tripura badly needs full ramifications of Railway contacts with Assam; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to extend Railway facilities to all the important towns at Tripura, including Agartala?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). To provide rail facilities to Tripura a new line from Kalkalghat to Dharmanagar was constructed during the III Plan. Due to the present difficult ways and means position no new line in Tripura is likely to be taken up for construction in the near future.

Night Allowance to Railway Employees

1657. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8177 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the payment of arrears of Night Allowance to the employees of the Carriage and Mechanical Departments of Barauni, Samastipur, Sone-

pur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Narkatiaganj on the North Eastern Railway, has been collected;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) With effect from 1-8-1962 and upto 1-4-1967, the nominated categories of Carriage and Wagon Depot were eligible for the grant of night duty allowance, provided more than 16 originating or terminating goods trains were examined by them. In terms of this yardstick, the Carriage & Wagon Depot staff at Barauni Junction, Samastipur, Sonepur, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Narkatiaganj, were not initially eligible for the allowance. Later, as a result of further scrutiny, it was found that the staff at the Carriage & Wagon Depots, Narkatiaganj and Darbhanga, qualified for the grant of the allowance from the years 1963 and 1965 respectively due to an increase in the number of trains. The number of staff and the amounts due to them are being worked out and the payment of the same is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1968.

On and from 1-4-1967 the basis for eligibility of night duty allowance has been liberalised. Now all Class III and IV staff drawing pay upto Rs. 470/- who are classified as 'Continuous' or 'Intensive' under the Hours of Employment Regulations, are eligible for the allowance and are being paid accordingly.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgrading of Posts in Railway Workshops

1658. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8178 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding 20 per cent. upgrading of posts in the Railway Workshops at Samastipur, Gorakhpur and Izatnagar on the North Eastern Railway, has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) In the case of Mechanical Workshops at Gorakhpur and Izatnagar, upgrading orders have been implemented, except in the case of a few employees, while in the case of Mechanical Workshops at Samastipur, the same could not be implemented earlier due to certain difficulties and the orders are expected to be implemented shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Duty Hours of Railway Staff on N.E. Railway

1659. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8175 on the 23rd April, 1968 regarding duty hours of railway staff on the North Eastern Railway and state:

(a) whether the information has by now been collected;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1515/68.]

(c) Does not arise.

India's Exports

1660. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9940 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) the comparative results achieved as a result of our export boosting efforts made since the beginning of recession with regard to the Socialist, Afro-Asian and the developed capitalist countries;

(b) whether efforts have been made to export cloth, engineering goods and other articles required by the Arab and other Middle East countries in exchange for petroleum;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) While it is difficult to isolate the effects of our export promotional efforts from those of the other factors bearing on exports such as changes in the supply and demand conditions both at home and abroad to link it with efforts made before and since the beginning of the recession, the comparative performance of our exports to different groups of countries may be seen from the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1516/68].

(b) While every effort is made to meet through our exports the import requirements of our trading partners in the Arab and Middle East Countries including cloth, engineering goods etc., these are not exchanged for petroleum on a barter basis as is presumably implied in the question.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The existing trading arrangements with these countries which permit a degree of flexibility in the composition of trade and which accord with their respective trading systems are considered to be reasonably satisfactory.

Per Capita Income in Uttar Pradesh

1662. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita income in Uttar Pradesh has gone below the national average when only a few years ago it was well above the average;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this low per capita in Uttar Pradesh during the last 17 years is due to the fact that Uttar Pradesh did not get its legitimate share in the Central Industrial investment;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give priority to Uttar Pradesh in the Fourth Five Year Plan so that it may come in line with other States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). Since 1960-61 per capita income in Uttar Pradesh has been below the national average. Out of a total investment of Rs. 2449.7 crores during 1951-68 on Central Industrial projects, the share of Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 147.9 crores. Selection of locations for Central projects is governed by economic considerations and not by such considerations as that every State should have a proportionate share of the total investment. The Fourth Five Year Plan is still under preparation and the industries which are likely to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh during this Plan will be known only after the Plan is finalised.

Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotive

1663. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

will start manufacturing metre gauge diesel locomotives; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) According to present planning, the Diesel Locomotive Works are expected to start production of Metre Gauge diesel locomotives during the year 1968-69.

Central and Regional Advisory Boards for Salt Industry

1664. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have reconstituted the Central and Regional Advisory Boards for salt industry;

(b) if so, the names of the Central and Regional Advisory Boards;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the said Boards; and

(d) the detailed functions of these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is one Central Advisory Board for salt and six Regional Advisory Boards for salt, viz.;

(1) Madras Regional Advisory Board for Salt.

(2) Andhra Pradesh Regional Advisory Board for Salt.

(3) West Bengal & Orissa Regional Advisory Boards for Salt.

(4) Gujarat Regional Advisory Board for Salt.

(5) Maharashtra Regional Advisory Board for Salt.

(6) Rajasthan Regional Advisory Board for Salt.

(c) The above Boards were last reconstituted on 14-6-1968 and no expenditure has been incurred so far after 14-6-68. The average annual expenditure incurred on these Boards in the past is as under:—

Central Advisory Board: Rs. 2700.

All Regional Advisory Boards Rs. 2800.

(d) The functions of the Boards are as under:—

Central Advisory Board for Salt:

To advise the Government of India on the administration of the proceeds of the Salt Cess levied under Section 3 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and to make recommendations generally for measures conducive to the development of salt Industry *e.g.*:—

- (i) Establishment and Maintenance of Research Stations, model farms and Salt Factories;
- (ii) Fixing the grades of salt and improving its quality;
- (iii) Development of exports;
- (iv) Promoting and encouraging Cooperative efforts among manufacturers of Salt
- (v) Promoting the welfare of Labour employed in the Salt Industry; and
- (vi) Any other matter pertaining to the development of salt Industry; and

Regional Advisory Boards for Salt:

To make recommendations on similar lines to the Central Advisory Board for Salt in so far as their respective regions are concerned.

Railway Medical Officers' Associations

1665. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 242 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) the further steps taken to fulfil the demands of Railways Medical Officers' Associations; and

(b) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for the delays?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). A major revision of the status, scales of pay, non-practising allowance etc. of Railway Assistant Surgeons was made with effect from 1-1-1966, in conformity with what had been done for the Central Health Service, when as many as 1400 Assistant Surgeons were upgraded from the Class III scale of Rs. 335-650 to the Class II scale of Rs. 350-900. Thereafter the service conditions of Railway Doctors have been further improved as under:—

(i) In consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, it has been provided in the Recruitment Rules for Assistant Medical Officers in grade Rs. 350-900 (Class II) that 25 per cent of vacancies in this grade should be filled by promotion of the existing Licentiate Assistant Surgeons in grade Rs. 335-650 (Class III).

(ii) Four more permanent Junior Administrative grade posts (Rs. 1300-1600 plus special pay of Rs. 100/-) of Medical Superintendents have been created on the Railways.

(iii) The existing promotion quota of 33-1/3 per cent reserved for Assistant Medical Officers in grade Rs. 350-900 (Class II) for their promotion to the posts of Divisional Medical Officers in grade Rs. 700-1300 (Class I) has been increased to 50 per cent

In addition, some more proposals are currently under considerations to improve the promotion prospects of Railway Doctors.

Complaints Cell at Rail Bhawan

1666. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDHEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has set-up a Complaints' Cell at Rail Bhawan, New Delhi to deal with the complaints, grievances and suggestions of the public;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the number of complaints, grievances and suggestions received so far and against whom; and

(d) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Complaints' Cell, in the office of the Railway Board at Rail Bhawan, has been functioning since the 11th of August, 1964.

(c) The total number of complaints, grievances and suggestions received in the Complaints' Cell at Rail Bhawan from 11-8-1964 to 30-6-1968 is:

(i) No. of grievances received through the Sanyukta Sadachar Samiti and through the Additional Secretary and Commissioner for Public Grievances | Ministry of Home Affairs 369.

(ii) No. of complaints and suggestions directly and otherwise received by the Complaints' Cell 8771

These complaints are generally not directed against specific employees of the Railways.

(d) All the complaints, grievances and suggestions received in the Com-

plaints' Cell are dealt with in the concerned Directorates in the Railway Board's office.

Trivandrum-Cape Comorin-Tirunelveli Railway Line.

1667. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: SHRI MANGLATHUMADOM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding Trivandrum-Cape-Comorin Tirunelveli Railway line are complete;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of this line; and

(c) when Government propose to start construction of this line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 8.6 crores.

(c) The investigations have revealed that the line is not likely to be remunerative. Consideration of this project has therefore been deferred till such time indications about further developments in the region consequent on the development of the Tuticorin Port become available.

Indian Exports

1668. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total exports during the year 1967-68 were only Rs. 1,199 crores against the total imports of Rs. 2,000 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the exports during the year 1965-66, i.e. the pre-devaluation year, had totalled Rs. 1,289 crores;

(c) if so, the special steps Government propose to take to increase our exports; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Planners expect 6 to 7 per cent increase in our exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) India's overall exports (including re-exports) during the year 1987-88 were valued at Rs. 1,198.67 crores as against the total imports of Rs. 1,974.28 crores.

(b) The value of exports during the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 1,268.88 crores when escalated by 57.5 per cent to express it in post-devaluation rupees.

(c) A statement showing the steps taken to promote our exports was laid on the table of the Sabha on the 23rd July, 1968 in reply to part (e) of unstarred Question No. 465.

(d) The Planning Commission have suggested that an increase of 6-7 per year in our exports would be necessary if certain objectives of the Fourth Plan are to be fulfilled. How this can be brought about is under examination.

हापुड़ स्टेशन

1669. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हापुड़ रेलवे स्टेशन को एक टर्मिनस स्टेशन बनाने के लिये उत्तर रेलवे के मुरादाबाद डिवीजन के अधीक्षक से कोई प्राक्कलन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन को कब तक टर्मिनस स्टेशन बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

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(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख.) हापुड़ स्टेशन पर प्रतिरिक्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

हापुड़ से दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के बीच रेलगाड़ी

1670. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन लोगों के लिये, जो हापुड़ के दिल्ली स्टेशन और नई दिल्ली में काम करने से लिये जाते हैं, रेलगाड़ी इतनी अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है जिससे वह समय पर अपने कार्यालय में पहुँच सकें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हापुड़ के लोग यह व्यवस्था करने के लिये देरी से माँग करते आ रहे हैं तथा उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का अभ्यावेदन भी भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार का विचार इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था कब तक करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री श्री (जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). हापुड़ से दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली तक एक प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं लेकिन

यासायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य न होने तक हापुड़ में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव में ऐसा करना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है ।

Import of Soyabean oil by State Trading Corporation

1671. SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation have concluded an agreement for the import of Soyabean oil from the U.S.A. recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity of Soyabean oil imported so far;

(d) the total quantity of Soyabean oil imported so far;

(e) if reply to part (d) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). In the interest of stabilising internal prices and augmenting supplies of edible oils in the country, Government decided last year to have a buffer stock of about 50,000 tonnes of Soyabean oil and negotiated with the U. S. Government allocations of Soyabean oil for import into India. Accordingly, having regard to stocks in hand and assessment of sales to Vanaspati factories, the State Trading Corporation purchased with the approval of the Government, 26,920 tonnes of Soyabean oil of an approximate FOB value of \$5.60 million against the Purchase Authorisation for \$18.50 million for approximately 77,000 tonnes issued by the US Government. For the unutilised value of the above

Purchase Authorisation, the US Government has now issued a fresh Purchase Authorisation for \$10.84 million.

(c) The quantity of soyabean oil so far imported is 1,44,579 metric tonnes, and another 26,920 tonnes are on the high seas.

(d) 1,15,909 tonnes.

(e) Imports of Soyabean oil are intended also to serve as a buffer-stock; and releases to Vanaspati manufacturers are made from time to time keeping in view the overall requirements of the industry, internal supply position and price levels.

Fixation of Standards for Kangra and Dehradun Tea

1672. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board undertook experiments on green and black Tea of the Kangra (H. P.) and Dehradun for the fixation of Tea Standards; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cycle Tyres and Tubes

1673. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cycle tyres and tubes that are being manufactured in the country; and

(b) the total requirements of the country therefor and the number which is being exported?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The production of bicycle tyres and tubes during the last three years is given below:

Year	Bicycle Tyres	Bicycle Tubes
	Nos.	Nos.
1965-66	18,453,68	19,178,462
1966-67	20,354,463	20,771,303
1967-68	22,792,072	19,858,595

(b) The country's present annual requirement is estimated at about 20 million Nos. each of bicycle tyres and tubes. Information about the export of bicycle tyres and tubes is given in the table below:

Year	Cycle tyres Quantity	Cycle Tubes Quantity
1965-66	446,506	353,144
1966-67	728,460	854,656
1967-68	1,303,369	815,467

Overbridge across the Railway Line near Padikunnu at Talangana

1674. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:**
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Kasargod Municipality (Kerala) requesting for the construction of an overbridge across the Railway line near Padikunnu at Talangara, Cannanore District; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b) A reference was received from

Kasargod Municipal Council for construction of a road overbridge near Padaikunnu at Talangara at Km. 838]-2-3. As there already exists a road overbridge only at a distance of 500 metres at Km. 838]9-10 between Kasargod and Kalanad stations, there is hardly any justification for one more road overbridge within such a short distance. However, if the need for the second road overbridge is considered inescapable, the cost involved shall have to be borne fully by the Municipality. As soon as such a scheme is finally sponsored by the Municipality together with the necessary agreement to bear the cost involved, the Railway will take appropriate action.

Closure of Textile Mills in Madras

1675. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 19 textile mills lying closed as on the 15th April, 1968 in Madras State affecting the bread of over 11,000 workers;

(b) the total amount of capital invested in these mills;

(c) the number and the names of mills recommended by the Madras Government for financial assistance and the amount of assistance suggested for each; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in rushing help to these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1517/68].

Unsold stocks of coal in Andhra Pradesh

1676. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why coal worth Rs. 3 crores, i.e. 30 per cent of the total

production of the Kothagudem collieries in Andhra Pradesh, is lying unsold at the mines;

(b) why there is no purchaser even in the private sector for this coal;

(c) the urgent steps Government propose to take to dispose of the accumulated stocks of coal;

(d) whether the mines have been closed temporarily pending the sale of the accumulated coal; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The main reasons for the accumulation of pit-head stocks of coal produced by the Singareni Collieries, Co. Ltd. to the extent of about 1.03 million tonnes (i.e. about 3 months production) over a period of years are:—

- (i) Inadequate and irregular supply of wagons over a number of years until recently;
- (ii) Delays in the setting up or expansion of thermal power stations in the South during the Third Plan;
- (iii) Increased availability of hydro power which affected the demand for thermal power in the same region;
- (iv) Switch-over to oil by a number of cement factories; and
- (v) preference by consumers of selected grades of coal not produced by the Company, in a buyer's market.

(b) The bulk of the accumulated stocks consists of slack coal which serves as fuel for power houses and certain industries such as cement, paper and brick-kilns. There has

been an appreciable drop in the consumption of coal by cement factories, as a result of switch over to oil and continued sluggishness of the market.

(c) The Company is considering diversification of its activities based on new uses of coal, besides making all-out efforts to improve the sale of its stocks. Efforts are also being made to obtain full requirements of wagons from Railways, thereby reducing dumping of coal and the resulting additional costs.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The closure of the company's mines does not appear to be a workable solution for reducing losses or stocks in view of the high level of fixed costs in production.

Visit by Japanese Trade Team to India

1677. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese trade team is visiting India soon;

(b) if so, when it is likely to visit; and

(c) the main objects of its visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Government have no information about any Japanese Official trade team visiting India in the near future.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rural Industries Planning Committee

1678. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reconstituted the high powered Rural Industries Planning Committee;

(b) if so, the main reasons for its reconstitution; and

(c) how far the transfer of administrative responsibility to the Rural Industries from the Planning Commission and the reconstitution of the Committee will help to promote the rural industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reason for reconstitution of the Committee was to make it more broad-based by including in it the Central Ministers concerned with supporting programmes essential for rural industrialisation and the Industries Ministers of the States concerned with the rural industries projects programme.

(c) Both the transfer of the administrative responsibility relating to Rural Industries Projects programme from the Planning Commission to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and the reconstitution of the Rural Industries Planning Committee are expected to better promote the development of industries in rural areas.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग

1679. श्री जगद्वर दाबब : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे की बम्बई-हावड़ा लाइन उत्तर प्रदेश में बांदा जिले की दक्षिण सीमा के साथ-साथ मानिकपुर, भकुन्डी, तिकरिया के पहाड़ी प्रदेश से गुजरती है जहां अब तक कोई उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रदेश में कोई उद्योग नहीं है जिसमें लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र में सीमेंट, कागज भस्मवा पत्थर कूटना उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री: (श्री फलचूदन शर्मा ग्रहमव): (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम

1680. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के वर्ष 1966-67 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ 62 पर 'लाभ और हानि लेखा' के शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत 'व्यापार व्यय' का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1966-67 में देयताओं में प्रतिभूत तथा अप्रतिभूत ऋणों की राशि 977 लाख रुपये थी जब कि पिछले वर्ष यह राशि 584 लाख रुपये थी और लाभ तथा हानि खाते में व्यय की मद के अन्तर्गत व्याज के रूप में देय राशि 93 लाख रुपये दिखाई गई थी जब कि गत वर्ष यह राशि केवल 16 लाख रुपये थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो व्याज के रूप में देय राशि के 5-1/4 गुना बढ़ जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि ऋण की राशि केवल दुगुनी हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित कारों की बिक्री

1681. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम विदेशी राजनयिक तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा भारत में लाई गई कारों को बेचता है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो 'अन्य व्यक्तियों' सम्बन्धी और क्या है और क्या वे ये कारें आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद लाते हैं ;

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेशी राजनयिकों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों से अलग-अलग कितनी कारें खरीदीं, और

(घ) विदेशों से कारों के आयात के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 'अन्य व्यक्ति' वे गैर-सर्वशेषाधिकार विदेशी राष्ट्रिक तथा भारतीय राष्ट्रिक हैं जो आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद शुल्क अदा करके कारों का आयात करते हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। रेजिये संख्या एल० टी० 1518/68]

(घ) कारों का आयात निजी सामान के रूप में अनुमित है। बिक्री के लिए आयात की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। लाइसेंस सामान्यतया विदेशी राजनयिक दूत वर्ग अथवा भारत स्थित विदेशी मिशनों के अतिरिक्त आयातकों के निम्नलिखित चार वर्गों को दिये जाते हैं :—

1. औद्योगिक उपक्रम सरकारी प्रायोजनाओं के कार्य हेतु भारत में आने वाले विदेशी राष्ट्रिक ;
2. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए भारत लौटने वाले अन्य भारतीय राष्ट्रिक ;
3. विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों/मिशनों अथवा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ/उसके अभिकरणों में नियुक्त व सरकारी कर्मचारी जो कार्य की समाप्ति पर भगत लौटते हैं ;
4. पूर्वी अफ्रीका से स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए भारत लौटने वाले प्रत्यावर्तक।

भारत में विदेशी मिशनों के राजनयिक वर्ग के सदस्यों द्वारा कारों का आयात, आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण प्रतिबंधों से विमुक्त है।

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सलाहकार परिषद्

1682. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सलाहकार परिषद् की एक बैठक नई दिल्ली में जुलाई, 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसमें किन-किन मामलों पर विचार किया गया था और क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सभाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकवर्तीन श्री छहमद) : (क) उद्योगों की केन्द्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् की स्थायी समिति की ग्यारहवीं बैठक नई दिल्ली में 2 जुलाई, 1968 को हुई थी ।

(ख) कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित तथा बैठक में जिन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई वे साथ में संलग्न अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं ।

उद्योगों की केन्द्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् की स्थायी समिति विचारक तथा सलाह देने वाला एक निकाय है । समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों की सरकार जांच कर रही है ।

विबरण

- (1) मन्दी को किन-किन उद्योगों में और कहाँ तक रोका गया है तथा अब कैसे लक्षण दिखाई दे रहे हैं ।
- (2) योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार किया गया एप्रोच टु दि फोर्थ प्लान—एक प्रोर लाइसेंसों में उदरगत बरती जाने से उत्पन्न होने वाली उलझनों तथा दूसरी प्रोर लघु उद्योगों को संरक्षण देना ।
- (3) विदेशी जानकारी बारम्बार प्राप्त करने को रोकना—सामान्य रूप से जानकारी प्राप्त करने की वांछनीयता और व्यावहारिकता तथा उसका वितरण करना ।
- (4) उन उद्योगों के मामले जिनमें लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से अधिक क्षमता उत्पन्न की जा रही है—ऐसे मामलों में कार्यवाही करना ।
- (5) बड़े उद्योगों तथा सहायक लघु एककों के बीच प्रभावशाली ढंग से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना ।

कोयला उद्योग में वित्तीय संकट

1693. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला उद्योग में उत्पादन लागत के बढ़ जाने के कारण इस उद्योग में वित्तीय संकट है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) 1970-71 में कोयले की अनुमानित मांग क्या होगी और कितने प्रतिशत मांग सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा और कितने प्रतिशत गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा पूरी की जायेगी ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेबक) : (क) और (ख). कोयला उद्योग मूल्य वृद्धियों के लिये प्रतिनिवेदन करता रहा है । रेलवे विभाग ने चुनी हुई श्रेणियों के कोयलों के लिए 2 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन तथा श्रेणी एक के कोयले के लिए 1 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन की मूल्य वृद्धि मान ली है । इस्पात संयंत्रों, कोयला पावनशालाओं और कोकरीख को दिये जा रहे कोकिंग कोयले के विषय में 1.75 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन की मूल्य वृद्धि मान ली गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त 0.75 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन प्रतिचयन की विधि का आपस में सन्तोषजनक रूप से समाधान हो जाने पर देय होगा । देश की सभी कोयला खानों से निकाले तथा प्रेषित किए जा रहे कोकिंग कोयले पर 0.75 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन की दर से उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने का निश्चय किया गया है जिस से प्राप्त होने वाली आय का उपयोग केवल मात्र कोकिंग कोयले के संरक्षण तथा विकास हेतु किया जायेगा ।

(ग) नवीनतम अनुमानों के अनुसार 1970-71 में कोयले की मांग 818 लाख

मैट्रिक टन के लगभग होने की आशा है। इस मांग के 72 प्रतिशत भाग की पूर्ति गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा 28 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा की जाने की आशा है।

रबड़ का आयात

1684. श्री रजुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रबड़ का विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्रति वर्ष खर्च होती है; और

(ग) उसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि हमारे देश में रबड़ पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी): (क) जी, हां। जब रबड़ का माल बनाने वाले उद्योगों की पूरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये प्राकृतिक रबड़ तथा संश्लेषित रबड़ का स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं होता, तब उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा यथावश्यक आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ख) 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में रबड़ (प्राकृतिक तथा संश्लेषित दोनों प्रकार) के आयात पर खर्च की हुई विदेशी मुद्रा क्रमशः 11.42 करोड़ रु० तथा 4.38 करोड़ रुपये रही थी।

(ग) आयात की अनुमति तभी दी जाती है जब देश में माल स्वदेशी पूर्ति मांग से कम होता है। देश में रबड़ की पर्याप्त उपलब्ध होने के कारण अप्रैल, 1967 से

अभी तक रबड़ के आयात के लिये कोई नया लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है और न किसी पुराने लाइसेंस का ही नवीकरण किया गया, सिवाय इसके कि निर्यात प्रतिपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत तथा कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार की संश्लेषित रबड़ के लिये जिसका देश में उत्पादन नहीं होता, आयात की अनुमति दी गई।

Functions of D.G.T.D.

1685. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise functions of the Director General of Technical Development in relation to Industrial and Technical Development in the country;

(b) whether the Director General of Technical Development has brought out any catalogue showing the indigenous capacity of different items of production in public as well as private sector and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the Director General of Technical Development help Government in the matter of issue of import licences for the import of plant and machinery and other industrial equipment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The principal functions of the D.G.T.D. are:—

(i) Assisting in the planning and development of industries to secure a well balanced and properly coordinated pattern of industrialisation of the country;

(ii) Formulating the detailed industrial Production targets under the Five-Year Plans and keeping them under constant review;

- (iii) Ensuring achievement of production targets and phased programmes of indigenous content;
- (iv) Examination from technical angle of applications received under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for establishing new industrial units or for effecting substantial expansion of existing production units and making appropriate recommendations to the concerned Ministries;
- (v) Advising on the suitability of collaboration terms in respect of industries sought to be established with foreign collaboration;
- (vi) Scrutiny of applications for import of Capital goods, raw materials, steel etc. from the point of indigenous angle and also essentiality in the case of the Private Sector units borne on the rolls of the D.G.T.D. and the Public Sector units which are engaged in Industries dealt with in the D.G.T.D.
- (vii) Making recommendations or rendering advice regarding:—
 - (a) formulation of import and Export policies,
 - (b) tariff protection,
 - (c) training of Technical personnel overseas;
- (viii) Issue of certificates of exemption from payment of customs duty on scientific equipment and appliances not manufactured in India and also on component parts required to be imported for the initial setting up of plant/machinery;
- (ix) Collection and compilation of industrial data relating to installed capacity, actual production, employment position,

stocks, prices etc. and appraising the Ministries concerned of their trends;

- (x) Technical advice and promotion of export of Engineering and Non-engineering goods;
- (xi) Assisting various Government Organisations like IFC, NIDC etc. on technical aspects in connection with grant of loan to the industries;
- (xii) To conduct studies to find out substitutes for imported scarce raw materials and finished products.

(b) Information regarding the installed capacity and production of the principal industries are given in the Annual Reports published by the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(c) Before import of plant and machinery and other industrial equipments (excluding those looked after by the Textile Commissioner, the Jute Commissioner etc.) is allowed, they are subjected to scrutiny by the D.G. T.D. from indigenous angle, with a view to ensure that items which are available or capable of being manufactured in the country or for which suitable substitutes can be produced indigenously are not allowed to be imported.

Appointment of Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1686. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not completed the appointments to the Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

(a) and (b). The existing Board includes the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Director Incharge, Durgapur Steel Plant, two Government representatives and 4 part-time Directors. The reconstitution of the Board in terms of the recent decision, is under active consideration of the Government.

**Office of Geological Survey of India,
Calcutta**

1687. SHRI YOGENDRA
SHARMA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Office of Geological Survey of India pays Rs. 1 lakh per month as rent for a block of flats called "Ratnakar" at 4 Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, owned by Senior Company Officers of M/s. Birla Brothers Limited;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Office has 120 bathrooms, 40 kitchens, 49 pantries and 40 box rooms; and

(c) if so, whether the office requires these rooms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India has hired a ten-storeyed building at 4 Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, from a limited concern, namely M/s. Ratnakar Buildings Ltd. The rent of the building is Rs. 95, 579/-p.m. for the effective usable area as assessed by C.P.W.D. There are 30 common urinals (with privy) and 24 toilet rooms which are used by about 900 officers and staff located in the building.

Demand for Aluminium

1688. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand for aluminium by 1970-71.

(b) the present production capacity of the aluminium industry; and

(c) the proposal to meet the increased demand in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The demand for aluminium by 1970-71 was earlier estimated at 300,000 tonnes (including 30,000 tonnes for exports). The estimates of demand are, however, presently under review.

(b) The existing installed capacity for production of aluminium metal, is 115,850 tonnes.

(c) To meet the increased demand for the metal, the setting up of additional capacity by substantial expansion of existing units and in new units has been licensed/approved. Steps are being taken to implement the various schemes.

Committee on Leather Production

1689. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Leather Production has submitted its report;

(b) if, so, the main recommendations contained therein;

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) This Ministry has not constituted any Committee on Leather Production.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export Duty on Jute Goods

1890. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has urged Government to abolish export duty on jute goods; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Indian Jute Mills Association has been submitting various representations from time to time seeking abolition of export duty on jute goods.

(b) In line with Government's general policy to keep performance of exports under constant review and in the light of the various views/representations including those of I.J.M.A. export duties, have been either reduced or removed w.e.f. February 7, 1968 on some varieties of jute goods in order to make them more competitive in foreign markets.

Production of Coal during Fourth Five-Year Plan

1891. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target for the coal production fixed for the Fourth Five-Year Plan is slightly above the targets fixed for 1970-71 under the original Fourth Plan and whether it represents a rate of growth of the coal industry much below that envisaged under the original Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

(a) No target for the coal production for the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74) has yet been fixed. The original estimate of demand for coal in 1970-71, as mentioned in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan was 106 million tonnes. Coal Advisory Council was recently of the view that 95 million tonnes would be a reasonable estimate. The exact requirements are being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission, Having regard to this tentative demand the growth of the Coal Industry during the new Fourth Five-Year Plan is expected to be below that envisaged under the original Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(b) This is due to the lower rate of growth in demand on account of consuming sectors not expanding as rapidly as was expected earlier.

Tax Content in the Price of Cars

1892. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of tax content in the price of Fiat, Ambassador and Standard Herald Cars manufactured in India taking into account the tax imposed on (i) raw material, (ii) capital goods, (iii) ancillary items including Sales Tax and Octroi, etc.;

(b) how the tax content of each of these cars compares with the comparable cars manufactured in Italy, U.K. and other countries;

(c) whether the tax content in India is much larger than in other countries abroad from where each of these models originate;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for this higher tax content; and

(e) the steps which are being taken to reduce it so as to make their

prices match favourably with the small cars manufacturers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) The extent of tax content in the price of the three makes of the cars is as under:—

Made of car	Ex-factory retail price as on 27-7-68	Approximate incidence of duties on components and raw materials included in the factory price	Excise duty and the surcharge on the built up vehicle, based on the ex-factory retail price	Central Sales tax	State Sales tax (in Delhi)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ambassador or	14,892	2,130	1,855.87	472.94	1,801.31
Fiat	13,551	2,160	1,693.00	430.95	1,625.20
Standard Herald 4-door	14,003	2,240	1,779.20	455.67	1,737.41

Information about incidence of tax on Capital Goods is not available. Octroi duties vary from place to place.

(b) and (c). Information in regard to the tax element of cars manufactured abroad is not readily available.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Deteriorating Quality of Cycle Tyres

1693. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of cycle tyres has deteriorated considerably;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that only standard products come into the market;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a great demand of cycle tyres and tubes of specific brands only and whether it is due to the fact that only these few brands conform to the standards prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to enforce these standards compulsorily?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) No specific complaint has been received about the deterioration in the quality of tyres manufactured by any of the bicycle tyre manufacturers in the recent past.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

(c) There is a consumer preference for certain brands of tyres. This, however, is not due to the fact that these brands only, conform to the standards prescribed by the Indian Standard Institution.

1694. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Fill the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of further expanding the activities of the State Trading Corporation has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to increase and diversify exports both State Trading Corporation as well as Government have under constant review the location of trading opportunities which State Trading Corporation can avail of. All necessary support will be given by Government to State Trading Corporation, and in turn by State Trading Corporation to the producers concerned, in the direction of introducing new items in the export market generally, or in particular countries to which they might not have been exported in the past.

Rupee Payment Trade Agreements

1695. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rupee payment countries mainly the U.S.S.R. have increased the prices of their products to compensate for the fall in the international value of the Indian Rupee and they have refused to accept any rise in the price of Indian products causing distinct disadvantage and severe imbalance for India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the efforts of Indian Government to make U.S.S.R. agree either not to increase the price of their products or alternatively to permit the prices of Indian products to rise simultaneously

have so far failed and if not, the present stage of negotiations and the likely outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government have revised its policy and attitude towards "Rupee Payment trade agreements" in view of the recent experience after devaluation; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the trade between India and U.S.S.R. and other East European countries is likely to be affected in the post-devaluation period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The prices at which imports take place from East European countries including U.S.S.R. are generally the international prices of the commodities concerned. As a result of devaluation of the rupee such prices underwent an upward revision, when expressed in terms of rupees. This, however, cannot be described as a case of U.S.S.R. or any other rupee payment country increasing the prices of their products exportable to India. In fact the position of all these countries vis-a-vis India is the same as that for the rest of the world.

It would also not be correct to say that the East European countries including U.S.S.R. have refused to accept any rise in the price of Indian products. The devaluation of the rupee did not necessarily result in a rise in the prices of our export products except to the extent by which new or additional export duties were levied. The East European countries including U.S.S.R. have continued to make their purchases in India at the current export price level of the commodities concerned. The post-devaluation purchases by the East European countries including U.S.S.R. have in fact increased both in terms of value and quantities.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Prices of Steel

1697. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to compensate the losses, the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Ltd., has recommended a rise in the price of steel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that looking at the investment pattern of the Bokaro Steel, it will continue to lose and will have a higher cost compared to Hindustan Steel Ltd., for many years to come; and

(c) whether compared to other steel producing countries, cost of Indian steel is higher and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) All the main producers including HSL have represented to the Government for increase in the prices of various categories of steel on account of the escalation of cost of production.

(b) The financial results of Bokaro Steel Plant cannot be assessed at this stage when the plant is still being expected. The profitability at the time of its going into production will depend upon a number of factors such as the capital block the actual cost of production and the prices of its product prevailing at that time.

(c) While the data relating to domestic cost of production is available in the foreign countries such data is treated as confidential and is not published. It is, therefore, not possible to compare the cost of production of steel in foreign countries with the domestic cost of production.

Durgapur Steel Plant

1698. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Economic Times of the 6th July, 1968 that with the present rate of production and no increase in the cost of steel, the Durgapur Plant is likely to suffer a loss of Rs. 15 crores even during 1968-69;

(b) whether the plant would be able to supply wheels and axles for the wagons for supply to U.S.S.R.;

(c) whether the above only confirms the apprehension that the management has not so far been able to enforce discipline in industrial relations;

(d) whether a scheme had been formulated by the erstwhile Minister to arrange the stay of a team of British experts for two to three years improve the production of the plant; and

(e) if so, the progress made to implement the proposal and to improve the production of the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. (The news item appears in the Economic Times of the 5th July, 1968). It is not possible to indicate the losses for this year at this stage. It would depend on the production programme, marketing and other factors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps are being taken to enforce discipline and improve the labour situation which is not satisfactory and is causing concern.

(d) and (e). Consequent on the visit of the former Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals to the U.K., a team from the British Steel Corporation visited Durgapur Steel Plant with a view to appraise the requirements of the Durgapur Steel works needed for fully effective operation, and to indicate the equipment and technical assistance that would be appropriate to provide, from Britain in the light of the organisational, managerial, administrative and other conditions including industrial relations that would obtain at the steelworks. The report of this team has since been received and is at present under examination.

Late running of morning train starting from Ernakulam station

1699. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the morning train which starts from Ernakulam Central Station at 3.31 A.M. reached Shoranur (Kerala State) junction late by more than three hours on the 11th June 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same train had been running late in the same manner from Ernakulam Central Station to Shoranur Jn. during the week ending the 11th June, 1968; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to run the train in time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) 63 Dn Cochin-Mangalore Passenger (which is scheduled to leave Ernakulam at 03-48 hrs.) arrived Shoranur 1 hour and 53 minutes late on 11-6-68.

(b) The average late arrival of this train at Shoranur during the week ending 11-6-68 was 92 minutes.

(c) The late running of this train is chiefly caused by detentions to the train for providing scheduled connection with 190 Up Trivandrum-Ernakulam Metre Gauge passenger train at Ernakulam and crossings with more important Mail/Express trains on the saturated single line section between Ernakulam and Shoranur.

Resale of Motor Cars by M.Ps.

1700. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to rule 8 of the Motor Car (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1959 about resale of motor cars and state:

(a) the broad clauses and terms and conditions of permits issued to Members of Parliament who have resold their cars under this rule;

(b) the broad categories of circumstances taken into account by the Controller or the Officer authorised by the State Government in granting these permits; and

(c) the information in regard to the Members of Parliament who have sold their cars in the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) While granting permission, under clause 8 of the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, to any person including an M.P. to sell a car before the expiry of two years from the date of its purchase, the Controller of Motor Cars has not been imposing any condition.

(b) The following are among the broad categories of circumstances under which permission for the resale of a car has hitherto been granted by the Controller of Motor Cars:

(i) In case of death of the owner.

(ii) Physical unfitness to drive the car.

(iii) Damaged beyond repair during an accident.

(iv) Persistent manufacturing defects.

(v) Financial difficulty to maintain the car.

(vi) Loss of seat in the Parliament.

Information about the categories of circumstances taken into account by the officers of the State Governments in granting permits for sale of cars within the statutory period of two years is not available.

(c) The following Members of Parliament were granted permission by the Controller of Motor Cars to sell or transfer their cars within the statutory period of two years, during the last four years, that is, from 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1967:

S. No.	Name	Make of car
1	Dr. Gopal Singh	Fiat
2	Shri Kapur Singh	Fiat
3	Shri Abdul Ghani Dar	Fiat
4	Shri Humayun Kabir	Ambassador
5	Shri Om Mehta	Fiat
6	Shri Ram Swarup	Fiat
7	Shri B. P. Maurya	Fiat
8	Shri Mir Ghulam Mohd.	Fiat
9	Smt. J. Chanda	Fiat
10	Shri K. Damodaran	Fiat
11	Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	Fiat
12	Shri Anup Singh	Fiat

It is likely that some Members of Parliament might have sold their cars before the expiry of two years from the date of their purchase, after obtaining prior written permission of the officers of the State Governments/

Centrally Administered Territories. Information about such cases is not available.

बरोनी में रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रियों का लूटा जाना

1701. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल बरोनी से आसाम तक एक यात्री गाड़ी में यात्रियों के लिए उचित सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी है जिसके कारण यात्रियों की जान और माल सदा खतरे में रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मोकामेह जाने वाली एक यात्री गाड़ी में एक प्रथम श्रेणी से यात्री का 2,000 रुपये मूल्य का सामान बरोनी में एक सशस्त्र गिरोह ने लूट लिया था : और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बड़ रही दिन-दिहाड़े लूटने गी इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कोई उचित प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री मश्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) सही बात यह है कि यात्री जनता की सुरक्षा और रेलों तथा रेल परिसरों में यात्रियों और उनके सामान के प्रति होने वाले अपराधों को रोकने और उनका पता लगाने का उत्तरदायित्व सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और राज्य सरकारों का है ।

(ख) और (ग). बरोनी में इस तरह की कोई घटना होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है लेकिन 1-4-68 को मोकामा से बरोनी जाने वाली एम० बी० सबारी गाड़ी में डकैती की एक घटना की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें 5-6 डाकुओं ने चाकू दिखा कर यात्रियों से लगभग 1,300 रुपये का सामान लूट लिया । बरोनी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस

से शिकायत की गयी थी। यह मामला मोकामा की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के के पास भेज दिया गया, जिसने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 395 के अन्तर्गत 2-4-68 को अपराध नं० 1 के रूप में इसे दर्ज कर लिया। किसी यात्री को चोट नहीं आई। अभी तक एक अपराधी गिरफ्तार किया गया है। सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने आवश्यक कार्रवाई की है।

पूर्वो यूरोप के देशों को निर्यात

1702. श्री मधु लिये : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 20 फरवरी, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1288 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अपने इस कथन की पुष्टि के लिये, कि उसे अपने उत्पादों के लिये पूर्व यूरोप के देशों में साधारणतया अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त होते हैं, कीमतों का एक तुलनात्मक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). माननीय सदस्य द्वारा निर्दिष्ट 20 फरवरी, 1968 के प्रश्न संख्या 1228 के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया था जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गयी थी।

यह बात समझी जा सकती है कि निर्यात तथा आयात सामान्य व्यापार माध्यमों से तथा सरकारी निगमों के माध्यम से किये जाते हैं जो मूल्य निश्चित करते हैं (जब तक कि सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम मूल्य निश्चित न 1198(Ai) LSD—7.

किये गये हों) और चुनी हुई वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के आधार पर कोई भी यही आम धारणा बना सकता है कि पूर्ण यूरोप के देशों को हमारे निर्यातों के मूल्य विश्व भर में हमारे निर्यातों की तुलना में हमारे व्यापार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं डालते और किया भी ऐसा ही गया है।

रूस के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बातचीत

1703. श्री मधु लिये : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस के प्रधान मंत्री के भारत के दौरे के दौरान भारत के औद्योगिकरण तथा व्यापार में सहायता करने की किसी नई योजना पर विचार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). सोवियत प्रधान मंत्री श्री कोसीगिन की भारत यात्रा के समय भारत के औद्योगिकरण तथा व्यापार में सहायता की किसी योजना पर विचार नहीं किया गया परन्तु व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये दोनों देशों के मध्य औद्योगिक सहयोग के प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया। सोवियत प्रधान मंत्री भारत से अपनी खरीद बढ़ाने की सम्भावना विषयतः इंजीनियरी माल जैसी अपरम्परागत मदों की खरीद वृद्धि की सम्भावना पर विचार करने के लिये भी सहमत हो गये थे और उन्होंने भारत से रेलवे के माल डिब्बों की खरीद के लिये अपनी सरकार की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। इन सभी प्रस्तावों से जब वे अभ्यासित होंगे, स्वभावतः हमारे उद्योगों और अन्य व्यवस्था पर स्वस्थ प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

मैसूर स्टोन बेयर पाइप्स एण्ड पाट्रीज लिमिटेड के मैनेजिंग एजेंट

1704. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मैसूर स्टोन बेयर पाइप्स एण्ड पाट्रीज लिमिटेड, बंगलौर, के मैनेजिंग एजेंटों के विरुद्ध कोई ज्ञापनपत्र प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें कम्पनी के मैनेजिंग एजेंटों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंट कम्पनी में अव्यवस्था तथा अनियमित-तायें पैदा कर रहे हैं और कर्मचारियों को तंग कर रहे हैं तथा उनके साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कम्पनी में कुप्रबन्ध को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से इस कम्पनी का एक निदेशक तथा एक अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया गया था किन्तु उन्हें बाद में हटा लिया गया था;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कम्पनी ने मैनेजिंग एजेंटों के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है और कम्पनी के लेखा-परीक्षक समवाय-विधि बोर्ड के समक्ष कम्पनी के पक्ष की सफाई देने के लिए पेश हुए थे;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ऐसी कम्पनी की मैनेजिंग एजेंटों का नवीकरण करेगी; और

(च) क्या कम्पनी में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और पक्षपात के बारे में जाँच कराने का ही सरकार का इरादा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य
मंत्री (श्री फलचूदीन अली अहमद) : (क) 1958 में, प्रबन्ध अभिकर्ता की पुनर्नियुक्ति के समय, श्री एम० एस० हादेवन द्वारा साधारण प्रकृति के कई आरोप लगाये गये थे।

समाप्त प्रायः कम्पनी विधि परामर्शदायी आयोग ने, इन आरोपों के प्रकाश में कम्पनी के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया एवं 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 से दस वर्ष के लिये प्रबन्ध अभिकर्ताओं की, पुनर्नियुक्ति की सिफारिश कर दी। 1956 से 1957 तक की अवधि में, प्रबन्ध अभिकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। यही बात श्री यशपाल सिंह द्वारा पूछे गये लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 555 के उत्तर में, जो 23 जुलाई, 1968 को दिया गया था, बताई गई थी।

(ख) सरकार को कोई ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) 1965 में, मैसूर सरकार ने बताया था, कि उनके पास, कम्पनी के कुल हिस्सों का केवल 0.6 प्रतिशत है, अतः वह निदेशक मंडल में कोई निदेशक नियुक्ति करने की शक्तियों का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहते। तदनुसार कम्पनी ने, 17.7.1965 से सरकारी निदेशक तथा अध्यक्ष की समाप्ति को अधिसूचित कर दिया।

(घ) नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ङ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(च) यदि कदाचार तथा कम्पनी निधि के उल्लंघन को आरोपित करते हुए, कुछ विशिष्ट आरोप प्राप्त हुए तो उनकी जाँच की जायेगी।

Idle capacity of engineering items

1705. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any advice from the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur for the utilisation of idle capacity of Engineering item;

(b) if so, what are those items;

(c) whether Government have stopped foreign collaboration for these items; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Director, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur has expressed the view that Rs. 400 crores worth of engineering goods which are now imported could be manufactured annually by utilising only half the idle capacity installed in India provided the know-how in the shape of design/drawings etc. was made available to the manufacturing units.

(b) Specific items mentioned are 20 hp Tractors (the proto-type of which is presently under going tests); and stranding machine for cable manufacture.

(c) and (d). In the case of Stranding machines for cables, foreign collaboration has already been banned and in the other case, Government will keep in view the progress made in the country before any foreign collaboration is approved.

Manufacture of 20 HP indigenous tractors

1706. SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, pointed out to Government that a completely indigenous 20 HP tractor could be manufactured in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government went for foreign collaboration for this item?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). It was after Government commissioned a Detailed Project Report from a foreign Agency that the Director, CMERI, Durgapur informed Government that a 20HP tractor could be designed and developed without foreign collaboration. The CMERI has recently produced the first prototype of the tractor designed by them and a few more prototypes are expected to be ready by the end of this year for purposes of field test and trials. In the meantime, the first portion of the Detailed Project Report containing a study of the economic feasibility of a project with foreign collaboration has been received. All relevant factors will be taken into account before Govt. take a final decision in the matter.

Free Passes to Railway Employees

1707. SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the financial implications of the three sets of free passes admissible to all the Railway employees every year;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if no financial liability devolves on Government, the reasons for not extending the benefit of free passes to all the Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The main difficulty in assessing the financial effect of the travel concessions is that privilege passes taken by employees might have been for some

members of the family not all of whom might have travelled and also the pass could have been taken for a distant destination even though it might actually have been utilised for shorter journeys. In other words, merely evaluating the cost of journeys, for the number of persons and for the destination indicated in the pass could result in an over assessment of the financial effect. In an endeavour to collect necessary information, instructions have been issued to Railways to furnish quarterly statements to the Railway Board regarding number of passes issued, cost thereof etc. obtaining the requisite information from the various pass issuing units who, in turn, have to obtain the details from each employee after completion of the journey.

The information collected for the year 1968-69 will be available only in the later half of the calendar year 1969.

Free Railway Passes

1708. SHRI M. L. SONDHJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees who were eligible for free passes in 1967 including retired persons;

(b) the number of free passes issued in 1967; and

(c) how the sanctioned fund for the un-issued passes has been disposed of and the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No funds are provided for the issue of passes to Railway employees.

Durga Cotton Mill, Kadi (Gujarat)

1709. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durga Cotton Mill of Kadi in Mehsana District of Gujarat State is a sick mill and is closed for the last three years;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to restart this mill in public or private sector in the near future; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The mill is lying closed since September, 1965.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. After considering the report of the Committee which made an investigation into the affairs of this mill and the report of an Officers' Group which examined the report of the Investigation Committee it has been found that the mill is not fit to be taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Efforts of the State Government to persuade some private entrepreneur to purchase the mills or to take it over and run it on lease have been unsuccessful. The present management is making no effort to restart it.

Disa-Kandla Railway Line

1710. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not joining Patan, an important town of Mehsana district of Gujarat State with the Disa-Kandla railway line;

(b) whether it is possible to establish this link at Bhildi railway station; and

(c) whether there is any shorter railway route joining this backward area of Mehsana with Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Patna is already connected with Deesa-Kandla section via Mehsana and Palanpur stations.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is at present no shorter rail link between Bhildi and Ahmedabad. Certain investigations are however being carried out for a rail link between Bhildi and Wagrod (20 Kms.), a station on Mehsana-Patan-Metrana Road section. A decision on the actual construction of this link will be taken after these investigations are completed.

Kokost—Shidhpur Rail Link

1711. **SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rail link from Kokost to Shidhpur in Mehsana district of Gujarat State is contemplated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Platform at Petlad Junction

1712. **SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the platform at Petlad Junction of Kaira district in Gujarat is without a roof and lighting facilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that at the time of construction of this platform, these facilities were omitted; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Of the two platforms main and island—provided at this station, a cover exists over the main platform. No covering however exists on the island platform for BG/NG. All platforms are provided with electric lights. The present island platform was converted from goods transhipment platform. The width of this platform is only 15' and on covering could be provided over it as it would have involved infringement of standard dimensions.

Bhavnagar—Tarapur Railway Line

1713. **SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Bhavnagar-Tarapur Railway line has been taken in hand;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether this rail link has been included in the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) The revised traffic survey for this project which is being carried out by the Western Railway, has not yet been completed.

(c) No.

Export of Engineering Products to USSR

1714. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has agreed to place orders for the import of equipments and other goods produced by the Indian industries;

(b) if so, the quantum of such orders expected to be received and for what period;

(c) when the orders are likely to reach the manufacturers actually; and

(d) how the prices offered compare broadly with (i) domestic prices and (ii) India's export prices for those products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) U.S.S.R. has been placing orders for import of equipments and other goods including engineering goods produced by Indian industries in accordance with the trade agreement concluded between the two countries. Recently USSR has placed orders for supply of 600,000 tonnes of steel sections (beams, channels and angles). The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., have also signed a Protocol with Machino-import, Moscow for the supply of railway wagons to U.S.S.R. which are expected to be delivered according to the following schedule:—

By end of	1969	10-12 Prototypes.
1970-71	..	2000 wagons.
1971-72	..	4000 wagons.
1972-73	..	8000 wagons.
1973-74 to 1975-76		10000 wagons. per year.

(c) As and when export contracts are finalised between Indian exporters and USSR buyers, the orders reach the manufacturers. Among others, a contract has been signed between Hindustan Steel Ltd., and V/O Promsyrimport, Moscow on 2nd February, 1968 for supply of 600,000 tonnes of steel sections during 1968-70 at the rate of 200,000 tonnes during each of the calendar years 1968, 1969 and 1970. For supply of wagons to USSR, no contract has been signed so far as the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., is still to make a commercial offer and the orders will reach the manufacturers soon after a contract is signed.

(d) The prices of commodities exported to USSR, like those exported to any other part of the world, are

not comparable to the domestic prices which are subject to various taxes and duties.

By and large, prices of commodities exported to USSR are the same as those for export to other countries.

Import of Steel

1715. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel imports had risen to Rs. 108 crores in 1967-68 despite Government announcement to keep the imports pegged at Rs. 70 crores;

(b) if so, the reason for the steep rise in steel imports last year;

(c) the quantity and value of steel exports last year; and

(d) how much subsidy has been given to steel exporters last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The value of iron and steel including scrap imported during 1967-68 has been Rs. 92.6 crores. and not Rs. 108 crores. The imports during 1966-67 had been of the order of Rs. 77.8 crores. The increase in imports during 1967-68 has been mainly due to the liberalised import licensing policy and to some extent due to devaluation.

(c) The export of iron and steel during 1967-68 aggregated to 12.28 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 53.49 crores. In addition 5.37 lakh tonnes of iron and steel scrap valued at Rs. 11.09 crores was also exported.

(d) A cash assistance of about Rs. 6.88 crores was paid on exports of iron and steel during 1967-68.

Railway Porters in South

1716. SHRI MANGLATHUMADOM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Team has been proposed by the Labour Ministry to go into the affairs of the railway porters in the South; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Team?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). A Study Group has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to undertake a factual study of the working and living conditions of Licensed Railway porters and vendors employed on commission basis in Railway departmental catering establishments. The composition and the terms of reference of the Group are as follows:—

1. Composition:

- (i) Shri T. V. Anandan,
Member Rajya Sabha. Member
- (ii) Shri J. B. Sharma,
Asstt. Director, Traffic. (Commercial
Railway Board
Ministry of Railways Member
- (iii) Shri J. N. Sharma,
Dy. Director, Department of Labour & Employment Convenor

2. Terms of Reference:

- (i) to study the working and living conditions of Licensed Railway Porters and Vendors employed on Commission basis in Railway departmental catering establishments and to report on any legitimate grievance which they might have;
- (ii) to examine the adequacy of the basic amenities already

provided to them by the Railways or other agencies having regard to amenities available to comparable categories of workers;

(iii) to recommend improvements in their working and living conditions; and

(iv) to consider and make suggestions on any other related matters that the Study Group may deem fit.

The field of study is not confined to the South but covers the whole country.

Accident at Basin Bridge (Madras)

1717. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Howrah-Madras Janta Express dashed against a stationary goods train at Basin Bridge near Madras on the 3rd June, 1968;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(c) if so, the findings of the committee;

(d) the total loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(e) the compensation given to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The accident was due to failure of the driver of Howrah-Madras Janata Express.

(d) There was no damage to railway property as a result of this accident.

(e) No claim for compensation has been received so far.

New Railway Lines in Phulbani District (Orissa)

1718. SHRI A. DIPa: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made by Government for the construction of new railway lines in District Phulbani (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Khurda to Balangir

1719. SHRI A. DIPa: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received by Government for the construction of a Railway line connecting Khurda to Balangir via Daspola, Bondh and Karbha;

(b) whether any survey for the purpose has been conducted; and

(c) if so, when this Railway line is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Investigations had revealed that this line would not be remunerative. Hence it is not being considered for construction.

Talcher-Berhampur Railway Line

1720. SHRI A. DIPa: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation have been received for the construction of a Railway Line connecting Talcher to Berhampur via Angul, Athamallik, Puruna-Cuttack, Phulwani;

(b) whether any survey for this purpose has been made; and

(c) if so, when the railway line is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Due to paucity of funds this line is not likely to be considered for construction in the near future.

Bus-Train Collision on the Western Railway

1721. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances in which a passenger bus crashed into the Bilaspur—Indore Express of the Western Railway on the 16th of May, 1968; and

(b) the number of persons killed as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) This accident was caused by the rashness on the part of the driver of the passenger bus who tried to cross the Railway track in the face of an approaching train of which he had a clear view.

(b) As a result of this accident 30 persons were killed and 47 injured.

Production Target for Coal

1722. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the studies made by a Study Group working on the production target for the Fourth Plan with regard to demand, supply and productivity of coal in India with particular reference to coking coal and if so, the principal findings and recommendations of the Study Group;

(b) whether Government are also aware of various studies made by the Reserve Bank of India recently and, if so, the principal conclusions drawn from these studies;

(c) whether it is a fact that whereas creation of additional productive capacity particularly of coking coal is essential in order to meet the anticipated demand by 1970-71 and by 1973-74, the resources of the coal industry do not permit any such large investment needed for development; and

(d) if so, the additional investment needed for the development, and how Government propose to help and assist the industry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) (a)

(c) and (d). Reference is presumably to the Planning Group on coal constituted in the context of the new Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74). The Planning Group is expected to finalise its findings and recommendations shortly, covering, among other things, the additional production capacity to be created both in the coking and non-coking coal sectors and the additional investment needed therefor.

With a view to giving an impetus to the production of coking coal which would be required in larger quantities, an excise duty of Rs. 0.75 per tonne would be imposed on all coking coal raised and despatched from the collieries in the country, the proceeds of which would be utilised exclusively for purposes of conservation and development of coking coal.

(b). According to information received from the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank has not made any recent study on the coal industry. Government's attention has already been drawn to the study published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of November, 1966.

Representation from Commercial Clerks' Association

1723. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Commercial Clerks' Association for increasing the percentage of promotions in their category; and

(b) the present percentage of departmental promotions in the above categories and how it compares with the percentage of promotions in the case of Ticket-Collectors and Cashiers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The present percentages for distribution of posts for the category

of Commercial Clerks, T. T. Es. & Ticket Collectors & Pay Clerks (not Cashiers) are as under:—

Commercial Clerks		T.T. Es. & Ticket Collectors	
Grades	Per-centage	Grades	Per-centage
Rs.		Rs.	
110—200	55	110—180	} 70*
150—240	35	(TCs)	
		130—212	
205—280	8	150—240	22½
250—380	} 2	250—380	7½
335—425		335—425 & above	excluded from per-centage.
<i>Pay Clerks.</i>			
Grades	Per-centage		
Rs.			
150—240	25		
210—320	75		

*Note. The posts in grade Rs. 130 212 should be at least 25% of the total strength of TTEs & TCs.

Rail Link between Ludhiana and Jagadhri via Chandigarh

1724. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Advisory Committee has unanimously recommended to Government to bring Chandigarh on the main line linking Ludhiana with Jagadhri via Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been examined by Government; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The proposal is unremunerative and hence, the chances of its inclusion in the Fourth Plan are remote.

भारतीय कोरे कपड़े का पुनः निर्यात

1725. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7915 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी यूरोपीय देशों को भारतीय कोरे कपड़े के पुनः विक्रय के कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये हैं, कितने मामलों की जाँच की गई है, और अब तक कितने मामलों में दाँव प्रमाणित हो गया है; और

(ख) इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) पश्चिमी यूरोपीय देशों को भारतीय कोरे कपड़े के पुनः विक्रय के तीन मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये हैं। उन सभी मामलों की जाँच की गई परन्तु किसी भी मामले के सम्बन्ध में पुनः विक्रय की वास्तविक घटना का प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रमाण की अनुपस्थिति में कोई विशिष्ट कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कागज का कारखाना

1726. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6334 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रस्तावित कागज कारखाना अब कहाँ पर स्थापित करने का विचार है, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह कारखाना लगाने का निर्णय बाद में त्याग दिया गया था;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिलों ने कितनी मात्रा में खोई उपलब्ध की थी और उनकी सप्लाई में कितनी कमी थी; और

(ग) यह कमी होने के क्या कारण थे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में कागज/अखबारी काग के संयंत्र स्थापित करने के कुछ प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं किन्तु अभी तक उन संयंत्रों के स्थानों के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है किन्तु वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के चुने हुए चीनी कारखानों में घरे गये गन्ने के धाँकड़ों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT — 1519/68]

(ग) चीनी मिलों से गन्ने की खोई कम मात्रा में मिलने के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) उत्तर प्रदेश एवं बिहार में गन्ने की खेती के क्षेत्र में कमी आ गई है।
- (2) गन्ना उत्पादक अपना गन्ना चीनी मिलों की अपेक्षा गुड़ एवं खंडसारी उत्पादकों को अधिक मात्रा में बेचने लगे हैं क्योंकि गुड़ और खंडसारी उत्पादक उत्पादन शुल्क व अपने उत्पादनों के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में अधिक लाभपूर्ण स्थिति में हैं और इसलिए वे गन्ने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य दे सकते हैं।

हिन्दी में कार्य

1727. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 12 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3835 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के किन-किन अनुभागों में फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने का काम शुरू हो गया है;

(ख) किन-किन अनुभागों में जटिल मामलों में हिन्दी में नोट लिखने का काम अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) शेष कार्य के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी में नोट लिखने के लिए किस तिथि तक प्रबन्ध किये जाने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) सामान्य किस्म के मामलों में निम्नलिखित अनुभागों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण लिखना प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है :—

- (1) प्राप्ति और प्रेषण
- (2) व्यवस्था-2
- (3) व्यवस्था-3
- (4) संसद् (हिन्दी एकक)
- (5) औद्योगिक सहकारिता तथा सम्बन्ध अनुभाग।

(ख) एक भी नहीं।

(ग) ज्यों ही व्यावहारिक होगा।

किसानों के लिये ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई और निर्माण

1728. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 से 1967 के बीच प्रत्येक वर्ष में प्रत्येक राज्य के किसानों द्वारा कितने ट्रैक्टरों की मांग की गई और वास्तव में राज्यवार कितने ट्रैक्टर दिये गये;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष ट्रैक्टरों में कितने प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जे लगाये गये और कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जों का बाहर से आयात किया गया; और

(ग) ट्रैक्टर के सभी पुर्जों को भारत में ही बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) ट्रैक्टरों की मांग तथा उनके उपलब्ध होने के राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आयातित तथा देशी ट्रैक्टरों के लिए आर्डर वितरक

संगठनों द्वारा लिए जाते हैं जिनका कार्य क्षेत्र एक से अधिक राज्य होता है। जून, 1968 में देशी उत्पादकों के विक्रेताओं, आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के एजेंटों और कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के पास बाकी आर्डरों की संख्या 61,180 थी। देश में तैयार किये गये तथा आयात से गत तीन वर्षों की ट्रैक्टरों की कुल उपलब्धि निम्न प्रकार थी :—

(संख्या)

वर्ष	आयातित	देशी	कुल
1965-66	1,989	5,796	7,785
1966-67	2,591	8,816	11,407
1967-68	3,626	11,358	14,984

(ख) 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में प्रत्येक ट्रैक्टर निर्माता फर्म द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये देशी अंश का प्रतिशत निम्न प्रकार रहा :—

फर्म का नाम	ट्रैक्टर की अवश्य. शक्ति	देशी अंश का प्रतिशत		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5
1. मेसर्स ट्रैक्टर्स ऐण्ड फार्म इक्विपमेंट लि०, मद्रास	35	50.5	60	69
2. मेसर्स इंटरनेशनल ट्रैक्टर कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया लि०, बम्बई	35	50.5	59.6	65
3. मेसर्स आइशर ट्रैक्टर इण्डिया लि०, फरीदाबाद	26.5	31.5	54.5	63.5
4. मेसर्स एस्कार्ट्स लि०, फरीदाबाद	34.5	49.6	54	62

1	2	3	4	5
5. मंसस हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड, बम्बई	35 50	24 59.25	24 61.5	50 79.5

(ग) ट्रैक्टर उत्पादकों को मशीनों के आयात के लिए आवश्यक आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। उनको पुर्जों के निर्माण के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में कच्चे माल के आयात के लिये भी लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं। सहायक सम्भरणकर्ताओं को भी पुर्जें बनाने के लिये इसी प्रकार की आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान की गई है। ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं को हाल ही में निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे 1 अप्रैल, 1970 तक कम से कम 95 प्रतिशत अंश देश में ही प्राप्त करें।

करकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई इस्पात कारखानों की हानि

1729. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को करकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई इस्पात कारखानों में हानि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष कितनी हानि होती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त तीन कारखानों में उत्पादित बहुत से माल के लिये देश में अथवा विदेश में खरीददार नहीं हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो निर्यात कुल उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार इन कारखानों में केवल उतना माल तैयार करने का सोच रही है जितना देश की तथा विदेश की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये आवश्यक हो, और क्या सरकार इस प्रकार फालतू होने वाले इंजीनियरों और कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). एक या दो वर्षों को छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अधीन राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने घाटे में गये हैं (घाटे की राशि भिन्न भिन्न है)। वर्ष 1966-67 में इन कारखानों को 168 मिलियन रुपये की हानि हुई। वर्ष 1967-68 का हिसाब-किताब अभी कम्पनी के निदेशक-मण्डल द्वारा अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) यह सच नहीं है कि इन कारखानों में उत्पादित माल के लिये देश में अथवा विदेशों में खरीददार नहीं हैं। यद्यपि पिछले 2-3 वर्षों में मुख्यतः लोहे और इस्पात के व्यापार में मन्दी आने तथा सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में व्यय की गति धीमी पड़ने से कुछ किस्म के माल जैसे बिलेटों, मर्चेन्ट

सैक्शन मिल के उत्पादों, डांचों आदि की मांग में कमी हुई है, 1966-67 में 2,550 मिलियन टन विक्रेय इस्पात की तुलना में वर्ष 1967-68 में 2,374 मिलियन टन विक्रेय इस्पात का प्रेषण किया गया है। वर्ष 1966-67 में 97,000 टन बेलित इस्पात की तुलना में वर्ष 1967-68 में बेलित इस्पात का निर्यात बढ़ कर 2,75,000 टन हो गया है।

(घ) 1967-68 में निर्यात किया गया इस्पात कुल उत्पादन का 11.4 प्रतिशत था जबकि 1966-67 में यह 3.1 प्रतिशत था।

(ङ) और (च) कुछ समय से देश में मांग में कुछ सुधार नजर आया है। ऐसी आशा है कि निर्यात भी सन्तोषजनक रहेगा और कई किस्म का माल निर्यात होगा। इन परिस्थितियों में उत्पादन पर रोक लगाने और मांग कम होने के कारण से इंजीनियरों और कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करने पर विचार करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Export of Iron Ore and Steel Scrap

1730. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the export of iron ore and steel scrap recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote export thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). There has been no fall in the export of iron ore.

With regard to steel scrap, there has been a fall in exports. Average monthly export during September

1967-June 1968 amounted to 41,223 tonnes as against 54,842 tonnes in corresponding period in 1966-67. Reasons, mainly are that in Japan, which is the principal market for Indian scrap, demand has fallen due to greater availability of domestic scrap, decreased demand due to recession in steel industry and greater availability of pig iron from newly installed Blast Furnaces.

For exploring possibilities of increased export of steel scrap, a delegation of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation visited Japan, Formosa and South Korea in April, 1968. Recommendations of the delegation are under consideration.

Safety Device for Railway Crossings

1731. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: SHRI C. K. BHATTA-CHARYYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a safety device has been made and fitted on an unmanned Railway crossing which gives out signals both audible and visible;

(b) the name of the Engineer who has made such a device and the name of the crossing where it has been fitted;

(c) the cost of the device including the fitting charges; and

(d) the time by which such a device would be provided at other unmanned Railway crossings?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The equipment has been designed and installed by Indian Railways.

(c) The cost of the installation is about Rs. 20,000.

(d) This device will be provided progressively on selected unmanned level crossings, in consultation with State Government, the initial cost being borne by the State Government and the recurring expenditure by the Railways.

Demand for Indian Tea and other Commodities in International Markets

1732. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for Indian tea in foreign countries has fallen;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of other commodities which have shown fall in their exports and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Commodities which have shown a fall in export earning during 1967-68 are:—

1. Oilcakes
2. Spices
3. Raw Jute
4. Sugar
5. Cashew Kernal
6. Lac
7. Raw Wool
8. Manganese Ore
9. Handloom Fabrics of all kinds.
10. Cotton Yarn
11. Coir yarn & manufactures
12. Jute manufactures
13. Leather and Leather Mfgs. (excluding Footwear).
14. Raw Hides & skins
15. Cotton waste.

The decline in exports of these commodities was due to one or the other of the following reasons:—

fall in unit value, competition from Synthetic substitutes, competition from other producing countries, shortage in the availability of raw materials, lower off-take by foreign markets, dislocation in exports following the Suez crisis and pressure of domestic consumption.

Machinery for Wagon Building Private Sector Industry

1734. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wagon building private sector industry do not have the most sophisticated machinery to meet the huge Soviet order for wagons; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to help the industry to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The specifications for the freight wagons required by the U.S.S.R. Authorities were such that their manufacture would require the use of equipment, not normally available with Indian Wagon builders, such as heavy presses for cold pressing, spot welding machines, shot blasting equipment, etc. A technical team from the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. has since had detailed discussions with the U.S.S.R. Authorities in Moscow in June 1968, and the latter have now agreed to accept manufacturing techniques, suited to the facilities available in India. Consequently, no heavy equipment, as mentioned above, will now be required. The wagon builders may require some minor balancing equipment, which could mostly be procured indigenously.

Industrial Exhibition Abroad

1735. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during
the year 1967-68 India participated in
a large number of industrial exhibi-
tion held in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total expenditure in-
curred on these exhibitions; and

(c) the value of orders received
from foreign countries as a result of
these exhibitions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and
(b). Yes, Sir. India participated in
16 Fairs|Exhibitions abroad during
1967-68. Participation in 10 Fairs| Ex-
hibitions was organised by the Minis-
try while that in the remaining 6 by
the Indian Council of Trade Fairs
and Exhibitions, Bombay. A list of
these Fairs|Exhibitions is laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-1520|68].

The total expenditure incurred,
both in India and abroad, on the
Fairs|Exhibitions organised by the
Ministry amounted to Rs. 211 lakhs
(approx. including that on Expo'67
Montreal) while that sanctioned the
Indian Council of Trade Fairs and
Exhibitions for the purpose was
Rs. 15.41 lakhs (approx.).

In addition, various Export Promo-
tion Councils|Commodity Boards and
Corporations etc. also arranged par-
ticipation in some of the specialised
Fairs|Exhibitions abroad. These par-
ticipations were, however, only on a
limited scale.

(c) Business of the order of Rs. 259
lakhs (approx.) was negotiated dur-
ing these Fairs|Exhibitions. Besides,
on-the-spot sale amounting to Rs. 133
lakhs (approx.) were effected. There
had also been a number of trade in-

quiries for both traditional and non-
traditional items which were for-
warded to the concerned exporters,
manufacturers and organisations in
India for follow-up action. It is hoped
that substantial additional business
would result therefrom.

Closure of Cotton Mills in Ahmedabad

1736. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four
cotton mills have been closed down
in Ahmedabad due to the shortage of
cotton and thus rendering thousands
of workers jobless; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Gov-
ernment in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, पटना

1737. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्यमंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय
सरकार और बिहार सरकार के बीच हिन्दु-
स्तान कैमिकल्स एण्ड कम्पनी (प्राइवेट)
लिमिटेड फूलवाड़ी-शरीफ, पटना को पुनः
चालू करने के बारे में बातचीत चल रही थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निष्कर्ष
निकले; और

(ग) उसके परिणाम क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
मंत्री (श्री कलचरदीन शर्मा ग्रहम्ब) (क) से
(ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और
वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Shareholders of British Indian Corporation

1738. SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR
SALVE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the list of shareholders of the British India Corporation;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large scale transfer of shares took place in 1967; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): 14,30,253 shares were transferred during 1967 as compared to 3,05,643 and 5,32,270 shares during 1965 and 1966 respectively.

Khalasis in Mughal Sarai Loco Shed

1739. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the substitute Khalasis working in the Mughal Sarai Loco Shed are given work in order of seniority or on any other criterion;

(b) the number of substitute Khalasis or on any other criterion;

(c) whether the temporary Khalasis are transferred; and

(d) if so, the facilities made available to the temporary Khalasis while transferring them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Substitute Kalasis are given work by rotation of 14 days by Eastern Railway.

(b) None. Substitutes are selected in the approved manner for appointment to regular railway posts and are considered for such appointment in their turn on the basis of their

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position in the duly formed panels. After their appointment to regular service, they are confirmed in their turn.

(c) and (d). Normally, substitutes are not liable to be transferred. In case they have to be transferred in the interest of the Administration, they are given all the facilities applicable to the corresponding categories of regular railway staff.

Humma Salt Production Sales Co-operative Society

1740. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 198 acres of additional land which was allotted by Government to the Humma Salt Production and Sales Cooperative Society Ltd., Orissa, has not been vacated by the old leaseholder even after the expiry of the period of lease;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this connection; and

(c) the amount for which the contract has now been given to it and amount for which contracts were given during the last three years, separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) No, Sir. The area involved is only 123.07 acres not 198 acres.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The assignment to the old lessees was free but now in accordance with the Government's latest policy, the Humma Salt Production and Sales Cooperative Society have to the following charges:—

(i) Ground rent at the rate of Rs. 2/- per acre per annum.

(ii) assignment fee at the rate of 0.25 paise per tonne of salt

produced and issued subject to the minimum yield of 10 tonnes per acre per annum. However, during the first five years, the lessees being a Co-operative Society, are to pay assignment fee at half the rate.

अहमदाबाद में कपड़ा मिलें

1741. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 16 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7335 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद के कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना इम बीच में प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका वर्णन क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं; जानकारी प्राप्त करने में कुछ समय लगने की संभावना है क्योंकि यह जानकारी विभिन्न स्रोतों से, जिन में राज्य सरकार भी शामिल है, एकत्र की जानी है।

Export of Leather

1742. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of leather exported from India during the year 1967 and its country-wise break-up; and

(b) the steps taken to increase exports of manufactured leather goods instead of raw leather, which will give a larger export value and also enable the growth of the industry in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a)	(Value in rupees lakhs)
Australia .	17
Belgium .	92
Bulgaria .	12
Czechoslovakia .	2.53
Denmark .	28
France .	3.53
Germany (East)	70
Germany (West)	3.21
Hungary .	28
Italy .	6.42
Japan .	2.70
Netherlands	39
New Zealand	31
Poland .	75
U.K. .	16.77
U.S.A. .	3.76
U.S.S.R. .	10.22
Yugoslavia	1.74
Others	34

TOTAL EXPORTS	55.14
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(b) Apart from permitting import of scarce raw material against export of leather goods including footwear, Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather & Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, undertakes promotional measures, the more important of which are deputation of delegations, salescum-study teams for on-the-spot study of the requirements of the consumers abroad, conducts, market surveys and participates in international exhibitions for physical display of leather and leather goods, manufactured in India for export. These activities are partly financed by the Government from the Market Development Fund.

Indo-Pak Trade Relations

1743. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made for a break-through in the suspended trade relations between India and Pakistan;

(b) the result of Government proposal to buy high-grade raw jute from Pakistan; and

(c) whether negotiations are being held with Pakistan for buying our iron and steel items which she is importing from other sources at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Government of India have been continuing their efforts to persuade Pakistan to lift the ban on trade with India but so far there has been no positive response from Pakistan.

(b) Since Pakistan has not lifted the ban on trade with India, the question of buying high grade raw jute directly from that country does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Export of Iron Ore

1744. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for the grant of suitable subsidies on the exports of iron ore and the withdrawal of export duty thereon;

(b) whether competition has recently developed in our export of this item as Russia and Australia are also offering their iron ore for exports; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that our exports to

the largest buyer of iron ore, i.e. Japan, do not suffer in any manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two long term agreements have already been concluded with the Steel Mills of Japan for supply of 2 million tons and 4 million tons of iron ore per annum over a period of 10 to 15 years. Steps are being taken to improve and modernise our port and loading facilities and increase the proportion in our supplies of graded ore through mechanical means.

Rourkela Alloy Steel Plant

1745. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the involvement of multiplicity of agencies in the work of the Rourkela Alloy Steel Plant is of recent discovery or it was known from the planning stage of the project;

(b) in view of the doubtful nature of the demand and the longer period needed to reach optimal use of capacity and the non-profitable nature of the plant for some years to come, the reasons for making any investments at all on this project; and

(c) the steps proposed to reduce the recurring losses and to reach a stage when the plant can break even?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) There is no Alloy Steel Plant at Rourkela.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

M/s. Cooper Allen

1746. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Cooper Allen has been separated from the British India Corporation, Kanpur on the 27th June, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer given on the 23rd July, 1968, to Starred Question No. 37.

Bailadila Iron Ore Project

1747. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the corruption and mismanagement prevailing in the Bailadila Iron Ore Project;

(b) if so, whether the C.B.I., has been asked to conduct an enquiry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Some complaints have been received about corruption and mismanagement in the Bailadila Iron Ore Project. These are being investigated and the question of referring the matter to the C.B.I. will depend on the results of the investigation.

एल्जीयर्स सम्मेलन

1747. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 2 अप्रैल, 1968 के अंतरा-कित प्रश्न संख्या 6028 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एल्जीयर्स में हुए सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये भेजे गये समाचार सूचना विभाग के अधिकारी पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उप-प्रधान मंत्री अपनी पिछली विदेश यात्रा के दौरान अपने साथ समाचार सूचना विभाग के किसी अधिकारी को नहीं ले गये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा आपत्ति की जाने के बावजूद भी उस अधिकारी को एल्जीयर्स सम्मेलन में क्यों भेजा गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) समाचार सूचना विभाग के अधिकारी पर, जिसने एल्जीयर्स सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था, कुल 6,814 रु० व्यय किये गये थे ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) समाचार सूचना विभाग के अधिकारी को एल्जीयर्स सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्य के रूप में भेजने पर वित्त मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन प्राप्त था ।

Import of Zinc and Copper from U.S.S.R.

1749. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import zinc and copper from the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the quantity and the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The value of zinc imported from Soviet Union into India during the years 1965 to 1967 was as follows:

	Imports (In Rupees Million).
1965	15.37
1966	15.91
1967	21.85

It is anticipated that imports during 1968 will also be of the same order.

Imports of copper from U.S.S.R. were negligible in the past and there is little likelihood of any change in this position in 1968.

Pioneering Project for Edible Dehydrated Coconuts

1750. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a pioneering project in Kerala for the production of edible dehydrated coconut segments;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) when the project is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trade with Afghanistan

1751. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a complete statement in India's relations with Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to remove the present stalemate and strengthen the trade relations between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Trade with South East Asian Region

1752. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in favour of an eventual trade pact with the South East Asian Region;

(b) whether the countries of the region have been sounded on this proposal during the Prime Minister's recent tour to South East Asia; and

(c) If so, the preliminary reaction of the countries concerned to the Indian proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No specific proposal for an 'eventual trade pact' within the South East Asian Region is at present under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c): During the visit of the Prime Minister to Singapore, Australia, Newzealand and Malaysia

in May this year, the subject of regional cooperation amongst South East Asian Countries was generally discussed but no concrete proposals as such on the subject were advanced.

Cement Distribution

1753. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to introduce changes in the present system of cement distribution;

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed; and

(c) the reasons for the proposed changes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Government do not propose any change in the present system of cement distribution.

Abolition of Export Duty on Ores

1755. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Group on minerals other than coal and oil has recommended the immediate abolition of the export duty on all classes of ores and thus bringing down the Railway freight to the pre-1967 level;

(b) whether Government have examined these recommendations; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The report of the Planning Group on mineral other than coal and oil has not yet been finalised.

Payment of Dearness Allowance to Coal Miners

1756. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector in coal industry has not implemented the wage Board's recommendations for payment of variable Dearness Allowance per day to the miners; and

(b) whether Government propose to insist upon the coal industry while revising the price of coal to implement the recommendations of the wage Board for Coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) It is true that a number of collieries have not implemented the Wage Board's recommendations relating to payment of variable dearness allowance.

(b) Coal prices were decontrolled with effect from 24.7.67. The question of their revision by Government does not arise. Government no doubt are anxious to see that recommendations of the Wage Board are implemented.

Retrenchment of Employees in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1757. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of employees working in the oil section of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are being retrenched;

(b) if so, the total number of employees so affected; and

(c) the reasons for their retrenchment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 46 Supervisors and 39 Carpenters have been served with notice of termination of service.

(c) In view of the recession in the Village Oil Industry, staff do not have sufficient work and retrenchment has become necessary. Possibilities of absorbing the persons concerned in other village industries in a similar or equivalent capacity are being explored.

Support Prices for Cotton

1758. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the creation of permanent official machinery for price support operation in *Kapas* and in raw cotton; and

(b) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken and the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has so far been no occasion to undertake support operations for raw cotton as market prices have been well above the minimum support prices fixed for the different varieties of raw cotton during the current season (1967-68).

Rourkela Steel Factory Guest House

1759. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure borne by the management of the Rourkela Steel Plant for guests who

stayed in the Guest House of the Plant during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) who were these guests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The expenditure borne by the Rourkela Steel Plant for the guests who stayed in the Rourkela Steel Guest House during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 55,934 and Rs. 56,695 respectively.

(b) The guests mostly included important dignitaries like Governors, Central and State Ministers, Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, Members of Diplomatic and Consular Services, High Government Officials, important visitors, prospective customers, Company's officers etc. etc.

Newsprint Plant in Dandakaranya

1760. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any newsprint plant is being set up in Dandakaranya;

(b) if so, in which sector it is coming up and when; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure for this plant, its capacity and employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). No newsprint plant is proposed to be set up in Dandakaranya, but a feasibility study for the establishment of a 150 tonne/day Pulp/Paper project in that area in the public sector has been prepared which is under examination of Government. The expenditure on this project has been estimated at Rs. 17.22 crores and its employment potential is about 1600 persons.

Purchase of Jute by S. T. C.

1762. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of raw jute purchased by the State Trading Corporation during the year 1967-68 and from April to June 1968 together with the purchase price per maund;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of fluctuation in the prices of raw jute, the jute growers have suffered a loss of Rs. 20 per maund during the year 1967-68;

(c) whether Government have fixed the floor and ceiling prices of raw jute for the year 1968-69; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI KURESHI): (a) The S.T.C. has purchased a total quantity of 3,71,115 maunds of jute from different States. The purchase price is the derivative price for each secondary market based on the minimum support price of Rs. 40 per md. for the bottom grade of Assam variety of jute delivered at Calcutta.

(b) Government are not aware of this, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government have fixed the minimum support price for Raw jute for 1968-69 at the same level as for 1967-68 viz. Rs. 40/- per maund (Rs. 107.17 per quintal). No ceiling prices have been fixed.

Missing of Consignment of Ammonium Phosphate Despatched from Madras Harbour Station

1763. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a con-

signment of 960 bags of Ammonium Phosphate despatched from Madras Harbour Railway Station on the 25th September, 1967 to Koppal, South Central Railway, District Raichur, Mysore State, disappeared from the Booking Station and never reached the destination;

(b) if so, the action taken to trace this missing consignment;

(c) whether any claim has been made for the payment of cost; and

(d) if so, the amount of claim and at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). From the reports so far received, it appears that this consignment of 960 bags of ammonium phosphate was misdirected to a different station and delivered there to the Block Development Officer.

(c) The consignee has preferred a claim.

(d) The amount claimed is Rs. 37,699.20. The claim is being processed.

Liberalised Licensing Policy

1764. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the liberalised licensing policy of Government, diversification into fields, reserved for the public sector under Schedule "A" of the Industrial Policy Resolution has been permitted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how far the liberalised licensing policy has affected the public sector, if at all, and how far it has helped the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The liberalised licensing policy has not in any way adversely affected the public sector. On the contrary it has made it possible, both the public and the private sectors to make a full utilisation of their installed capacity.

Trade Delegation from Malaysia

1765. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:**
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from Malaysia had visited India in the last week of June 1968;

(b) whether any trade pact has been signed between India and Malaysia as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Indian Government for improving trade relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No trade delegation from Malaysia, as such, visited India in the last week of June, 1968. However, an officials delegation from that country was here and held talks with Government of India officials from the 27th June, 1968 to the 2nd July, 1968. The delegation inter-alia exchanged views with Indian counterparts on matters of mutual interest in the fields of trade and commerce.

(a) to (b). No trade pact has so far been signed between the two countries. The question of concluding a

trade agreement is, however, receiving active consideration of both the Governments.

The representatives of the two Governments have been meeting from time to time to exchange views on how best to further increase the trade relations between the two countries. Some of the salient steps contemplated for the near future in this direction are as follows:—

- (i) A delegation of industrialists and businessmen from India would soon be visiting Malaysia and this would be followed by a visit to India of a similar delegation from Malaysia.
- (ii) Officials of the two Governments would also be meeting soon to consider ways and means to increase trade exchanges and to finalise a trade agreement between India and Malaysia.
- (iii) Possibilities to set up joint ventures in Malaysia, where India will provide technical expertise and know-how and capital equipment and machinery manufactured in India, are being explored.
- (iv) India will assist Malaysia in undertaking a techno-economic survey in that country.

Import and Export Licences

1766. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for import and export licences received and disposed of by the Import and Export Control Organisation under his Ministry during the last two years along with the dates of their receipt and disposal; and,

(b) whether the defective filling up of the applications is the main cause

for the delay and, if so, whether Government propose to improve upon the forms and the procedure of their completion to make the task easier for the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Nearly 6 lakh applications for import/export licences were received and disposed of in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during the last two years. The record of the dates of their receipts and disposal is not maintained.

(b) Defective filling up of the applications is one of the causes for delay in the disposal of the applications and the procedure for the same is reviewed and revised from time to time in accordance with the recommendations of the various Committees, like Ramaswami Mudaliar, H. C. Mathur Committees, etc., appointed for the purpose.

Lohna Road Station

1767. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the opinion of the Bihar Government for changing the name of Lohna Road Station on the North Eastern Railway into Bidshwardham;

(b) if so, the nature of reply received from the Bihar Government; and

(c) when it is proposed to change the name of Lohna Road Station

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच यात्री यातायात का सर्वेक्षण

1768. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच यात्री यातायात का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, और यदि हां, तो कब, और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की मोटी-मोटी बातें क्या थीं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यात्री डिब्बों की छतों पर बैठ कर भी यात्रा करते हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या डीजल कारें चलाने और नई गाड़ियां आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे और बसों द्वारा बढ़ती हुई यातायात की आवश्यकता को पूरी करने में असमर्थ रहने का कारण, हजारों लोग मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच टैक्सियों में यात्रा करते हैं जो कि सैकड़ों की संख्या में चलती हैं और उन्हें रेलगाड़ी के प्रथम श्रेणी के किराये से भी अधिक किराया देना पड़ता है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच यात्री यातायात का कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यात्रियों द्वारा डिब्बों की छत पर यात्रा करने का कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है । अभी इस खण्ड पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ी/डीजल कारें चलाने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ग) मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच रेल यात्रियों के लिए दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली-मेरठ खण्ड पर दोनों दिशाओं में कुल 19 डाक,

एक्सप्रेस और सवारी गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली-मेरठ मार्ग पर दोनों दिशाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय रोडवेज की 94-94 बसें चल रही हैं जिनमें से 40 मेरठ से आगे जाने वाली थीं, बसें हैं। इनके अलावा दिल्ली और मेरठ के बीच लगभग 40 टैक्सियां भी चलती हैं।

यात्री अपनी व्यक्तिगत सुविधा के लिए ऐंक्मी से यात्रा करते हैं और सामान्यतः ऐंक्मी का किराया पहले दर्जे के रेल के किराये से अधिक नहीं है।

आध्यात्मिक नगर हॉल्ट पर 5 एम० डी० और हापुड़ शटल गाड़ी का रुकना

1769. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आध्यात्मिक नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के निवासियों ने जून, 1968 में सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी कि 5 एम० डी० और हापुड़ शटल गाड़ी को आध्यात्मिक नगर रेलवे हॉल्ट पर भी रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) आध्यात्मिक नगर हॉल्ट पर यात्री यातयात बहुत कम होता है और यहां दोनों दिशाओं में आठ सवारी गाड़ियां पहले से ठहरायी जा रही हैं। इसलिए, 5 एम० डी० मुरादाबाद-दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी और 1 ए० डी० एच० हापुड़-नयी दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी को यहां ठहराने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

ऐस्बेस्टास चादरों का निर्माण

1770. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष देश में ऐस्बेस्टास चादरों का निर्माण कुल क्षमता का 1/3 भाग हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) ऐस्बेस्टास सीमेंट की चादरों का उत्पादन 1967 में इसके लिए कुल स्थापित क्षमता का 50.3 प्रतिशत हुआ।

(ख) औद्योगिक मंदी के फलस्वरूप मांग गिर जाने, सूखा तथा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्यों में कमी हो जाने के कारण उत्पादन कम हुआ। फिर भी, पिछले 6 महीनों से मांग बढ़ने लगी है।

ट्रैक्टरों तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी मशीनों के मूल्य

1771. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रैक्टरों तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी मशीनों पर अत्यावश्यक वस्तुएं अधिनियम, 1955 लागू करने के पश्चात् उचित मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पिछले वर्ष स्थापित की गई समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किये गये मूल्य पर बाजार में कोई ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहीन घली ग्रहमव) : (क) प्रश्नक आयोग से कहा गया था कि वह ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्यों की नियमित जांच करें और उचित विपणन मूल्य के बारे में सिफारिश करें। आयोग का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को मिल चुका है और सरकार उस पर विचार भी कर चुकी है। आयोग की सिफारिशों और उनपर सरकार के निर्णय संख्या ए० ई० आई० 2/5/4467 दिनांक 3 जून, 1968 जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं, द्वारा घोषित कर दिये गये थे।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Closure of Collieries

1772. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYA-RTHI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unrealistic planning has resulted in the closure of several collieries in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such collieries and the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the total loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a)

to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Hiring of English Typewriters in Zonal Railways

1773. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYA-RTHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of English Typewriters in the various Zonal Railways and they have to engage typewriters on rental basis;

(b) if so, the number of typewriters required by each Zonal railway to make up the deficiency and the rent paid during the last five years, Zone-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rent being paid to the firms are quite higher than the rates prevalent in the market; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). At present there is no shortage of English type-writers on the Zonal Railways. However, in the past, typewriters had to be hired on rental basis for limited periods due to (a) limited stock of typewriters in use (b) typewriters going out of order for short periods and (c) additional requirements of typewriters due to creation of temporary posts of Typists/Stenographers. The time and effort involved in compiling the information pertaining to all the Railways over the specified five year period indicating the exact number of typewriters hired, period of hiring and the amount of hiring charges paid in each case, will not be commensurate with the results that may ultimately be achieved. Nevertheless, the total amount of hire charges paid by each of the Railways yearwise during these 5 years i.e. 1963-64 to 1967-68, as readily available,

is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1521/68.]

(c) No. The hire charges paid compared favourably with the market rates prevalent at that time.

(d) Does not arise.

Theft of Copper Wire

1774. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copper wire thefts and its pilferage are very frequent;

(b) if so, the preventive measures proposed to be taken to minimise such happenings; and

(c) the number of such cases which occurred during the years 1966 and 1967 and the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Copper wires do not belong to the Railways. Honourable Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs & Communications has already given reply to a similar question in the Lok Sabha on 25th April, 1968.

Industrial Estates

1775. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several industrial estates, though completed have not started functioning; and

(b) if so, the number of such estates and the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir, especially in rural areas.

(b) 56. The reasons for the non-functioning of these industrial estates are delay in provision of requisite facilities like electricity and water, bad location, non-availability of entrepreneurs and lack of adequate incentives.

State Governments have been advised to set up Coordination Committees comprising of the representatives of departments of Industries, Electricity and P.W.D. and thereby cut-short the procedural delays. The State Electricity Board have also been approached through the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power for expediting the supply of electricity to estates where this facility is not available at present.

The State Governments have also been requested to give adequate incentives such as subsidy in rent, electricity rates and rebates in octroi, sales-tax, etc., to units in such industrial estates as have requisite growth potential.

नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पड़ा सामान

1777. श्री राम गोपाल शासवाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर बड़ी मात्रा में सामान खुले में रखे जाने के कारण खराब हो जाता है तथा इस के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को उसका मुआवजा देने के कारण बहुत हानि होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे को प्रति वर्ष कितना मुआवजा देना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या भविष्य में ऐसी हानि को न होने देने के लिये सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस योजना के किस तारीख तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) यह सही नहीं है ।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तरों को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Durgapur Projects Ltd.

1778. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of the Durgapur Projects Ltd. a West Bengal Government Undertaking, are working at Durgapur;

(b) how many of the employees have been provided with (i) full family accommodation (ii) medical facilities and (iii) educational facilities for their children;

(c) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to transfer Headquarters' office from Calcutta to Durgapur;

(d) if so, how many employees working at the company's Headquarters will be affected as a result of this transfer; and

(e) the reasons for such transfer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Tea to Japan

1779. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state:

(a) India's share in the total quantum of tea purchases made by Japan during the years from 1964 to 1967;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to stimulate the habit of tea taking in that country;

(c) whether any exports of Indian tea in packets to Japan were also undertaken during the years 1965 to 1967 and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this was done by an Indian owned or controlled firm or by a foreign one?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The total quantity of tea purchased by Japan, and India's share during the years 1964 to 1967 were as follows:

(Qty in
thousand
Kg.)

Year	Total purchase by Japan	India's share
1964	2,345	39
1965	3,533	93
1966	6,599	231
1967	5,367	232

(b) Japan is already a tea drinking country but the bulk of the consumption is of green tea. Promotional measures have been undertaken by the Tea Board in co-operation with the All Japan Black Tea Association from time to time to stimulate the consumption of black tea in general and of Indian tea in particular.

(c) and (d). Exports of tea in packets to Japan for the years 1965 to 1967 were as shown below:

Year	Quantity (in Kg.)
1965	92
1966	30,505
1967	373

Out of the 92 Kgs. of packet tea exports in 1965, 6 Kg. were exported by Indian Companies and the rest by foreign controlled companies. The exports of tea in packets to Japan during 1966 and 1967 were effected entirely by Foreign controlled Companies.

Prices of Coal

1780. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times during the last 13 years Government have allowed the colliery owners to enhance coal prices;

(b) the amount of enhancement in each case during the above period;

(c) whether the colliery owners have recently represented to Government for allowing them to further increase the coal prices ranging from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.72 per tonne;

(d) if so, the reasons advanced by the owners in support of their demand;

(e) the increase in the rate demanded for various grades of coal; and

(f) the attitude of Government towards this demand of the colliery owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) General price increases have been allowed 30 times from 1955 till decontrol of coal prices in 1967.

(b) A statement giving the information is given in Annexure-I. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1522/68].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Increase in cost of production. due to various factors and the Wage Board award impact.

(e) Increase demanded in respect of each grade of coal was not mentioned in the representation.

(f) The Railways have agreed to price increases of Rs. 2 per tonne for Selected Grades and Rs. 1 per tonne for Grade I coals. As regards coking coals supplied to steel plants, coal washeries and cokeries, a price increase of Rs. 1.75 per tonne has been agreed to. An additional Rs. 0.75 per tonne would be admissible on a satisfactory solution of mutually agreed formulae of sampling.

Durgapur Coke Oven Plant

1781. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties to whom products of the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant have been sold during the year 1967-68;

(b) the value of the products sold to each party during the same year. and

(c) who are the selling agents of the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a)

to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conference of Railwaymen's Trade Unions

1782. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to call shortly a Conference of the various Railwaymen's Trade Unions for discussing the problem of 'human failures' as a cause for the recent spate of railway accidents;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Wanchoo Commission on Railway Accidents would be discussed by this Conference; and

(c) the names of the organisations to which invitations are proposed to be sent?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (c). Certain aspects of the Railway working particularly in the context of a number of accidents that had occurred recently in quick succession, were discussed with the representatives of the two All India Labour Federations, namely All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen on 21-7-68.

(b) The report of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee headed by Justice Shri Wanchoo has not yet been submitted.

Durgapur Steel Plant

1783. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the 'Statesman' of Calcutta of

the 22nd June, 1968 regarding the Durgapur Steel Plant to the effect that according to the recent studies undertaken by the authorities the expanded production target of 1.6 million tons cannot be reached before 1971-72 for want of adequate balancing facilities;

(b) if so, Government's assessment thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reach the rated production capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to present indications, Durgapur Steel Plant is expected to reach the capacity of 1.6 million tonnes per year towards the end of 1970. Various measures are being taken towards this end. These include repairs and rebuilding of the coke ovens and increase in the number of soaking pits, the two major bottlenecks.

Indianisation in high salary group of Foreign Owned Units

1784. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of the highest salary group, viz. Rs. 5001 and more, the foreign-owned units in India employ foreigners;

(b) if so, what are the figures for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966; and

(c) what action is being taken to step up Indianisation in this group?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. It is so generally.

(b)				
As on 1st January	In- dians	%	Non- Indians	%
1964	165	16.8	815	83.2
1965	222	21.0	837	79.0
1966	283	24.8	859	75.2

Note.—Figures exclude foreign short term technicians. Their number was 40,70 and 68 as on 1st January, 1964, 1965 and 1966 respectively.

(c) Government have been able to secure an increasingly high percentage of posts for Indian nationals by following a policy of persuasion.

Automation for control systems on Railways

1785. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of automation in respect of the control system is primarily responsible for the frequent Rail accidents;

(b) if so, what are the handicaps in introducing the automations; and

(c) when the control system is expected to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate signalling arrangements, commensurate with the requirements of safety, and the speed and volume of traffic, have already been provided. Improvement in signalling arrangements are being made, from time to time, to meet the demands of increase in speed and density of traffic.

1198 (ai) LSD—9.

Appointment of Chief Executive for Bokaro Steel Plant

1786. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken regarding the appointment of the Chief Executive for the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): The Chief Executive of the Bokaro Steel Plant is the Managing Director. He has been in position since the inception of the Company in 1964.

Export of Railway Equipment

1787. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an independent body to execute the orders for the export of Railway equipment; and

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). This matter is under Government's consideration.

Relations of High-ups in Employment of Birla Group of Industries

1788. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number and names of persons related to the Ministers and high-ranking officers of Central Government who are working with the Birla Group of Industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dieselisation of Rail Traction

1789. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board's attention has been drawn to the recommendation made by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals at the meeting of Coal Development Council held in July, 1967 in regard to slowing down of dieselisation of rail traction;

(b) if so, the reaction of Railway Board thereto; and

(c) the outlines of the programme of dieselisation and electrification during the Fourth Five Year Plan giving estimates of foreign exchange content?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) In view of the advantages of diesel over steam traction in terms of the return on capital outlay, in quickly building up capacities for additional traffic and other operational benefits, it has not been considered necessary to revise the policy regarding dieselisation. Dieselisation is, however, being suitably tailored to match the needs of traffic.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan of the Railways is under preparation in consultation with the Planning Commission and other Ministries/Departments concerned. It is not possible to give an indication of the dieselisation/electrification programme till the Plan is finalised.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

1791. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3437 on the 12th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether he has looked into the views of the former Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not agree with views expressed by the former Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation that foreign collaboration is a curse which we have brought on ourselves and that we are doing the greatest disservice to the nation by spending valuable foreign exchange for importing technical know-how and plants.

Indu-Group of Mills

1792. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indu Group of Mills taken over by Government are a junk;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss suffered so far on these mills; and

(c) when these mills are likely to earn profits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The gross loss before providing for depreciation, bonus etc., since it took over from December 1965 to December 1967 has been estimated at Rs. 62.20 lakhs. The gross loss for the period January to May 1968 is estimated at Rs. 39.45 lakhs.

(c) It is not possible to say when these mills are likely to earn profits, but improvement is already dis-

cernible as shown by a gradual reduction in losses since the beginning of the year, and it is expected that, if market conditions are favourable, the mills would, before long, break even.

Decontrol of Superfine Cloth

1792. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's policy regarding decontrol of superfine cloth; and

(b) whether this variety of cloth which is generally used by the rich people, is proposed to be decontrolled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement by the Commerce Minister on 15 May, 1968 in the House regarding production and marketing of cotton textiles.

Indian Show-rooms in Foreign Countries

1795. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Show-rooms opened in foreign countries at present to exhibit Indian products;

(b) how these Show-rooms are managed;

(c) whether any survey has been made with regard to their working; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) 8.

(b) The Show-rooms at Bahrain and Kabul are managed by the Ministry of Commerce through the Indian Missions in these countries. The remaining 6 showrooms at Bangkok, Beirut, Cairo,

Lagos, Nairobi and Tehran are managed by the State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All these Showrooms were originally opened and managed by the Ministry of Commerce through the Indian Missions at these places. Periodical reviews about their working showed that it would be more appropriate to make these units a more effective instrument of trade promotion by running them on commercial lines so that they could not only give visual publicity to the Indian export products displayed there, but also book orders and conduct business activities. It was, therefore, decided that the State Trading Corporation should take over these showrooms as a promotional measure and run them on business lines. The Corporation took over the showroom at Nairobi in May 1966, those at Bangkok, Beirut, Cairo and Lagos in April 1967 and that at Tehran in August 1967. The Corporation did not agree to take over the showrooms at Kabul and Bahrain as it was doubtful about their being commercially profitable. Our Missions in these countries were, however, strongly in favour of continuing them on economic as well as political grounds. They are, therefore, still being managed by the Ministry.

A recent review by the State Trading Corporation regarding the working of the Showrooms taken over by them has brought out the following:—

Nairobi Showroom:

From May 1966 to December 1967 orders worth Rs. 2.327 crores including retail sale of handlooms and handicrafts worth Rs. 8.69 lakhs have been booked. These include items like bleaching powder, hurricane lanterns, G. I. Pipes, wire ropes, bolts and nuts and cycles, etc. In addition, it has handled export of cloves and copra to India of the value of Rs. 51,00,000.

Beirut Showroom:

From April 1967 to February 1968 orders worth Rs. 13.57 lakhs have been booked. In addition, it has rendered assistance in the processing of the Greek Tender for wooden poles, the Iraqi Tender for telephones, and in the conclusion of a contract for erection of transmission towers in Kuwait.

Bangkok Showroom:

From April 1967 to February 1968 orders worth Rs. 3.8 lakhs have been booked. Negotiations are currently in hand for the export of helmets, drugs, and pharmaceuticals, clinical thermometers, ball bearings, bulb holders, gelatin capsules, bees wax, sackkraft paper etc. It had also negotiated for the export of 10,000 tonnes of petroleum coke, but the contract could not be finalised as the stocks had by then been sold out and no quota was available for 1968.

Lagos Showroom:

Although business is at a low ebb due to the political unrest in Nigeria, it has been possible to book orders worth Rs. 9.18 lakhs up to February 1968. The commodities included in these contracts are: signalling equipment, coir mats and matting aluminium conductors, cycles, steel chains, locks etc.

Tehran Showroom:

Orders worth Rs. 50.25 lakhs have been booked from August 1967 to February 1968, the commodities being steel tubes, PVC cables and wires etc.

Cairo Trade Centre:

Although this Trade Centre was transferred to the State Trading Corporation from 1st April, 1967, their officer has not yet taken it over so far and it is still being run through the Embassy in Cairo. In the circumstances, no business has been conducted at this Trade Centre.

The Showroom at Kabul and Bahrain are being run by the Ministry through the local missions there. These are being used for display of Indian export products, but no orders are booked or contracts signed as Government officials in charge there cannot enter into business negotiations. The trade enquiries in respect of the goods of display are being forwarded by the Showroom authorities to the Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards or the participating firms for necessary follow up action. These Showrooms are being run by the Ministry because of the export potential of Indian products to these countries and to promote economic and political relations with them.

Cannanore-Cochin Passenger Train

1796. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 19th May, 1968, Cannanore-Cochin Passenger train reached Calicut at 9.55 A.M. with only three bogies instead of seven bogies;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to this the passengers suffered a lot and the third class passengers were forced to travel in the first and second class; and

(c) if so, the reasons for short running of bogies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) During this period, there was an overall shortage of coaches necessitated by the mobilisation of a large number of coaches from all Railways in order to meet the additional rush of passengers in connection with the Ardh Kumbh Mela at Hardwar and Sinhastha fair at Ujjain during April and May 1968.

Export of Silk to U.K.

1797. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of U.K. to increase the export of Silk from India to that country;

(b) whether Government have considered the request; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industrial Licensing Policy Committee

1798. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the report of the Committee on policy regarding Industrial licensing is likely to be received; and

(b) the reasons for delay in submitting the Report by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of January, 1969.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee cover practically the entire field of the working of the industrial licensing system over a period of ten years, i.e. from 1956 to 1966. The work entrusted to the Committee involves examination of nearly 20,000 applications for industrial licences and the collection of a variety of basic data relating to the industrial and financial operations of Business Houses and

other institutions. The Committee will, therefore, not be able to submit its report earlier.

Coal Production

1799. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a significant decline in the coal production in the country during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the extent of decline in its production;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to raise the output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The total production of coal has declined by about 1.65 million tonnes during 1967-68 as compared to 1966-67. The decline is, mainly due to lack of demand.

(d) The present level of production of coal matches with the existing demand for it and there has been no unsatisfied demand. The output could be raised if the demand picks up. The demand is being reviewed periodically.

Copper Deposits in Bihar

1800. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge copper seams have been found in certain parts of Hazaribagh in Bihar by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) whether the availability of copper ore has been fully investigated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a)

and (b). The investigation by the Geological Survey of India for copper ore in Hazaribagh is still in progress. It is premature to arrive at a conclusion about the potentialities of the ore deposits at this stage.

Violation of Provisions of Industrial Licensing Act

1891. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions of the Industrial Licensing Act have been violated by a large number of Industrial units in the country;

(b) whether this has happened mostly in the light engineering industries;

(c) the *modus operandi* adopted; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop such violation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Some instances of unauthorised expansion in capacity by certain industrial undertakings in apparent violation of Section 13(1) (d) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have come to the notice of the Government. These cases relate to light engineering as well as other industries.

(c) and (d). The matter is being examined and the steps to be taken will be decided upon after the review is complete.

Gold Deposits in Mysore

1892. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold

veins of very high quality has been found in Dharwar District of Mysore;

(b) whether the Geological Survey of India has commenced exploration work in the area; and

(c) if so, has any report been submitted to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The occurrence of gold in Kappat Hill Range, Dharwar District is known since a long time.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Investigation was undertaken in 1967 and the same is still continuing. The work done so far is still in the preliminary stage and it is rather premature at this stage to arrive at any conclusion on the potentiality of the deposits. A detailed report is being awaited.

Negotiations with States for Relieving Pressure on Railways

1893. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating with the States for expanding their private buses and roadways services and providing alternative mode of transport for short distances and thus relieving the pressure on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No. However, in respect of certain uneconomic branch lines where it was found that road transport could replace rail transport without detriment to the economy of the area, the concerned State Governments were approached to confirm that there would be no difficulty in making arrangements for such additions to road transport capacity as may be necessary in the event of closure of these branch lines.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have asked for financial assistance to improve the National Highway No. 3 running parallel to Gwalior-Shivpuri branch line, while the other State Governments who have replied have opposed the closure of uneconomic branch lines. Replies from some State Governments are awaited.

Export of Kashmir Handicrafts

1304. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir handicrafts have a good market in Yugoslavia and other East European countries; and

(b) if so, the steps considered by Government to boost their trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Export statistics are maintained for Indian products as a whole and not State-wise.

The total exports of handicrafts to East European countries (including Yugoslavia) during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1523/68].

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government of India to boost the exports of handicrafts. The most important among them are enumerated below:—

- (i) Provision of imported raw materials for manufacture wherever required.
- (ii) Provision of design assistance through several Design Centres of the All India Handicrafts Board and the State Governments.

(iii) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions held abroad.

(iv) Opening of showrooms and Foreign shops abroad.

(v) By giving assistance by way of drawback on Excise and Import Duties.

Aminchand Pyarelal Affair

1805. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the note of dissent about Shri S. Bhoothalingam, I.C.S., in the Sarkar Commission Report implicating him in the Aminchand Pyarelal affair; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take against Shri S. Bhoothalingam whose record and reputation are affected by this note of dissent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The note of dissent by one of the members of the Committee of Inquiry (Steel Transactions) has been included in the printed Report of the Committee, which has been laid on the Table of the House on 10th May, 1968.

(b) Government have decided vide the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Metals Resolution No. SC-II-14(3)/68 dated 10th May, 1968, a copy of which has been laid on the Table of the House along with the Report, to take departmental action against various officers, as recommended by the Committee, in accordance with the regulations and Rules.

मद्रास-दिल्ली जनता दक्षिण गाडी का पटरी से उतर जाना

1806. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बातों को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1968

में-दक्षिण-मध्य-रेलवे के बाजीपेट-बलहारशाह डिवीजन के विहरेगांव स्टेशन के बाहर मद्रास-दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां...

(ख) और (ग) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है। रेल संपत्ति को लगभग 45,128 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

सोलोग मदारी स्टेशन पर मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

1807. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1968 के प्रथम पखवाड़े में सोलोग मदारी स्टेशन पर सिलगुड़ी जाने वाली मालगाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार को इस से कितनी हानि हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) दुर्घटना 6-7-68 को हुआ माला और नदारीहाट स्टेशनों के बीच हुई।

(ख) और (ग) जांच समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट की अंतिम प्रतिम रूप नहीं दिया है। रेल संपत्ति की लगभग 19,500 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

बिना टिकट के यात्रा

1808. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 के दौरान बिना टिकट का गया यात्राओं के कारण सरकार को अनुमानित कितने पैसे की हानि हुई;

(ख) बिना टिकट यात्रा का रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) 1967-68 में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने हुए कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) बिना टिकट और अनियमित ढंग से यात्रा करने के अन्य तरीकों को कम करने के लिए सरकार कई संवर्धन जांच की जा रही है जिन में उड़न दस्ता और रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा गुप्त जांच और अचानक जांच शामिल हैं। इस संबंध में एक शिक्षात्मक अभियान भी चलाया जा रहा है।

(ग) 1967-68 में बिना टिकट या अनियमित टिकटों पर यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 90,94,860 थी।

रेलवे दुर्घटनाएँ

1809. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारे देश में 1961 से लेकर आज तक प्रति वर्ष कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुई तथा न दुर्घटनाओं के कारण कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए;

(ख) सभ्यता में विविध मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों और घायल व्यक्तियों को सरकार ने कितना मुआवजा दिया; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं से सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री० चे० भू० पुनाजा) :

(क) और (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है,

जिसमें 1961-6 से 1967-98 तक के वर्षों में घटित गाड़ों दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या और उन के परिणामस्वरूप मृत और घायल व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा रेल सम्पत्ति को हानि का मूल्य बताया गया है।

(ब) सूचना शीघ्र लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विवरण

वर्ष	भारत का सरकारों रेलों में गाड़ों दुर्घटनाएँ	हताहत मृत घायल	रेल सम्पत्ति की हानि का मूल्य (रु०)	
1961-62	1953	178	952	78,14,261
1962-63	1637	250	1129	94,89,454
1963-64	1635	92	793	76,03,621
1964-65	1293	240	620	71,17,282
1965-66	1201	123	1205	84,66,530
1966-67	1097	306	1279	97,66,871
1967-68**	1111	233	1011	1,49,78,037

* टक्कर, गाड़ियों का पट्टी से उतर जाना, समपार पर गाड़ियों का सड़क यातायात से टकरा जाना और गाड़ियों में आग लगना।

**अनन्ति।

व्यापार संतुलन

1810. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी और फरवरी, 1968 में भारत का अन्य देशों से व्यापार संतुलन भारत के हक में रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो हमारे निर्यात की अपेक्षा कितने अधिक मूल्य का आयात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय उमें उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) 80.35 करोड़ रुपये।

Copper, Lead and Zinc Deposits at Khetri and Agnigundala

1811. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aerial Mineral Survey Project has indicated that the copper, lead and

zinc deposits at Khetri and Agnigundala may be more than the estimated quantity; and

(b) if so, the action taken to exploit these deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS SHRI RAM SEWAK: (a) and (b). Airborne geophysical survey does not directly indicate ore bodies. It has shown significant electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies over some parts of the Khetri belt and over the strike extensions of known mineral deposits, as also in close vicinity of these known occurrences. Detailed ground work including geophysical prospecting, geochemical sampling and geological mapping are necessary to find out what exactly is the cause for these conductive and magnetic anomalies. Some of them may prove to be ore deposits.

Airborne geophysical survey over Agnigundala has not indicated significant anomalies over the known metal occurrences of Bandlamuttu, Dhukunda and Nalakunda. Some promising anomalies have, however, been noted in the close vicinity of these occurrences. Detailed ground follow up work is necessary to find out the nature of these anomalies. Such surveys are in progress and action for exploiting these deposits can be taken up only when the detailed ground follow-up work has shown promising ore bodies.

Imports of Capital Equipment

1812. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many importers of capital equipment have requested Government for allotment of foreign exchange to make their

purchases from the countries of Western Europe on the ground that the same equipment from Eastern European countries costs much more; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from any importer in this regard. Government are however, aware that there is disparity in the prices of equipment from country to country. These are taken note of at the time when such cases come up for consideration and decisions taken in the light of the price variations and also availability of foreign exchange.

Import of Indian Films by Ceylon

1814. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Ceylon have decided to restrict the import of Indian films;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Government of Ceylon have not as such imposed any restrictions on the import of Indian films. However, on account of Foreign exchange difficulties a 20 per cent cut was effected on import of foreign films with effect from January 1, 1968. According to their policy import of Indian commercial films into Ceylon will be allowed only to Direct Users and all future licences for this item will be issued subject to remittances against Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates. This procedure is expected to result in reduction in the value of licences

for the import of Indian films into Ceylon.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Export of Processed Food

1815. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a rise in overseas orders, the exports of processed food are running into difficulties because of out-dated plant and machinery used in our country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Multi-storeyed Buildings at Khurda Road Railway Colony

1816. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three multi-storeyed buildings which had been completed four years back at Khurda Road Railway Colony (S.E. Rly.) exclusively meant for the accommodation of 120 members of staff have not been let out to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such flats out of the above three multi-storeyed buildings as have been let out; and

(d) the total estimated rent of the entire multi-storeyed building per year and how much of such rent is being collected every year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Three Multistoreyed buildings were completed in the year 1964 at Khurda Road Colony for allotment to staff of various departments. These were not constructed as nominated quarters for any particular staff and were occupied by the staff of various departments unauthorisedly without issue of any allotment orders.

(c) Official allotments have been approved for four flats so far.

(d) Total pooled rent per year for these three buildings is Rs. 8100. The case of rent recoverable from the staff who had unauthorisedly occupied the flats is under the consideration of the Railway Administration.

द्वितीयजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट कार्यालय, उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ के अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास स्थान

1817. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे लखनऊ के द्वितीयजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट कार्यालय में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के निम्ने दर्जे के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनके मंडालय ने कक्षा उत्त आवास के आदेश जारी किये थे कि क्वार्टरों के आवांजन के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन आदेशों की उपेक्षा करने के लिये कितने अधिकारियों को दण्ड दिया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० न० पुनच्छा) :
(क) 14

(ख) 13

(ग) 1958 में रेलवे से कहा गया था कि रेलवे स्क्वार्डरों के डाउनटन में कुठवर्ग के कर्मचारियों, जैत महिलाएं एवं हरिजन कर्मचारियों पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए, खासकर उस स्थिति में जब कि वे ऐसे छोटे स्टेशनों पर नियुक्त हों जहाँ पर्याप्त आवास-सुविधा अन्यथा मौजूद न हों। ये आदेश 1967 में वापस ले लिये गये।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Minerals Wealth in Manipur

1819. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7194 on the 28th July, 1967, regarding mineral wealth in Manipur state:

(a) the action taken for prospecting the minerals and put the mines into production; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The limestones located in several localities are unsuitable for cement manufacture. However, based on the total reserves of all the limestone bands in the Ukhrul sub-Division which are estimated at about 3 million tonnes, a 100 tonne per day capacity cement plant in Manipur can be considered. Further information is being collected.

Industries in Manipur

1820. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the industries proposed to be set up in Manipur during the revised Fourth Five Year Plan as drafted; and

(b) the amount earmarked for these industries, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b) Since the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate at the stage which new industries would be set up in Manipur during the Fourth Plan period and what amount will be allocated for them.

Shortage of Bogies on the North-east Frontier Railway

1821. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rail service on the North-east Frontier Railway is running with shortage of rail bogies and this has caused great inconvenience to the passengers and the public;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the shortage and the manner in which it is being improved; and

(c) whether the Railway authorities are considering the allotment of a separate bogie at Dimapur-Manipur Road Station for passengers from Nagaland and Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A third class sectional coach is already running between Dimapur-Manipur Road and Siliguri by 19 Up/20Dn Passenger trains.

Minerals in Rajasthan

1622. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is also a fact that a mines survey was undertaken by Government in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after survey large deposits of copper, natural gas and other metals have been discovered there;

(c) if so, the names of metals on which digging work has already been started;

(d) the expected percentage of raw and refined materials;

(e) the quantity which Government propose to export; and

(f) the estimated foreign exchange earnings thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). As a result of survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Rajasthan so far, several mineral occurrences have been recorded. More important deposits located in Rajasthan are of copper, lead, zinc, emerald, gypsum, steatite, pyrite-pyrrhotite, lignite, flourite, mica, limestones, beryl, bentonites, fullers earth, rock phosphates, glass sand. Information regarding natural gas occurrences is being collected.

(c) Work for development and exploitation of copper, lead, zinc, gypsum, limestone, and phosphates has already been started.

(d) to (f) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

New Markets for Tea Exports

1623. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new markets explored by the Tea Board for the export of green tea during the years 1967 and 1968; and

(b) the quantity of tea exported to these new markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Two, namely Morocco and Japan.

(b) No exports of green tea have so far been effected to these markets. A delegation from Morocco which visited India recently to explore the possibilities of buying green tea from this country has, however, concluded an agreement with a private party for the purchase of some green tea.

व्यापार में कबाचार

1824. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में वाणिज्यिक व्यापार की वर्तमान पद्धति को सुधारने अथवा उस में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारार्थ है और यदि हाँ, तो उस का ब्यौता क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार वाणिज्यिक व्यापार कर रहे लोगों के अनुचित, अनावश्यक तथा अवांछनीय हस्तक्षेप के कारण निम्न दो बातों में की गई अनुचित तथा अवांछनीय बातों का अध्ययन करने तथा उन का कोई कारण हटाने के लिये कोई ठोस और बृहत् कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): (क) और (ख) सरकार व्यापार में कदाचार रोकने के लिये उत्सुक है। अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 चाय प्रोत्साहन अधिनियम, 1952, चाय प्राविधिक अधिनियम, 1954 और मेष तथा प्रारण अधिनियम, 1940 आदि विधियों का उद्देश्य व्यापार में कदाचार को रोकना ही है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कृतिगत उपज (वर्गीकरण तथा विपणन) अधिनियम, 1937 तथा मारतम मानक कक्षा (प्रमाण-करण विज्ञान), अधिनियम, 1952 आदि विधान हैं जो संचिन्तक हैं। ऐसे व्यापार कार्य प्रणालियों का जो एकत्रिकार प्रयत्न प्रतिबंधात्मक कारक हैं, विनियम करने के लिये एक विधेयक पारित होना सम्भव है। प्रस्तावित किया जा चुका है। अन्य किंगे उपायों में से कुछ ये हैं: मारे देश में अपान दण्डमानव प्रणाली का प्रपनाया जाना, प्रा-नियंत्रण को उत्तर-तर गड़ करना और कुछ वस्तुओं में राज्य व्यापार।

स्थिति पर निरन्तर कड़ा निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

पटसन तथा चाय उद्योग पर संक्षेप

1825. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों जैसे चाय और पटसन जो कि विदेशीय मुद्रा कमाने के मुख्य साधन हैं, पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): चाय, पटसन तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण निर्यात-अभिमुख उद्योगों पर आवश्यकतानुसार इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण रखने के लिये सरकार के पास संसद द्वारा बनाई गई संविधियों, जैसे चाय अधिनियम,

1953, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1961, आयात तथा निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1947, अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 आदि और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों तथा आदेशों के अधीन पर्याप्त शक्तियाँ उपलब्ध हैं। उदाहरणतः चाय अधिनियम 1953 के अन्तर्गत सरकार को चाय की खेती के विस्तार तथा चाय और चाय के बीजों के निर्यात का विनियमन करने, चाय में चाय व्यर्थ की मिलावट पर रोक लगाने, यदि आवश्यक हो तो चाय के न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारण करने आदि की शक्तियाँ प्राप्त हैं। इसी प्रकार जहाँ तक पटसन का सम्बन्ध है उद्योग विकास (तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम अधिनियम, 1961 तथा अन्य अधिनियमों द्वारा सरकार, नये उपक्रमों की क्षमता तथा स्थान, विद्यमान कारखानों के विस्तार पटसन मिलों द्वारा नई वस्तुओं के निर्माण, पटसन की खरीद तथा पटसन मिलों एवं कच्चे पटसन के व्यापारियों आदि द्वारा स्टॉक रखे जाने का विनियमन कर सकती है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का औद्योगिक विकास

1826. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास और विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विशेष अनुदान देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र और पश्चिमी बंगाल जैसे राज्यों की तुलना में अल्प-विकसित राज्यों के विकास के लिए अनुबंध संवर्धन योजना में इनकी कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा उद्योग स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि अन्य राज्यों में ऐसा किया जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) वे (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है और विभिन्न राज्यों में जिनमें राजस्थान भी सम्मिलित है उद्योगों समेत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के आवंटन अभी तय किये जाने हैं।

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनें

1827. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाने के लिए 1968-69 के रेलवे बजट में कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है अब तक उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ से कोटा तक नई रेलवे लाइन के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण करने की योजना है; और

(ग) इस लाइन को प्राथिक दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद घोषित करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या वह सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बी. ए. मु. पुनावा) :

(क) राजस्थान में अगले वर्ष किसी नयी रेल लाइन के बनाये जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है। रेलवे का विकास राज्य या क्षेत्र के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि देश के समग्र विकास के आधार पर किया जाता है। फिर भी, इस सम्बन्ध में वह उल्लेखनीय है कि राजस्थान में हाल में लगभग 14 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से मीटर गेज की दो नई लाइनें, अर्थात् उदयपुर-द्विधर नगर और पोकरण-जैसलमेर बनाई

गयी हैं। हिन्दूमलकोट से श्रीगंगानगर तक एक बूसरी नयी लाइन (बड़ी लाइन) बनायी जा रही है। इस पर लगभग 1.0 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है।

(ख) कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ रेल लाइन का 1965-66 में फिर यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है।

(ग) यातायात सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि इस लाइन पर पर्याप्त यातायात नहीं होगा और यह लाइन अपना खर्च पूरा न कर सकेगी। जहां तक सभा पटल पर सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रखे जाने का प्रश्न है इस सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सामान्यतः ये रिपोर्ट केवल विभागीय काम के लिए होती हैं। इसके अलावा, ये रिपोर्ट बहुत बड़ी हैं और इनकी केवल कुछ ही प्रतियां तैयार की जाती हैं। इसलिए, रिपोर्टों की प्रतियां सभा-पटल पर रखना सम्भव नहीं है।

राजस्थान में खेतरी तांबा परियोजना

1828. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में खेतरी तांबा परियोजना के पूरा होने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इस परियोजना पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय हुआ है और इसके लिये आगे क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के बारे में हुई प्रगति को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम लेखक) : (क) प्रायोजन का चालू किये जाने में देरी का कारण इसकी

विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये विदेशी ऋण की अनुमति दी थी। इस देरी का अन्य सहायक कारण यह था कि प्रायोजना को कार्यान्वित किंय जाने का निश्चय हो जाने के पश्चात् प्रायोजना के कार्यक्षेत्र के विषय में पुनर्विचार हुआ और संयंत्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधारने के विचार से गौण उत्पादों की पुनः प्राप्ति और उपयोग के संबंध में विशेष व्यवस्था करके इस का परिचर्चन किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, उपकरणों की प्राप्ति और आयातित उपकरणों के संबंध में करारों की अन्तिम रूप दीये जाने में देरी के कारण भी परिस्थिति बिगड़ी है।

(ख) प्रायोजना पर अब तक 11.70 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा हुआ है। खेतड़ी तांबा परामनूह की कुल अनुमानित लागत 87.98 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(1) व्ययन, ऐडिटिंग आदि के द्वारा समन्वेषण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और अयस्क की उपलब्ध राशि सिद्ध की जा चुकी है। पर्याप्त नमूने लिये गये हैं और अयस्क की विशिष्टताओं का निर्धारण करने के लिये उनका विश्लेषण किया गया है। अयस्क के व्यवहार तथा तांबा उत्पादन के लिये प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया का निर्धारण करने के लिये प्रायोगिक संयंत्र जांच भी की गई है।

(2) 617.62 रुपये की लागत की खान विकास योजना सरकार द्वारा मंजूर कर दी गई है और कार्य प्रगति पर है। विभिन्न स्तरों पर और कटेबन्ध झुकाव आदि में अंश की गई प्राप्ति 7296 मोटर है। कॉलिहान में खान विकास का कार्य भी प्रगति पर है।

(3) इस समय विदेशी सलाहकारों मैसर्स आर्थर जो. मेक्की एण्ड कम्पनी, अमरीका, को देखभाल और निर्देशन में दो कुपक, अर्थात् उत्पादन और सेवा कुपक, विभागीय तौर पर खोदे जा रहे हैं। सेवा और उत्पादन कुपक क्रमशः 160.49 और 220.04 मोटर तक खोदे जा चुके हैं। दोनों कुपकों को क्रमशः 133 मोटर और 184 मोटर की गहराइयों तक मशीन द्वारा परिचालन के लिये भी सुसज्जित कर दिया गया है। सेवा कुपक में, छः सर्विस स्टेशनों में से, 240 और 300 मोटरों पर, दो स्टेशन भी काट लिये गये हैं, जिनमें 80 मोटर का चालन अन्तर्प्रेत है।

(4) खेतड़ी तांबा प्रायोजना के विकास के सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहयोग के लिये फ्रांसोसी कम्पनियों के समूह जिसमें फ्रांस की अन्य कम्पनियों द्वारा साहाय्यित मैसर्स विनो-पिक और मेनसा कम्पनियां समाविष्ट हैं, के साथ करार कर लिया गया है।

फ्रांसोसी समूह ने, उनके साथ किये गये समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार, संयंत्र और समन्वेषी उपकरण, लॉन्गन वाले उपकरण और सेंक्रेट्रक आदि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के उपकरणों के लिये बोलियां दीं। इन बोलियों की तथा उपकरणों के तकनीकी पहलुओं की जांच की गई और फ्रांसोसी समूह के भारत स्थित प्रातनिधियों के साथ कई मोटियों में उन पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया। इस विचार-विमर्श के परिणाम स्वरूप 1.16 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के उपकरणों को सौंपाई के लिये फ्रांसोसी समूह के साथ करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। अन्य बोलियों की जांच की जा रही है और ऐसे उपकरणों के लिये, जिनका आयात आवश्यक है, शीघ्र ही आर्डर दिये जायेंगे। प्रायोजना

के निर्माण में स्वदेशी निर्मित संयंत्रों तथा उपकरणों का अधिकतम प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

सामान्य इंजीनियरिंग तथा सामान्य उद्यम के सम्बन्ध में भी फ्रांसिसी समूह के साथ कारर पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं।

(5) फिलीड की एक कंपनी मैसर्स ओप्टोकुमु ओई, जिनके पास स्फुरण प्रद्रावक प्रक्रिया के संसार के एकस्व-अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, के साथ उस प्रक्रिया के प्रयोग के बारे में एक कारर पर भी हस्ताक्षर हो गये हैं। इस कारर के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी जानकारी डिजाइन और विशिष्टियां मैसर्स ओप्टोकुमु ओई द्वारा प्रदान की जावेंगी।

(6) संकेन्द्रों आदि के लिये स्वदेशी उपकरण प्राप्त करने का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है।

(7) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना का अग्रणी एक उद्यम है और 4000 मकानों के नगर का आयोजन प्रस्तावित है। अभी तक विभिन्न प्रकार के 603 रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण हुआ है और उका कब्जा हो चुका है। 916 क्वार्टरों के सम्बन्ध में निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(8) 1.95 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर संकेन्द्रक भवन तथा संबंधित भवनों का निर्माण सम्बन्धी कार्य सविदाकारी अभिकरण को सौंपा जा रहा है।

(9) चौतारा और जोधपुरा को प्रतिदिन 90 लाख गैलन पानी सप्लाई करने के लिये 269 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक जन-पूति योजना के कार्य में प्रगति हो रही है।

परियोजना के 1970-71 के साल किये जाने तथा 1972-73 तक पूरा उत्पादन प्राप्त करने की प्रत्याशा है।

Major Projects in Public Sector

1829. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to take up new major projects in the public sector during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total outlay provided for public sector industries in 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Annual Plan for 1968-69 provides for the requirements of continuing projects. Major investment decisions on new projects have been limited only to high priority fields like fertilisers. The new projects proposed to be taken up during the year are the expansion of the Trombay fertiliser project, Sindri rationalisation scheme, co-operative fertilizer project at Kandla, the Gujarat Aromatics project and the Textile Corporation. In addition, token provisions have been made for the Foundry Forge Project at Wardha, the Pump and Compressor Project and Agricultural Tractor project primarily to complete the preliminary studies on these various projects. The total outlay provided for the public sector industries including minerals is Rs. 539 crores during 1968-69.

Survey of Minerals in Tripura

1830. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mineral survey and systematic mapping of mineral reserves has been done in Tripura;

(b) if so, when it was done and the extent of existence of different mineral

reserves in the different parts of the Union Territory found as a result of the survey;

(c) the steps taken to exploit these reserves and the details of the minerals based industries set up in Tripura; and

(d) the details of the mineral explorations and exploitation programmes, if any, worked out for the Fourth Five Year Plan in Tripura and the details of the mineral based industries to be set up in that Territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A general geological survey of the State of Tripura has almost been completed by the Geological Survey of India. This was done at different times during the past years. As a result of investigations carried out so far the following mineral occurrences have been recorded;

Lignite: Occurrence of lignite has been reported from several places in Dharmnagar and Kailaspahar subdivision in northern Tripura, as at Ujain Thangnag, Hira Chara, Dhartui Chara, Daula Chara, Pecharthail and Kumarghat. The occurrences are not of any economic importance.

Clays: The reserves of clays have been estimated at 35,000 tonnes at Jogindranagar, 900 tonnes at Paschim Champamura and 33000 tonnes at Ran'bazar. Occurrences of white plastic clay, resembling ball clays, are reported as small pockets and lenses in the road cuttings from Teliamura to Ambi Bazar and Khowai. One large pocket of such a clay is located 4 km east of Mohanpur, between Baghhara and Rangachara villages.

Glass sands: 293,000 tonnes of glass sands have also been located in Tripura.

(c) and (d). Systematic mapping and mineral survey of the State and

investigation of clays and glass sands are proposed to be conducted by the Geological Survey of India during the field season 1968-69. These investigations are expected to the continued in subsequent years. The question of exploitation will be considered after the investigations are completed.

Extension of Railway Line from Dharmnagar to Agartala

1831. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the extension of railway lines to areas not served by the Railways so far under the Fourth Five Year Plan, and what weightage is given to the consideration of securing balance development of the different parts of the country;

(b) whether extension of the railway line from Dharmnagar to Agartala is being considered on the basis of the said criteria with a view to securing the development of the economically backward border territory surrounded on three sides by Pakistan; and

(c) if the ways and means position under the Fourth Plan is likely to be so tight as not to allow extension of the Railways at least to connect the capital of the Union Territory with the rest of the country by Railway, the reasons for not exploring private resources for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) New lines are taken up for construction to meet the specific requirements of projects generating a large volume of traffic such as ore exploitation, export schemes, major industrial complexes development of ports etc. Transport developments have to go hand in hand with other developments. These factors, the ceilings laid down by the Planning Commission are taken into consideration for the construction of new lines.

(b) No.

(c) Railways being a nationalised undertaking it is not the Government's policy to allow any private participation in the matter of construction of new lines.

Scooter/Cycle stand at Delhi Main Station

1832. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the award of contract for the scooter/cycle stand at Delhi Main Railway Station;

(b) whether the contract is given on the basis of tenders only;

(c) the method adopted for giving contract for the current period;

(d) whether it is a fact that the tenders were called in person to increase their respective offers given in the tenders for the contract this year;

(e) if so, whether it is regular and in accordance with the established practice and procedure; and

(f) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The procedure for the award of the contract for the scooter/cycle stand is to invite tenders through advertisement in newspapers. A Tender Committee scrutinise the tenders and submit their recommendations. Taking these recommendations into account, the contract is allotted by the competent authority.

(b) The contract is awarded on the basis of tenders only, unless negotiations with the eligible tenderers are considered necessary.

The contract was awarded after inviting tenders through advertisement in newspapers and thereafter holding negotiations with eligible tenderers.

(e) Yes.

(f) Does not arise.

गंगापुर नगर (राजस्थान) में रेलवे माध्यमिक स्कूल

18 33. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा-डिवीजन (राजस्थान) के गंगापुर नगर में रेलवे माध्यमिक स्कूल में अध्यापकों की कमी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां विद्यार्थियों की संख्या अधिक है परन्तु कमरों की कमी है और इसके फलस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों को खुले मैदान में बैठना पड़ता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) अध्यापकों तथा कमरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) बड़ी संख्या में नये विद्यार्थियों के आ जाने के कारण।

(घ) स्कूल की वर्तमान इमारत का विस्तार करने और स्कूल में प्रतिरिक्त सेशन खोलने के प्रस्ताव पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

कोटा डिब्बीजन में रेलवे अस्पताल

1834. श्री श्रीधर लाल शीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा डिब्बीजन के अस्पताल में डाक्टरों और उपकरणों की कमी के कारण बहुत कुप्रबन्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रोगियों की ओसत को देखते हुए गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन स्थित अस्पताल में डाक्टरों, कमरों और औषधियों की बहुत कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. सु. पुनाचा) :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा मंडल के अस्पतालों में कुप्रबन्ध या उपकरणों की कमी के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) और (ग). गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन के रेलवे अस्पताल में डाक्टरों की जितनी संख्या स्वीकृत है, उतने डाक्टर रखे गये हैं और खाटों का उपयोग 100 प्रतिशत से बहुत नीचे है। अस्पताल में दवायें और उपकरण आवश्यक मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं।

Fastest Train from Delhi to Kanpur

1835. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fastest train in India from Delhi to Kanpur has successfully completed the trial;

(b) whether it is also a fact that from Kanpur to Calcutta, the train will be hauled by an electric engine and from Delhi to Kanpur by a diesel engine;

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending the electric engine up to Delhi;

(d) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to introduce such trains on other routes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The trials in connection with the running of a fast train at 120 kilometers per hour on Delhi-Kanpur-Howrah route are still in progress.

(b) No. The trials are being conducted for introducing fast train between Delhi and Howrah with diesel locomotive.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Feasibility trials on Delhi-Bombay and Howrah-Bombay routes are in progress.

Assistance to South American Countries

1836. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHAUDORIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways have decided to give help to South American countries; and

(b) if so, whether any offers have been received in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The Indian Railways are not proposing to give help to any South American countries at present. Recently at the request of the Ministry of Commerce two Railway Engineers were deputed to visit Uruguay to assist the State Trading Corporation to prepare an offer for renovation of a section of the railway line in that country. It is understood that the State Trading Corporation have submitted an offer to the Uruguian State Railways for the work.

Damages to Railway Bridges

1837. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Railway bridges have been damaged near Jodhpur due to recent rains; and

(e) if so, the estimated loss to Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. Three bridges have been damaged.

(b) Approximately Rs. 75,000.

Export of Green Tea to Morocco

1838. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Morocco has decided to buy green tea from India; and

(b) if so whether any agreement has been signed in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A delegation from Morocco, which visited India recently to explore the possibilities of purchasing green tea from this country, concluded an agreement with a private party for the purchase of 20 tonnes of green tea.

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर केले से भरे माल डिब्बों के ढेरी से पड़ने के कारण हानि

1839. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे माल डिब्बों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें केले भरे हुए थे और जो मध्य रेलवे के सावदा और निम्बोरा रेलवे

स्टेशनों से नई दिल्ली के लिये भेजे गये थे और जो 1 जनवरी से 30 जून 1968 तक की अवधि के दौरान निर्धारित तारीख के पश्चात् अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचे थे; और

(ख) इससे रेलवे प्रशासन को अनुमानतः कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) 1.1.1968 से 30.6.1968 के दौरान निम्बोरा और सावदा रेलवे स्टेशनों से कुल 1495 माल डिब्बे बुक किये गये और नयी दिल्ली में प्राप्त हुए। इनमें से बीस माल डिब्बे इस तरह से यातायात में सामान्यतः लगने वाले परिवहन समय के बाद गन्तव्य स्टेशन पर पहुंचे।

(ख) इन बीस माल डिब्बों में से तेरह माल डिब्बों की सुपुर्दगी माल की अनुमानित क्षति लगाकर की गयी। इनमें से नौ माल डिब्बों के लिये अब तक कुल 31,453 रुपये के दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश से सजावटी वस्तुओं का निर्यात

1840. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में निर्यात की गई और मध्य प्रदेश में बनाई गई ई० पी० एन० एस्० पीतल तथा अविकारी इस्पात की सजावटी तथा कलात्मक वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना था; और

(ख) इनका निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया था ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शरीफ कुरैशी) : (क) निर्यात के आंकड़े सम्पूर्ण भारतीय उद्ग्राहकों के हिसाब से रले जा रहे हैं; राज्यवार नहीं।

वर्ष 1966-67 में इन उत्पादों का कुल निर्यात 243.13 लाख रुपये का हुआ;

(ख) सजावट की कलात्मक वस्तुएं जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश में बनने वाली वस्तुएं भी शामिल हैं, सामान्यतः सं० रा० अमेरिका, बेल्जियम, ब्रिटेन, स्विट्जरलैंड, पश्चिम जर्मनी, फ्रांस, हांगकांग, मलेशिया, कनाडा, भूटान, सऊदी अरब, आस्ट्रेलिया, नीदरलैंड और पूर्व यूरोप के देशों को निर्यात की जाती हैं।

धातुओं से बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात

1841. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू से लेकर अब तक मध्य प्रदेश में निर्यात-आयात प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत तांबे, ई० पी० एन० एस० पी० पीतल और भविकारी इस्पात से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिये किन-किन फर्मों को निर्यात लाइसेंस दिये गये थे;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन फर्मों के अपने कारखाने और वर्कशॉप हैं; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने वाली ऐसी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और जिनके अपने कारखाने और वर्कशॉप नहीं हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अफी कुरैशी) : (क) पीतल, तांबे, ई० पी० एन० एस० तथा भविकारी इस्पात के सामान के निर्यात के लिये किसी निर्यात लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). इंजीनियरी निर्यात संबन्धित परिषद् के सदस्यों के जो सामान्यतः इन मवों का निर्यात करते हैं, नाम सभा-पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1524-68]

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये लोहे तथा इस्पात का कोटा

1842. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिये लोहे तथा इस्पात का कोटा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार नियत नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन उद्योगों के लिये अधिक कोटा नियत करने का है जिससे वे अपनी पूरी उत्पादन-क्षमता का उपयोग कर सकें ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख) सभी प्रकार के इस्पात के मूल्य और वितरण पर से सांविधिक नियंत्रण हटाये जाने से सरकार विभिन्न प्रकार के लोहे और इस्पात का कोई कोटा नियत नहीं करती है। संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति से, जो अब इस्पात के वितरण की व्यवस्था करती है, यह पता चला है कि दुर्लभ किस्म के लोहे और इस्पात के लिये उसने विभिन्न उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों के, जिनमें सभी राज्यों के लघु उद्योग भी शामिल हैं, पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता के आधार पर इन्डेन्ट स्वीकार नहीं किये हैं। संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति प्रत्याशित उत्पादन को सभी उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों में सामयिक रीति से बांट देगी। ऐसा करते समय समिति सभी सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रखेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश को लेंगे तथा इस्पात का कोटा

18 43. श्री यं० खे० दीक्षित : क्या

राज्य, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के लेंगे तथा इस्पात का कितना कोटा निश्चित किया गया था ;

(ख) उस राज्य का वास्तव में कितना लोहा तथा इस्पात दिया गया ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दी गई मात्रा उनकी आवश्यकताओं की तुलना में कम थी ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति से पता चला है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के उद्योग निदेशक द्वारा लघु उद्योगों की दुसल किस्म के इस्पात के लिए वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए निर्दिष्ट की गई सीमा निम्न-लिखित थी :—

माल	मात्रा मीटरी टन
8 मि० मी० और इस से अधिक प्लेटें	261
मादी काली चादरें 16-20 गेज	2962
20 गेज से पतली मादी काली चादरें	2304
जस्ती चादरें	2784

उपर्युक्त मात्रा में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित ऐसे उद्योगों का निर्धारित सीमाएं शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका विकास के महानिदेशक के पास रजिस्टर्ड है तथा अन्य सरकारी (केन्द्रीय और राज्य) परियोजनाएँ और उद्योग ।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश को किये गये कुल प्रेषण (इनमें संयुक्त संघर्ष

समिति द्वारा आवंटन सीमा के अन्तर्गत किये गये कुछ प्रेषण भी शामिल हैं) इस प्रकार थे :—

मीटरी टन

8 मि० मी० और इससे अधिक प्लेटें	7590
मादी काली चादरें 16-20 गेज	2119
मादी काली चादरें 20 गेज से पतली	1148
जस्ती चादरें	2534

(ग) चूंकि इस प्रकार के इस्पात की सप्लाई कम है, संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति के लिए इन सीमाओं से अधिक मात्रा के लिए इन्ट्रिस्ट स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं था । क्योंकि समिति ने सभी उपायों की, जिनमें लघु उद्योग भी शामिल है, आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करनी होती है ।

All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association

1844. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association in which they have made as many as 19 demands; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Representations have been received on behalf of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks from different sources. These have been examined and action, as is appropriate, has been taken.

Coordination Committee on Small Scale Industries

1845. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that L-

meeting of the Coordination Committee on Small Scale Industries was held in New Delhi recently to consider the development of these industries;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee recommended that:

1. Small Scale and Village industries should occupy its due place in the Fourth Plan in order to ensure the development of the vast population in the rural areas and to secure their employment.

2. The aim should be to achieve a growth rate of at least 14 to 15 per cent per annum and to this end adequate funds should be provided by the State Governments. State Governments should usefully utilise the increased expenditure to achieve the objectives of increasing production, providing employment and raising the national income. At the national level problems such as licensing, reservation of industries, finances, supply of raw materials should be considered.

3. The Reserve Bank of India should look into the question of availability of adequate institutional finance to the village and small scale sector. There should be a concrete programme of extending financial assistance on liberal terms for working as well as block capital not only to individual entrepreneurs and technicians but also to industrial cooperatives.

4. The possibilities may be examined of supply of raw materials including steel at ex-factory prices through State Small

Industries Corporations instead of through Central Agents. The State Governments should check the misuse of raw materials and bring all such cases to the notice of the Central Government.

5. Immediate attention should be paid and good deal of work should be done to the effective organisation of industrial cooperative particularly in Eastern regions.

6. The State Governments should earmark funds specifically for the development of industrial cooperatives and evolve a system for easy operation of the funds by the implementing authority. The allocation for the development of industrial cooperatives should not be transferred to other sector.

(c) The recommendations are under examination of the Government of India.

Grant of Licences to Major Industries

1846. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Major industry licences granted during the three plan periods both in the public and private sectors State-wise;

(b) the number of licences implemented so far;

(c) the reasons for the non-implementation of the remaining licences; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in regard to their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) During the period 8th May, 1952 to 31st December 1966, 10,976 licences have been issued under the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The State-wise distribution of the licences is as follows:—

State	Number of Licences Issued
1. Andaman & Nicobar	5
2. Andhra Pradesh	368
3. Assam	102
4. Bihar	551
5. Delhi	212
6. Goa	13
7. Gujarat	931
8. Haryana	13
9. Himachal Pradesh	8
10. Jammu and Kashmir	6
11. Kerala	388
12. Madhya Pradesh	269
13. Madras	1132
14. Maharashtra	2983
15. Manipur	2
16. Mysore	373
17. NEFA	1
18. Orissa	141
19. Pondicherry	14
20. Punjab	727
21. Rajasthan	193
22. Tripura	2
23. Uttar Pradesh	737
24. West Bengal	1805
TOTAL	10,976

(b) The information is not readily available. However, the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee set up by the Ministry is collecting the information for the period 1957-1966 and this will become available when the Report of the Committee is received.

(c) and (d). There is always a time-lag between the grant of a licence and the actual establishment of the licensed undertaking. The delay in implementation of licences may be caused by various factors such as

lack of finances, delay in finalising the technical details of the project or the terms of foreign collaboration, where this is involved, non-availability of foreign exchange from particular sources or against particular lines of credit or on terms acceptable to Government. In most cases delay arises from a combination of factors.

Government is now keeping a stricter watch on the speedy implementation of licences and wherever the progress is not satisfactory licences are revoked promptly. In fact, in order to obviate the necessity of going through the lengthy statutory procedure that is involved in the revocation of infructuous licences, the Government have adopted a procedure under which instead of a licence, a "letter of intent" is issued in the first instance, which is valid for a specified period. If satisfactory progress is not made within the stipulated period the "letter of intent" lapses automatically.

Industrial Estates in Urban Areas

1847. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made efforts to establish industrial estates on cooperative pattern in urban areas with the cooperation of State Governments;

(b) if so, the steps taken State-wise and the reactions of the State Governments; and

(c) the allocation of Central funds State-wise during the period from 1965 to 1968, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of cooperative industrial estates set up in various States

as well as the loans advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India are given below:—

Name of State	No. of estates set up	No. of estates under construction	Total	Rs lakhs LIC loan as on 27-2-68
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	—	1	21.98
2. Gujarat	6	3	9	6.00
3. Goa	..	..	1	..
4. Maharashtra	22	36	58	57.93
5. Madhya Pradesh	1	..	1	..
6. Madras	3	1	4	15.35
7. Rajasthan	1	..	1	4.10
8. U.P.	1	..	1	..
	35	41	76	105.36

(c) No separate plan allocation is made for cooperative industrial estates. Central assistance is given to the States from within the plan ceilings for industrial estates

No, Sir. 3268 developed sites are being provided in various States of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Buildings for Factories

1848. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the Third Five Year Plan had clearly provided that at appropriate places, particularly near large cities and towns, only developed sites should be provided on which small scale entrepreneurs could erect their own buildings for factory, no serious action has been taken in the matter resulting in poor response of the entrepreneurs to the scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to implement the idea in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a)

Development of Rural Industrial Estates

1849. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an all round slackness on the part of Government to develop rural industrial estates;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to make adequate provisions for their development in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) While there has been no slackness on

the part of Government, the programme of rural Industrial Estates has not made as much progress as desired mainly because of lack of entrepreneurs in rural areas and the inadequacy of infra-structure.

(b) and (c). As regards the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to consolidate the programme in hand rather than establish more Industrial Estates. Much will depend on the financial provision that the State Plans will be able to make, especially for providing infra-structure and incentives.

Small Scale Industries

1850. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of units for the development of small scale industries stated to be established have not reported their production to the authorities even though they are located in the industrial estates; and

(b) if so, the number of such units, their location, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of units located in industrial estates as have not reported production for the progress report for the period ending 30th September, 1967 is 679. Their location is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1525/168.] As regards supplying information there is no legal compulsion. Some of the small units do not also keep regular records.

Managers of industrial estates however, continue to persuade the units to supply the information in time.

Engineering Industries

1851. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of the 151 Engineering Industries in the country, covering about 1,900 units, 54 industries operated at below 60 per cent capacity and only 47 industries could utilise the capacity fully or almost fully during the year 1967;

(b) the extent of idle capacity during the first half of this year; and

(c) whether Government agree with the assessment as reported in the Economic Times of the 19th June, 1968 that the year 1968 may well be another year of stagnation in output and, if so, the specific change in the investment policies proposed to be made and other steps being taken to extricate the industry from the current recession?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Recent output trends are encouraging and they do not bear out the Economic Times assessment. Government keeps the situation under constant review and remedial measures will be taken if and when necessary.

Bokaro Steel Project

1852. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bokaro Steel Project's first stage has already gone over 18 months behind the schedule and that flats from Bokaro are not likely to come to the market before the middle of 1972;

(b) if so, how far this delay has added to the estimated cost of completion of this stage of the project;

(c) whether it has already added at least Rs. 20 crores to the costs;

(d) the main reasons for the delay and the factors contributing to the added cost; and

(e) the steps taken to avoid any further delay in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). According to the construction schedule drawn up in December 1966, stage I of the Bokaro Steel Plant was to be commissioned by the end of March 1971. This was a very tight schedule and was based on the assumption that the civil engineering and foundation work would start in January 1967. On account of some delay in selecting contractors for this work, actual work at site could start only in October 1967. As this delay was not expected to be made up during construction, the construction schedule had to be revised. According to the revised schedule stage I will be commissioned in December, 1971.

The impact of this delay to the cost of the Project will be generally on account of additional administrative expenditure during the period. This has as yet not been worked out. In order to ensure implementation of the project according to the revised schedule, planning and scheduling is being done with net work technique of the time schedule for completion of civil engineering and structural work as also the manufacture and supply of equipment by HEC, MAMC and Private Sector is being continuously watched.

उत्तरी रेलवे में डाक्टरों का तबादला

18.53. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 जुलाई, 1968 के "पेट्रियाट" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तरी रेलवे में डाक्टरों के बड़े पैमाने पर तबादले किये जाने के कारण संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसके फल-स्वरूप अनेक डाक्टरों ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है और शेष डाक्टरों ने त्यागपत्र देने की धमकी दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तबादले के अतिरिक्त सामूहिक रूप से त्यागपत्र देने के क्या अन्य कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस संकट को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां, लेकिन उत्तर रेलवे में बहुत अधिक संख्या में डाक्टरों का स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया गया है और कोई संकट उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । चालू वर्ष में त्यागपत्र के केवल पांच नोटिस मिले जिन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया । इन में से कोई भी त्यागपत्र डाक्टरों के स्थानान्तरण के कारण नहीं दिया गया । किसी डाक्टर ने त्याग-पत्र देने की धमकी नहीं दी है ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Export of Birds

1854. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian birds are exported to Foreign Countries on Commercial scale;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which birds were exported during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and the number of birds together with the amount of foreign exchange earned therefor; and

(c) the purpose for which the birds are being exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1526/68.].

(c) The birds are being exported for purposes such as bonafide scientific research for use as pets and for zoos etc.

Waris Aleganj Station

1855. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrangements at Waris Aleganj Railway station between Gaya and Kiul stations on the Eastern Railway are very inadequate for the population and the important market of the city;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no waiting room etc. for the passengers at Waris Aleganj Railway station;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Booking Office Shed there is in such a dilapidated condition that its roof leaks in the rainy season; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government for its development and improvement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No. The amenities available at the station are adequate for the traffic dealt with.

(b) Adequate waiting accommodation for passengers is available at this station in the shape of (i) 3rd class waiting hall measuring 15'X16' for gents with separate enclosure for ladies measuring 16'X7', (ii) A concourse measuring 34'X22' and (iii) a platform shed measuring 50'X25'.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

जमालपुर वर्कशॉप में लोहे, ताम्बे और पतन की चोरी

1867. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या रेलवे मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के जमालपुर वर्कशॉप में लोहे, ताम्बे और पीतल एवं अन्य वस्तुओं की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है तथा उसे रोकने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस चोरी में जमालपुर वर्कशॉप के कुछ उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों, सरकारी, रेलवे पुलिस के पहरेदारों तथा स्थल पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का हाथ है; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की इतने बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाली हानि को रोकने के लिये एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त जांच प्रायोग बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. एम. मुन्शी):

(क) और (ख) : यह सही नहीं है कि पूर्व रेलवे के जमालपुर कारखाने से लोहे, ताम्बे

और पीतल तथा दूसरे सामान की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है । चोरी के किसी मामले में जमालपुर कारखाने के किसी उत्तर-दायी अधिकारी का हाथ नहीं है ।

1966, 1967 के दौरान और 1968 में अब तक चुरायी गयी और बरामद की गयी सम्पत्ति की कीमत और गिरफ्तारियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

	सम्पत्ति की कीमत		गिरफ्तारियाँ		
	चुरायी गयी (रुपयों में)	बरामद की गयी (रुपयों में)	रेल सुरक्षा दल	रेल कर्मचारी	जोड़
1966 .	93,834	60,378	—	15	45
1967 .	66,469	26,322	6	21	98
1968 (जून तक)	19,707	13,205	1	4	29

(ग) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त उच्चाधिकार समिति के विचार एवं विषयों में से एक विषय है रेलों की सुरक्षा और उसकी पुलिस व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाना ।

(f) the estimated production of diamonds during the next three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has increased from 2407 carats in 1966-67 to 8088 carats during 1967-68.

Production of Diamonds at Panna Mines

1858. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the diamond production of Panna mines has gone high during the last one year;

(b) if so, the total production of the last year;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to instal latest machinery for the better production of diamonds;

(d) whether these diamonds have been sold to foreign countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) In December, 1967 Government sanctioned a scheme for achieving production of 23,250 carats per year from the Ramkheria and Majbgawan mines. An ore dressing equipment has already been installed and other plant and machinery is being acquired.

(d) and (e). 2260 carats of industrial diamonds were sold to a firm in U.K. for £190-2sh-3d, in December, 1965.

(f) The estimated production of diamonds during the next three years will be as follows:

1968-69	..	16,000 carats.
1969-70	..	23,500 carats.
1970-71	..	23,500 carats.

माल के लदान के लिये माल डिब्बों का निरुद्ध

1860. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के भिड़, मोरीना तथा ग्वालियर जिलों में छोटी साइन पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के निकट स्थित मंडियों के व्यापारियों ने माल भेजने के लिये कितने रेलवे माल डिब्बों की मांग की तथा उन स्टेशनों और मंडियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) समय पर माल-डिब्बे उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कितने माल डिब्बों की मांग वापस ले ली गई थी; और

(ग) माल के लदान के लिये कितने माल डिब्बे नियत किए गये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे. मु. पुनावा) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गयी है जो समा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L T—1527/68]

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं से घातकित क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास

1861. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओं से घातकित क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास करने का है ताकि वहां बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल सके तथा वहां के लोग डाकू समस्या को हल करने में सहायता दे सकें ; और

(ख) इस बात को देखते हुए कि चम्बल परियोजना से पर्याप्त मात्रा में कच्चा माल, खस तथा बिजली उपलब्ध है सरकार का

इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलचंद न छली ग्रहमह) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पंजाब तथा हरियाणा के स्टेशनों पर पड़े घनाज का परिचालन

1862. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजा तथा हरियाणा के प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर गेहूं के भारी भण्डार लम्बे समय तक पड़े तथा सड़ते रहे हैं और उन्हें लक्षित स्थानों पर नहीं भेजा जा सका है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषकों तथा व्यापारियों को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे. मु. पुनावा) :

(क) और (ख). पंजाब और हरियाणा से गेहूं और अन्य खाद्यान्नों के लदान के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी। मई और जून 1968 में रेल द्वारा 10.45 लाख मेट्रिक टन गेहूं और अन्य खाद्यान्न डोया गया जिनमें से 3.16 लाख मेट्रिक टन व्यापारियों का था। उत्तर रेलवे के लिये यह रिकार्ड था क्योंकि इस रेलवे पर इतने कम समय में अतीत में कभी इतना अधिक खाद्यान्न नहीं लादा गया था। पंजाब और हरियाणा में खाद्यान्नों के सड़ने की जानकारी रेलवे को नहीं है।

ईरान के साथ व्यापार

1863. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत तथा ईरान के बीच बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापार करने के लिये दोनों देशों की सरकारों ने कोई योजना बनाई है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा तथा किन-किन का आयात और किन शर्तों पर ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) भारत और ईरान के बीच 1964 में एक व्यापार करार हुआ था जो अब भी लागू है। यह करार प्रत्येक देश के लिये परम-मित्र राष्ट्र व्यवहार सुनिश्चित करता है। समय-समय पर दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार प्रबन्ध भी किए जाते रहे हैं, अन्तिम व्यापार प्रबन्ध 11 सितम्बर 1967 से चालू है। इस प्रबन्ध में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि दोनों देशों में औद्योगिक तथा आर्थिक विकास के लिये पहले ही क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी योजनाओं तथा चल रही योजनाओं के सन्दर्भ में ऐसे माल के जिसकी एक देश को दूसरे देश से अपेक्षा है विनिमय की मात्रा में भारी वृद्धि सम्भव है तथा बांझित है और दोनों सरकारें दोनों देशों में लागू नियमों, विनियमों तथा प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत पारस्परिक लाभप्रद शर्तों पर व्यापार के वर्तमान स्तर का और भी विस्तार करने के लिये सुविधाएं प्रदान करेंगी। नवम्बर 1967 में तेहरान में हुई बातचीत में कुछ उद्योग जिनके सम्बन्ध में दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग की सम्भावना पाई गई थी अभिज्ञात-किये गये। कुछ भारतीय जहाजों में सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगा रहे हैं।

(ख) ईरान से आयात होने वाली प्रमुख वस्तुएं पेट्रोलियम तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन और सेवाएँ हैं। भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रमुख वस्तुएं चाय, लोहा तथा इस्पात, गटसन का माल, मसाले, मशीन तथा परिवहन उपकरण हैं।

Late Arrival of Trains

1864. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) on how many days during the months of April, May and June last did the 2 Dn. Howrah Mail, the 64 Down Toofan Express, the 82 Dn. Air Conditioned Express and the 12 Dn. Howrah Express reach Howrah in time and the 1 Up. Mail, 7 Up, and 81 Up Expresses reach Delhi in time;

(b) in how many cases of these late arrival of trains the causes were found to be reasonable;

(c) what actions were taken in other cases; and

(d) what effective steps have been taken to prevent late running of trains and to improve punctuality?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) During the period April to June, 1968, 2 Dn. Mail/64 Dn. Express/82 Dn. A.C. (Tri-weekly) Express/12 Dn. Express arrived Howrah right time on 33, 52, 13 and 49 occasions respectively while 1 Up Mail, 7 Up Express and 81 Up A.C. (Tri-weekly) Express arrived Delhi/New Delhi right time on 33, 21 and 13 occasions respectively.

(b) and (c). Late arrival of trains are caused by a combination of (i) causes which are within the Railways' control and (ii) other causes e.g., detentions which are caused by hold-ups by anti-social elements, alarm chain

pulling, breaches etc. All cases of detentions are looked into and where staff are at fault, they are taken up adequately.

(d) Every effort feasible is being made to eliminate late running of trains and to improve the punctuality. A close watch is kept on the punctuality of trains at all levels, from the Divisions on Railways right up to the Railway Board. Individual cases of detentions and late running are scrutinised and punitive and corrective action taken in each case as necessary. Reviews are carried out to ascertain recurrent causes and to take necessary remedial action by way of adjustment of the schedules of trains, rake links etc. Punctuality drives are carried out by Officers/Inspectors who travel on selected trains whose running has been unsatisfactory, in order to eliminate the causes of detentions and late running. Close liaison is maintained with State Governments to bring down incidence of detentions caused by activities of anti-social elements.

Officers in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1865. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Statewise);

(b) the minimum qualifications laid down for the recruitment of such Officers;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of them do not possess the minimum qualifications; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some senior Auditors have been recruited in the Certification Section who are not even matriculates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to 1198 (Ai) LSD—11.

(d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Export of Japanese Quality Red Sanderswood

1866. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earnings from the export of Japanese quality Red Sanderswood during the years from 1965 to 1968 so far;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation has found enough markets for the export of this Wood; and

(c) the steps being taken to explore more foreign markets for this same wood and to increase the plantations thereof widely?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The value of exports of Japanese Quality Red Sanderswood has been as follows:—

Year	Value in lakhs of Rs.
1965	0.04
1966	0.35
1967	1.34
1968 (upto 15.7.68)	0.58

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made through Indian Commercial Representatives and S.T.C.'s Offices abroad to further explore markets for this wood. Negotiations are also in progress for sale of this wood to some other countries. Taking into consideration the end-use of this quality of wood only for manufacture of particular types of musical instruments especially by Japan, increasing of plantation would mainly depend on developing new markets.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****REPORTED DECISION TO APPOINT A TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE OF MYSORE IN LONDON**

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported decision to appoint a Trade Representative of Mysore in London."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): The post of a Trade Agent for Mysore Government in London has been in existence for a long time; according to the Mysore Government it was created by the erstwhile Mysore State about half a century ago.

The question of continuance of the post came up for examination by the Government of India in 1953 and it was decided that the existing arrangements should be maintained. It was also agreed that the Trade Agent would function generally under the control of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.

The actual selection and appointment of officers for the post has always been left to the Government of Mysore. The existing incumbent, Shri L. R. Naik, is holding the post since 1959. Some time back, the State Government decided to appoint in his place Shri S. B. Maddappa, an IAS officer of the Mysore cadre.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, it is said that the Mysore State Government has been maintaining or has been retaining a separate Trade Representative in London since 1940.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, no.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He said "about half a century ago". Whatever that might be, now it has transpired that after this post has fallen vacant, Mr. Nijalingappa, who was the Chief Minister

MR. SPEAKER: How is that relevant?

SHRI HEM BARUA: He mentioned his name.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not mention the name of Shri Nijalingappa.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Shri Nijalingappa who was the Chief Minister of Mysore State and who now has become the President of the Congress appointed his own son-in-law, who is a very junior officer in the IAS cadre (*Interruption*). This appointment of a separate trade representative in London by Mysore Government is likely to raise political complications in the country. Other State Governments might make a similar demand. If they make such a demand it would be a legitimate demand. We say that India is one and India must function as one country. India shall not be divided into separate entities as it has been done at present. It is reported that Shri Nijalingappa does not have a very good record. He had gone to Japan on a diplomatic passport.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing Nijalingappa here.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Whatever that might be, I just want to know from the Government whether they are prepared to tell the Mysore Government once and for all that Mysore Government cannot retain a separate Trade Representative in London and that Mysore Government must not approach directly the Union Finance Minister over the head of the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of External Affairs in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): We should not deal with the question of the person as such. It is the question of the post.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree, but unfortunately it was raised in Rajya Sabha by the members of the ruling party themselves. Therefore the Opposition is doing it now. It is an unfortunate thing. You should correct your house first.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As far as the question of the relationship is concerned, I think that question is irrelevant.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): You have no business to say that. The Speaker has allowed it. That is not your business. You have not become the Speaker . . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI HEM BARUA: He must maintain a clear record. He might be the President of the Congress. Congressmen must be ashamed of it. If my own father were involved in a dirty thing like that, I would have pointed it out . . . (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly answer the latter portion of it? Shri Nijalingappa is not in question here; therefore you need not answer about Shri Nijalingappa. Shri Hem Barua has asked whether this office should be continued and why Government should not here and now say that Mysore being a part of India need not have a separate representative there. That portion is relevant, I suppose!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He can have political influence over his son-in-law.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
मोरारजी के बेटे में श्रीर निजलिंगप्पा के
बेटे में क्या फर्क है (व्यवधान) जो भी चोरी
करे उस को बतलाया जाना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not bring in other things.

SHRI HEM BARUA: You will agree with me if I say that for the Deputy Prime Minister to appoint his son as his personal private secretary is as much reprehensible as Shri Nijalingappa's sponsoring his own son-in-law to be trade representative in London.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not a Member of this House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The question that came to us was not the appointment of a particular officer or the continuance of the post. Because this particular officer, who was appointed some time ago to replace the present incumbent, had to go there and according to the rules all officers, IFS officers and others, proceeding to join duty abroad are given as advance in foreign exchange, the question for allotment of Rs. 3,000 in foreign exchange to the new officer as advance payment which will be repayable came. It was in this form that this question came. The question of continuance of this post had already been examined in 1953 when this matter came to us from the Chief Minister—the hon. Member, Shri Hanumanthaiya was the Chief Minister then—and it was decided that this post should continue . . . (*Interruption*). The question whether foreign exchange should be given or not is at the moment with the Finance Ministry who will finally decide about this matter.

AN HON. MEMBER: Have they not decided?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There the matter stands.

As for the future, whether the post should be there or not, that is, its desirability, obviously this matter has to be considered in the light of all considerations or policies . . . (*Interruption*). If the House is not interested in the answer, I can sit down . . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA rose—

MR. SPEAKER: May I appeal to you, Mr. Lakkappa, not to interrupt?

SHRI HEM BARUA: It is a relevant thing, Sir. The hon. Minister said that there will be a reconsideration of this matter. But Mr. Nijalingappa, in a statement which was published in *The Hindu* has stated that the Central Government does not have any right to reconsider this point.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know about that. Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is an exclusive prerogative enjoyed by only one State in India, as a legacy handed to it by way of an imperial and princely slavery. (*Interruption*). This is a right enjoyed unnoticed for the last 40 years of which 20 years after our freedom. But no attention was drawn to it by anybody. What are the reasons, and why has it been done now? There are three amazingly intriguing personal equations involved in it. The first personal equation is the tussle between Raja Dinesh Singh and the Raja of Congress, I mean the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa. The second is . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question; come to the Calling Attention matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have this debate sometime later about Mr. Dinesh Singh and Mr. Nijalingappa. Not now!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The second cycle is the personal equation between the father-in-law and the son-in-law. The third cycle is the personal equation involved in the jealousies between the senior ICS Officers in Mysore and the newly appointed junior officer Mr. Maddappa to a prize-post which is extraordinary for its princely salary and a princely allowance.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question? (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is important, Sir. Mr. Dinesh Singh who wanted a berth in the Congress Working Committee, being rebuffed by the Congress President, wanted to hit back him with the convenient stick of Mr. Maddappa's appointment. This was going on for the last 20 years; it was being reconsidered in 1953 and sanction was given several times by the Commerce Minister, but no notice was taken any time about the anachronistic position enjoyed by the Mysore State. Now, suddenly, Mr. Dinesh Singh has asked for a review. He has now a chance of hitting back. When this report came, Mr. Nijalingappa, the Congress President, from Trivandrum, admonished Mr. Dinesh Singh by making a statement in which it has been said, "This review", in the opinion of Mr. Nijalingappa, who was the former Chief Minister of Mysore, "was very wrong". "We are doing nothing wrong" he said.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Again, this is the background for the whole thing; at that time, Mr. Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister of Mysore. Now, thirdly, the Mysore Government exports sandalwood worth Rs. 1½ crores according to the statement of the Chief Minister of Mysore.

An HON. MEMBER: Sandalwood.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whereas West Bengal alone, exports jute and tea to the extent of as much as Rs. 391 crores, which means that out of the total export of India which is Rs. 1,094 crores, 35.8 per cent of the total is being exported by West Bengal alone. Secondly, Bihar is the chief exporter of Mica; it is the exclusive product of Bihar. Mica worth Rs. 9 crores is annually being exported from India. Then, Kerala which has cashewnut and monazite sands, exports them. (*Interruption*). It is necessary to point

out these things. From Kerala, nearly Rs. 15 crores worth of cashewnut and monazite sands are exported.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In a Calling Attention, there is no point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please conclude now. You want to give the figures for all the States of India!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: While sandalwood is the exclusive product of Mysore, mica is the exclusive product of Bihar and other States also have exclusive items for export. With this background, I want to know whether the present Chief Minister of Mysore State has made the following statement in which it is said "the Government of India had agreed that there was justification for the continuance of the office of Mysore's Trade Agent in London." The report says that "it was announced here on Tuesday on behalf of the Chief Minister, Shri Virappa Patil." If it is so, I want to know whether the same right will be given to other States of India which export more than a thousand times worth of goods compared to sandalwood of Mysore and whether, if that right is given, the other States also can have their agents in other countries of the world for this purpose. These are my basic points in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The question boils down to this; it is simple. If Mysore can export about Rs. 1½ crores worth of sandalwood-oil, the question is whether all the States which are exporting—the hon. Member has forgotten the Andhra chillies—their products can have their Government representatives not only in London but in other parts of the world also.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Whether the Kerala Government can have their trade agent in Peking.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sandalwood earns only a thousandth part of the foreign exchange earned by India.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded. The Minister may answer the point raised by Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: One of the principal reasons for having this arrangement was that the Mysore Government has a government monopoly in sandalwood. It was exporting it for a long time; it was a Mysore State Government monopoly. (*Interruption*). I do not want to be interrupted. Please hear me. The export has been steady in spite of the fact that there is production of the synthetics there. In the last year it has increased by £100,000. In rupee terms—not very precise—it will be roundabout Rs. 180 lakhs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is just one-thousandth part of our total foreign exchange.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Hear me. It is about Rs. 180 lakhs. In pounds, it is £647,000. The hon. Member says that it forms a negligible part of the total export of India. That is true, but all that is exported by the Government. I am one who believes that all our export and import trade should be in the State sector. (*Interruption*). That is not so. Please hear me. Now, the hon. Member mentioned ter and jute. All these are exported by private parties. That is the point. They are not exported by the West Bengal Government. Mr. Guha should know that many private parties have been allowed the facility of keeping their offices there. The Tatas, the Birlas, and a number of others have the facility. I do not think he objects to that. But he objects to Mysore Government having a representative there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He says, it is a monopoly of the State Government . . . (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. That is all.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about monazite sand? What about mica? It is a Government industry . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No more debate now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is strange. How is he justifying? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs now. Let us not get excited. He has answered that this has been there for the last 50 years. If the Government wants to change, they may consider it. It is for them to reconsider. No more debate here. Papers to be laid. (*Interruption*). Order, order. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW OF HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD., RANCHI FOR 1966-67 AND ANNUAL REPORT THEREOF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi for the year 1966-67.
- (2) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audit-

ed Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1506/68.]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION EXTENDING PERIOD OF SUBMISSION OF FINAL REPORT OF N.C.D.C. COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. C2-8(7)/67-Pt. published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1968, extending the period for submission of the final Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Committee (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1507/68.]

REVIEW OF FOOD SITUATION IN INDIA (JULY, 1968)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Review of the Food Situation in India (July, 1968) (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1508/68].

AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF TEA BOARD, TEA (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1967 AND COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1968.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1965-66.
- (2) A copy of the Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 799 in Gazette of India dated the 4th

May, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

- (3) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 1604 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1968, under sub-section (6) or section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1509/68].

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Bank (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1035 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 (Hindi and English versions.) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1510/68].

12.21 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1968, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the

9th May, 1968, in the Insecticides Bill, 1967:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Enghteenth" substitute
"Nineteenth".

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3,—
for "1967" substitute "1968".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th May, 1968."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1968."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1968."

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) The Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

[Secretary]

- (ii) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1968.

12.23 hrs.

GOVERNMENT (LIABILITY IN TORT) BILL

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri Baij Nath Kureel to the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the Law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Mali Mariyappa."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri Baij Nath Kureel to the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the Law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Mali Mariyappa."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sardar Raghbir Singh Panjhzari and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sardar Raghbir Singh Panjhzari and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.24 hrs.

ENEMY PROPERTY BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinesh Singh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How does it come under Commerce Ministry? We are unable to understand.

MR. SPEAKER: He may throw some light on it. Let us hear him.

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

माननीय अर्थ-क्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि शत्रु सम्पत्ति विधेयक, 1968 पर विचार किया जाये ।

इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य भारत रक्षा नियमावली, 1962 के अन्तर्गत भारत के शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक में निहित शत्रु सम्पत्ति को उनमें निहित रखना जारी रखने के लिये और उससे सम्बद्ध मामलों के लिये व्यवस्था करना है । विधेयक के साथ संलग्न उद्देश्यों एवं कारणों के विवरण से माननीय सदस्यों

[श्री निनेश सिंह]

ने यह देख लिया होगा कि इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य, शत्रु सम्पत्ति अध्यादेश, 1968 का स्थान लेना है। यह अध्यादेश, संसद का अधिवेशन न होने के कारण, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 के खण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राष्ट्रपति को 6 जुलाई, 1968 को प्रख्यापित करना पड़ा था।

जैसा कि सभा को ज्ञात है, 1962 में चीन के आक्रमण के समय भारत स्थित चीनी राष्ट्रकों की अचल सम्पत्तियाँ, नकद जमा राशियाँ तथा फ़र्में, जिनका मूल्य लगभग 28.85 लाख रु० था, भारत के शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक में, जो भारत रक्षा नियमावली, 1962 के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया था, निहित कर दी गई थीं। इसी प्रकार सितम्बर, 1965 में भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय, भारत में स्थित सभी अचल तथा कुछ निदिष्ट चल पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्तियों को भी, जिनका कुल मूल्य लगभग 27 करोड़ रु० आंका गया था, भारत रक्षा नियमावली, 1962 से प्राप्त अधिकारों के अधीन शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक में निहित कर दिया गया था।

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपर्युक्त सम्पत्तियों का प्रशासन भारत रक्षा अधिनियम, 1962 एवं उस के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार अभिरक्षक द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

10 जनवरी, 1968 से आपात की उद्घोषणा वापिस लिये जाने पर, भारत रक्षा अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अधीन प्रदत्त अधिकार, उस तारीख से 6 मास की अवधि के लिये, अर्थात् 10 जुलाई, 1968 तक के लिये ही थे।

अतः उन चीनी और पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्तियों के प्रशासन के लिए, जो अब भी भारत के शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक में निहित हैं, उस तारीख से, अर्थात् 10 जुलाई, 1968 से, नया वैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त करना आवश्यक हो गया। इस कारण उपर्युक्त अध्यादेश जारी किया गया। शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक द्वारा उक्त सम्पत्तियों का प्रबन्ध जारी रखना अब भी अपेक्षित है, क्योंकि उन देशों की सरकारों के साथ इन सम्पत्तियों के बारे में कोई समझौता कर पाना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो सका है।

श्रीमन्, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि शत्रु सम्पत्ति अध्यादेश, 1968 (1968 क 7) का स्थान लेने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये और उसे पारित किया जाये।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I have no objection to the Minister choosing any language he likes in which to introduce the Bill or to explain the objects. But I would like to know whether he has done it as a matter of exercise in improving his Hindi or it is because he does not want to follow the usual practice of saying these things in the very beginning at the introductory stage, in the Second Reading, in English so that the others also may be able to follow him. I have no objection at all to his saying these things in Hindi, but he will be good enough to spare two minutes at least to say something in English so that we will be able to understand.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: At considerable expense you have been pleased to allow certain translation facilities in this House, and I would respectfully beg of the hon. Member to make use of them.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): The practice generally followed by the Ministers is to say these things first in English.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is the facility of simultaneous translation.

SHRI RANGA: Even the introductory speech in Hindi! It is not as if he is ignorant of English. Certainly his knowledge of English is much better than his ability to read in Hindi from the manuscript.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I know Hindi, but I cannot understand the Minister's Hindi. Would he speak in simple Hindi? (Interruptions).

SHRI KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): As far as Hindi is concerned, there is simultaneous translation facility. But what about our language, Tamil? There is no translation facility.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात का खुलासा नहीं हुआ है कि इस विधेयक को कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने कैसे पेश किया ?

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस मदन में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं को मान्य किया गया है, तो कोई माननीय सदस्य यह सवाल कैसे उठा सकते हैं कि किसी सदस्य या मंत्री को अंग्रेजी में, या हिन्दी में, ही बोलना चाहिए। वह चाहे जिस भाषा में बोल सकते हैं और बिल को मदन में रख सकते हैं। आखिर हिन्दी में भी कभी बारी आयेगी। हिन्दी में भी बिल पेश किया जा सकता है। हमें हिन्दी को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो भाषण दिया है, वह इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के सम्बन्ध में है। उन उद्देश्यों और

कारणों के विवरण को अंग्रेजी प्रति भी उपलब्ध है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें, तो वह उस को पढ़ सकते हैं। यहाँ पर बार-बार अंग्रेजी में भाषण और उत्तर आदि दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन हमने कभी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में सवाल नहीं उठाया। अगर कोई भाषण या उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है, तो भी हम उस को सुनते हैं। आज जब मंत्री महोदय ने हिन्दी में कुछ कहा है, तो माननीय सदस्य इस तरह अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी का सवाल उठावें, यह शोभा नहीं देता है। आखिर हिन्दी को भी तो यहाँ पर कोई स्थान देना चाहिए.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. lady Member is perfectly within her rights in saying that. I have not asked the hon. Minister to make his speech in English, because there is the facility of simultaneous translation. Because a request came from a senior Member like Shri Ranga, therefore, I had given him a hearing, but I had not ruled that the Minister should speak in English.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI RANGA: I have not objected to his speaking in Hindi. I only wanted him as a responsible member of the Cabinet to be good enough to say a few words in English and explain.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : मैं एक व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ, मुझे एक मिनट सुन लीजिए।

SHRI RANGA: If my hon. friends are going to raise objections like this, then I may tell them that they are putting their finger in a hornet's nest. They are unnecessarily creating trouble.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said already that because a senior Member like Shri Ranga had raised this point I permitted him. But when there is the facility of simultaneous translation....

श्री जार्ज करनेगीज : हर एक लब्ज का अंग्रेजी में ट्रांसलेशन हुआ है, मैंने सुना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But there is one point to which the hon. Minister may reply namely why the as Commerce Minister has come forward with this Bill.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: After you have given a ruling on this, why should there be objection now?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): May I point out that the Constitution provides that the text of the Bill in English will be the authoritative version or authoritative text? I hope that the hon. Minister will accept it that the text of the Bill in English is the authoritative text as provided in the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not only is the text of the Bill in English authoritative, but what is accepted in the judiciary is the English version of the enactment. But here while moving a Bill for consideration, the hon. Minister has the right to make his submissions either in English or in Hindi.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: I agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, I cannot take objection and nobody can take objection to that.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: I agree with you, but the position which I have pointed out will have to be accepted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It is absolutely undesirable that when a senior Member like Shri Ranga requests the hon. Minister to say a few

words in English, there should be any row created in this manner. That is very bad. They forget that India consists of non-Hindi-speaking people also. It is this over-zealous Hindi sentiment which is creating a lot of trouble and doing harm and disservice to the cause of Hindi.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : आप ने अभी मंत्री महोदय से कहा कि वह कुछ शब्द अंग्रेजी में बोलें

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : रंगा जी ने कहा और आप ने मंत्री महोदय को कहा कि बोलना चाहें तो बोलें । स तरह अगर हम अंग्रेजी में बोलें हुए को हिन्दी में बोलने के लिए कहें तो क्या आप निर्णय देंगे कि मंत्री महोदय को फिर हिन्दी में बोलना पड़ेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a mistake. I have not said that. I have not made such an observation. What I said was this. The hon. Member is perfectly within his rights to make a speech in Hindi while moving the Bill for consideration, especially when there is provision for simultaneous translation. So, no objection can be taken to that. I have not requested the hon. Minister that he should make a few observations in English. What I said was only this. Some hon. Member had asked why the hon. Minister of Commerce had come forward with this measure. So, an explanation is called for in that behalf, and the hon. Minister should give that explanation. The language in which he will say that is his choice. I shall not say anything on that.

श्री विनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य श्री बनर्जी ने उठाया है, आप जानते हैं कि एलाकेशन आफ बिजनेस के हिसाब से गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में यह सवाल वाणिज्य मंत्रालय . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not very fair. Ignoring the request of a senior Member like Shri Ranga is not very fair. It assumes a different meaning altogether. यह जो स्प्रिट

यह दिखा रहे हैं और वायलेट कर रहे हैं एक सीनियर मेम्बर की रिक्वेस्ट को यह ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri Ranga is not merely a senior Member but he is also a senior political leader of the country, ever since the days of the freedom movement.

इन को अंग्रेजी में पूछा है, अंग्रेजी में बोलना होगा । मैं हिन्दी के अग्रेस्ट नहीं हूँ । लेकिन यह बात ठीक नहीं है ।

The hon. Minister should observe some sort of propriety at least and should respect his sentiment at least. उनको अंग्रेजी में बोलना होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not as simple as the hon. Member is trying to make out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He should have some sense of propriety at least.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I had said something from the Chair that the hon. Minister should repeat it again in English or give a translation in English just to oblige or just to show courtesy towards Shri Ranga, then that also would have been questioned

श्री समर गुह : उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में पूछा है, उस का जवाब अंग्रेजी में देना चाहिए . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only followed the practice which we have been following so far and I am sticking to that.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: On a point of order. There has been a ruling here that when a question is

raised in English it must be answered by the hon. Minister in English unless it be that he does not know English well.

श्री विनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष मोंदय, मैं यह कह रहा था

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not fair. He is not honouring the request made by a senior member like Shri Ranga.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have followed the practice . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not averse to Hindi.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदन) : जो जिस में बोलना चाहे वह बोले । अंग्रेजी में बोलना चाहे अंग्रेजी में बोले हिन्दी में बोलना चाहे, हिन्दी में बोले । यह कंट्रोवर्सी नहीं छिड़नी चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Constitution gives the right to a Member either to speak in English or to speak in Hindi. That is his choice. The Chair never dictates it, and I shall not dictate that. I shall not order a Minister to give a summary in English. No, it is his choice. So, let not that controversy be raised again.

श्री समर गुह : प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर मेरा है । अगर कोई मेम्बर सवाल पूछता है तो जिस भाषा में वह सवाल पूछे उसी भाषा में उत्तर देना नका कर्ज है, उस भाषा में ही जवाब देना पड़ेगा या नहीं ?

I want a ruling from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair has ruled already on this. If a question is put, whether a supplementary question or an original question, it is for the hon. Minister concerned to choose the language. Since there is simultaneous translation, we cannot dictate in regard to the language. This has been ruled here before, and that practice has been followed in this House.

श्री बिनेस सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि अभी तक जो पद्धति रही है उस के अनुसार एलोकेशन आफ बिजनेस है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में यह काम वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को दिया गया है तो यह कोई नई स्थिति नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य और कई और सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कश सवाल भी पहले मुझ से ही किए थे और उस का जवाब वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने दिया। और भी कई सदस्यों ने इस तरह के मामले वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के सामने रखे हैं। तो कोई नई बात नहीं है जो कि आज उठी है इस के संघ में।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That the Bill to provide for the continued vesting of enemy property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: (COOCH-BEHAR): On a point of order. My point of order is regarding the memorandum on delegated legislation. This Bill provides for delegated legislation in regard to the following very important matters:

"....the registers in which the returns relating to enemy property shall be recorded, the fees for the inspection of registers and for obtaining copies of the relevant portions from the registers and the manner in which enemy property vested in the Custodian may be returned to the owner thereof.

These are the types of powers which have been delegated to other authorities. These have no connection with the parliamentary enactment concerned. I would submit that this basically comes in conflict with articles 110 and 117 of the Constitution. It

is true that on a proper interpretation of those articles, even though this Bill provides for the levying of fees etc., it is not to be strictly construed as a money Bill. This has to be construed as something other than a money Bill or concerning financial matters. In all such cases, the question is whether this matter which is particularly within the competence of Parliament can be delegated to other authority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 110 and what other article?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: 110 read with 117.

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters..

Then follow (a) to (f).

Article 117 says:

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of cl.1 of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States....."

"A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties...."

This is cl. 2 of 117. This is clear. But it is not clear whether the power to exact fees and to fix registration charges as contemplated in the Bill can be delegated to any other authority than Parliament itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is raising the question whether this power could be delegated or not, that is a different matter. But so far as

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

provision in articles 110 and 117 are concerned, they have been fully satisfied so far as the President's recommendation is concerned. Regarding delegation, it is an administrative matter. We are following this procedure. If that power is abused or has been exceeded, Parliament has a right to question it. So there is no point of order.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: what are the powers? The powers are regarding financial matters. Can these be given to any other authority? There are innumerable case laws.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ultimately the House will decide. If there is any point in it, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation will take it up. If in the debate this is not noticed or if it is found that some power is given which is in excess of our scope, then it will be examined in the Committee. Here at the present juncture, I do not think there is any point of order.

SHRI SHINIBAS MISRA (Cut-tack): Please look at clause 17 of the Bill—Levy of fees. We are well aware of the distinction between fees and taxes. Although it is named as a fee here, it is really a tax because 2 per cent shall be levied by the Custodian on the amount of moneys paid to him, the proceeds of the sale or transfer of any property and the value of the residual property. So it is really a tax. It cannot be a fee for anything done by the Custodian because he may not do anything, but still he will realise 2 per cent. It is a tax. As soon as it is a tax, it comes within the power of the House—to levy tax. It cannot be delegated. Hence it is excessive delegation. Therefore, cl. 17 or any other clause delegating the power to levy tax to somebody else is *ultra vires* the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does he term a levy a tax?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Tax is something which is levied for the continuance of Government. Fee is something levied for something done by the authorities levying it. They do something for the enemy property and levy something. That is fee. Here a flat 2 per cent is fixed and there is nothing that is done. If you do something, you can levy that fee, but without doing anything, the Custodian will levy the fees. So this is something like delegated legislation for levying tax. It cannot be done. It is excessive delegation as a matter of fact.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: This is not, as the member says, for doing nothing. The Custodian will be managing the entire enemy property. A certain fee is being charged for that. It is not tax in my opinion.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Article 366 of the Constitution under item No (29) says:

"tax on income" includes a tax in the nature of an excess profits tax;"

So, this fee is also a tax.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Custodian is supposed to manage the property, and for that management a certain fee is charged. According to this particular sub-section that you have pointed out, it does not obviously come under tax. Mr. Misra has created some confusion.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Clause 17 says:

"(1) There shall be levied by the Custodian fees equal to two per centum of—

(a) the amount of moneys paid to him;"

Some person in charge of enemy property will pay money to the Custodian on his account and on that the

Custodian will charge 2 per cent. What is the work that the Custodian is doing? Simply money is given to him and he will take 2 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As I have already stated, it is a fee for the management of the property. There was also a case where the Supreme Court has held that a fee is not a tax of this nature.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Whether it is designated a fee, a toll or anything else, it may become a tax if it does not conform to the definition of fees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If your interpretation is accepted by the House, that is a different matter. So far as I am concerned, I do not think that you can put that meaning in this particular section. I do not think that interpretation is warranted by the section or by the article of the Constitution referred to. Besides, there is the Supreme Court decision.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will you please refer to clause 17(i) (b) which reads:

"the proceeds of the sale or transfer of any property which has been vested in him under this Act; and"

Somebody is selling the property and he takes 2 per cent out of it. That will be a tax, there is no doubt about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is commission for administration of property. Is it not permitted? Because certain administrative expenses will be incurred to maintain the property, the Custodian is entitled to levy a fee. You cannot call it a tax.

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO (Bolangir) At the outset, I am sorry to state that our Government has become too much accustomed to the easy way of promulgating Ordinances and the

Enemy Property Ordinance is a glaring example of it.

The reason justifying the Ordinance is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is extremely unsatisfactory. The Emergency proclamation was revoked on the 10th of January, 1968 and the Government knew very well that the powers enjoyed by it under the Defence of India Act 1962 and the rules under it would remain in force till six months thereafter upto 10th of July 1968. The Budget session continued for about three months and this legislation was not brought in that session which ended as late as on 10th May, 1968. The Ordinance is meant for measures which are unforeseen. But it is a pity that it is used indiscriminately by this Government.

Even the information given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is very inadequate. The data regarding the details of property held under Enemy Property by India, Pakistan and China immediately after the wars or even now are nowhere given. This House would have been able to appreciate the necessity of the Bill more if this information had been given. It is either because of the inefficiency of the Ministry or because the Minister has taken the consent of the House for granted that the basic information necessary for this legislation is not given. There may be a third reason for it, and that seems to me to be the most feasible one. The Enemy Property held by India as against the property held by Pakistan and China is so unbalanced that the Minister thought it wise to keep it a secret than to divulge it.

During the Pakistan aggression in 1965 we were in possession of huge property belonging to Pakistan. In spite of the fact that under the Emergency provisions that property should have been passed over to the Custodian of Enemy Property of India, it was not done for reasons best known to Government. Our brave

[Shri R. R. Singh Deo]

jawans had penetrated deep into the enemy territory and had taken possession of it. But under the Tashkent Agreement a settlement was arrived at and India returned the entire "occupied territory". But it is not clear whether and to what extent Pakistan implemented the provisions of that agreement. Was it not the duty of the Government to see that whatever was laid down in the agreement was fulfilled by both parties.

The information available shows that we released to Pakistan all her property including territory, unilaterally without even looking into their intention. Pakistan continues to sit on our property in spite of the Tashkent agreement signed three years back. Information collected from the Library by me shows that Pakistan has about Rs. 101 crores worth of Indian assets and goods, which include a ship, 190 inland water vessels, assets of Indian firms and cargo as against Rs. 27 crores of Pakistani assets held by India. If it is so, who is responsible for this imbalance and how was this allowed? At some stage when we were returning Pakistani property so generously this fact could have been indicated so that at least parity could have been maintained. When I say all this it should not be misconstrued that I am not in favour of friendly relations with Pakistan or any other neighbouring country. In fact I am of opinion that all efforts should be made for such friendship, but not at the cost of our honour and property.

As far as China is concerned, India is in possession of Chinese property worth a paltry sum of Rs. 28.85 lakhs. It is surprising to find how this amount could be so small. As against this, I do not know how much of our Indian property has been confiscated by them in China? It is impossible to know the fact through non-Governmental channels, because of their

system of Government. To add insult to injury the Chinese are still illegally occupying over 20,000 square miles which is a big precious chunk of our motherland. The Government seems to be so passive about this.

Lastly, coming to the custodian, I beg to say that there are many complaints against the way the custodian is administering the property. All efforts should be made by him to administer it so as not to invite any complaints. The individual properties should be properly maintained. The enemy firms should be well managed so as to maintain their previous rate of profits. With the experience of management of the public sector undertakings, I have my doubts as to how they are managing the firms.

I hope the hon. Minister would clarify the position before he expects me to support this Bill.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the present legislation is a welcome legislation because it is necessary that enemy property should be managed for the benefit of the country and if necessary it can be sold so that the assets can be used for the nation-building project. The present legislation is necessary also because we want to preserve the property which those people on the other side had left so that it is not wasted or looted by unruly elements but preserved for the benefit of the country.

By virtue of this ordinance which has come now, property worth Rs. 27 crores belonging to the Pakistanis and property worth about Rs. 28 lakhs belonging to the Chinese has been kept by the Custodian for purposes mentioned in the Act. But there are a few lacunae which I want to bring forth and which may be looked into. One of them is that there is a practice whereby we normally exclude the State of Jammu and Kash-

mir from the purview of any Act. It is the normal practice followed in all the legislative enactments passed by Parliament. What I submit is that the time has come when we should stop excluding the Jammu and Kashmir State from parliamentary legislation and a specific Act should be passed by virtue of which this particular provision should be deleted from all the Acts, whether it is the Code of Civil Procedure or the Criminal Procedure Code or the Enemy Property Act or any other Act. This provision to exclude Jammu and Kashmir State should be omitted. That is my submission.

Actually, we are also guilty of creating a feeling of exclusion in that particular part of our country, because we specifically give them a discriminatory treatment. Whether it is for their benefit or for somebody else's benefit, I am not going into that matter. But when a particular part of our country is there, why should we exclude it or not include it? By doing so we are giving a special treatment which is harmful to our interests. Therefore, I submit that this practice should be given up and even from this Bill this particular clause should be deleted.

The second point is that we have given exemption from attachment from decrees of courts or from execution—the property which vests in the Custodian. Who are the people that are given this exemption? It is the citizens of India who have pending cases against those people who have gone over to Pakistan or China. Their property vests in the Custodian. In the process of preserving their property, you are depriving the citizens of India from executing their legitimate claim against those properties. My submission is that this is also harmful for the citizens of India. Therefore I submit that this particular clause should also be amended.

There is a third clause which I should think should also be amended. Power is given to the Custodian to

decide the claims. It is a new type of legislation which is coming in, and it is better, for the benefit of the people of India and for preserving the property, that this power is given to the judicially-trained officers. For example, there are the district judges or the magistrates who are trained in the process of deciding the cases. What you do is, you take out the administrative officers and give them the power to decide, and their entire approach is the administrative approach. The administrative officer cannot give the same justice which is available in the normal courts. Therefore, I submit that this power should also be taken away from the administrative officers, and given to the normal courts. It does not harm the interests of the State. On the other hand, it saves expenditure on the officers who will be deputed for this purpose.

With these words, I support the Bill.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
ENEMY PROPERTY BILL—Contd.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel that this is a very necessary piece of legislation and there would have been no occasion for me to speak if I did not feel that in some respects the Bill does not go far enough. Also, there is the fact that the Government has not chosen in reintroducing this Bill—it is really the reintroduction of the Enemy Property Rules in a new form—to give us the background. I have no objection and no quarrel with the hon. Minister over that, that he is bringing forward this legislation, but he ought to have given us the background.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

The very fact that we have to continue this legislation—and I may tell you that this sort of legislation is being continued in Pakistan also—these two facts are a sad commentary on what has come to be known as the Tashkent Pact. Article 6 of the Tashkent Pact lays down:—

“The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed to consider measures towards the restoration of economic and trade relations, communications as well as cultural exchanges between India and Pakistan and to take measures to implement the existing agreements between India and Pakistan.”

But as we find after nearly two years or more than two years after the signing of the Tashkent Pact we have to continue this enemy property legislation and consider Pakistani citizens and Pakistan as our enemy. Pakistan also, because they also have the counterpart of this legislation in their country, regards us as to its enemy.

In the statement of objects and reasons we find that it has been stated that the management of the said properties by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India has to continue as it has not been possible for the Government of India so far to arrive at a settlement with the Governments of those countries. I do not know whether our very great friends in the Soviet Union have been told about these facts and about how Pakistan has behaved in regard to those items which relate to trade, communications and other things mentioned in article 6 of the Tashkent Declaration. But I may tell you that so far as the properties of Indians in Pakistan are concerned, they have not only been taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Property in Pakistan but they are going to be sold off or disposed off, and our Indian citizens who own those properties have no

assurance or surety from our Government about what will happen to their properties or what will be their fate.

I do not know whether Government keep themselves or our High Commission in Pakistan keeps itself informed about the management of Indian-owned property in Pakistan by the Custodian of Enemy Property there. But there was a news item some time back in the *Pakistan Observer* of Dacca with regard to these things, and I shall read out just one or two portions from it. I am quoting from the *Pakistan Observer* of Dacca dated Thursday, 2nd May, 1968 under the title ‘Disposal of Enemy properties’. This news item is from the staff correspondent of that paper. It reads thus:

“Government is exploring the possibility of disposing of big units of enemy property against payment in foreign exchange. Prospective buyers of enemy property were asked by the Enemy Property Management Board to let it know if they were in a position to make payments in foreign exchange.”

Then the Vice-chairman of the East Pakistan Enemy Property Management Board was contacted by the staff correspondent of this paper, and this is what the staff correspondent reports:

“Mr. A. O. Raziur Rahman, Vice-chairman, East Pakistan Enemy Property Management Board when contacted over the telephone on Thursday said that all enemy property units should be advertised before sale and tender should be invited for each. The property would naturally go to the highest bidder provided the bidder fulfilled the terms and conditions laid

down by the board. He also said that different district authorities had been informed to call tenders for the smaller units and the tenders when received would be examined by the board. About the bigger units such as industries, tea gardens, etc. Mr. Raziur Rahman said that they were now being valued and tenders would be called for before completion of valuation. This would take about a month's time."

That month has passed, and we do not know what has happened to those properties. But in all likelihood they would have been sold as the plan was for earning foreign exchange by their sale.

Now, what is the position of the Indian nationals who own those properties? Are they entitled to get any relief from Government? Is it necessary or not to have some kind of legislation on the lines of the evacuee property legislation so that those people can get some compensation and some relief and some redress? It may not be known to many that in East Pakistan there were several Indian industrial units functioning. The biggest textile mills in East Bengal were all Indian-owned. There were six or seven Indian textile mills which have been taken over by the East Pakistan Enemy Property Management Board. First, they were handed over to the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation for management, and then they were handed over to the East Pakistan Enemy Property Management Board, and now this board is preparing to sell off those assets for earning foreign exchange. Perhaps, when these properties are sold, some money in Pakistan currency will be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property there or the Enemy Property Management Board, and perhaps that will be put in Pakistan securities; so far as the Indian nationals owning those industrial concern and industrial establish-

ments are concerned, they would not get anything.

I may refer to one such company whose mills were taken over by the Pakistan Government. They wrote to the Prime Minister. The Prime-Minister's secretariat very kindly replied and said that it was a fit case for help, and the Prime Minister's secretariat sent it on to the Ministry of Rehabilitation who in turn sent it to the Ministry of Commerce, to be disposed of by the Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property. In the end they were told that so far as the claim for compensation was concerned, it had been registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property and it would be taken up with the Government of Pakistan along with the other claims of Indians and at a time when it would be possible to hold discussions with that Government for the settlement of such claims. They have further been told that it is regretted that it is not possible either to pay them any compensation in lieu of their claims at this stage or render any other financial assistance to their concern. This may be very correct in law, but we are entitled to ask whether there should not be some kind of parity in this respect. Should we not follow Pakistan's practice in this regard? Are we not entitled to ask our Government whether our High Commission there keep themselves informed about the fate of the properties owned by Indian nationals?

I may tell you that so far as East Bengal or East Pakistan is concerned considerable property owned by Indian nationals was sold there, as I have just stated, and industrial concerns owned by Indians are now being disposed of and they may even be confiscated. The owners of these assets do not know where they stand, because our Government are helpless before the cussedness of the Pakistan Government. As we all know, the

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

vessels seized by Pakistan at the Pakistani ports during the time of the hostilities have not been released, and valuable cargo relating to telecommunication equipment etc. had been sold off. But we on our part, of our own accord, released Pakistani vessels held at our ports, even though there has been no reciprocal gesture of friendliness or any easement of the situation from Pakistan's side. That is why I feel that, so far as this piece of legislation is concerned, it is still very much a necessary piece of legislation.

Here, we have been told, although no details are given, that the total value of Pakistani property in India has been, approximately, estimated at Rs. 27 crores. We have not been told whether this is all the Pakistani property or the property vested in the Custodian for the present. That thing must be made clear.

Then, if I may say so, this establishment of the Custodian of Enemy Property, so far as India is concerned is some kind of a make-believe show. That will be proved by the fact that in the Financial Memorandum it has been mentioned that the entire existing establishment of the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property is about Rs. 67,800. I know there is an office but I do not know if there is a Custodian now. Sometime back, there was only a Deputy Custodian because the Custodian had left office or he was transferred to some other job or he went on leave and he was not replaced.

In clause 4 of the Bill, there is a provision for the appointment of Inspectors. There was such a provision in the Enemy Property Rules also. But I do not know whether any Inspectors have been appointed. I do not know what work they do. Has a proper inventory of all enemy property been made or has it been left to enemy nations or to banks or to other industrial concerns, by noti-

fication, to furnish returns of property owned by enemy nationals? I want to know whether any independent inquiry has been made. All these things have not been told. I would very much like to know how many Inspectors are there and how far the powers given to the Inspectors have been properly exercised to find out what enemy properties are there individually-owned or owned by firms and whether a proper inventory has been made out.

Now, I come to clause 8 of the Bill. There is a provision in sub-section (vii) of clause 8.

"transfer by way of sale, mortgage or lease or otherwise dispose of any of the properties;"

I would like some provision to be inserted here on the lines of the Evacuee Property Act and on the lines of provision which empowers the Government to give compensation to evacuees who have come over to India. I think, some provision may be made under rule-making power—I do not know whether that is possible or not. But the Government should take some power so that from the proceeds of the sale, mortgage, lease or whatever it may be, the Indian nationals having counter-claims for their properties held in Pakistan by the Pakistan enemy property authorities should get some compensation, some relief. Some such provision should be there.

Lastly, I would like another provision to be inserted that the Custodian of enemy property—I would like the hon. Minister to consider this aspect also—should submit a report to the Government and it should be laid every year before the Parliament because we do not know how long this will go on, how long this Enemy Property Act will continue and how long their Enemy Property Act will continue. In spite of all the international goodwill for Indo-Pak

friendship and the latest blessings that we have received from the Soviet Union, let us be realists so far as Indo-Pak. relations are concerned. We have to live with Pakistan. So far as the management of enemy property is concerned, let us be realists, let us have some reciprocity about it so far as Pakistan is concerned, and let the whole thing be treated on the basis of parity.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the Ministry of Commerce has called this Bill by a wrong name. It is doing a right thing but calling it by a wrong name. Are we at war with Pakistan? Certainly not. When the Tashkent Pact, to which so many references have been made in this House, is here, it means that we are at peace with Pakistan. Are we at war with China? I do not think we are at war with China because the Chinese staged a unilateral withdrawal from our soil; of course, they have not returned our lands to us, they have not returned our property to us that is true. But I would not say that we are at war with China or at war with Pakistan. Therefore, I think that this Bill is apt to give a wrong impression about the intentions of our Government, about the peaceful intentions of Co-existence, about the peaceful intentions of settling our quarrels, to the outside world. They will say: here is this country, India, standing for non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and here is this country bringing forward a Bill, 'The Enemy Property Bill, 1968'. I would, therefore, say that this Bill should have been called by some other name. By what name it should have been called, I leave it to the bureaucracy. This bureaucracy is very prolific and they can find any name for anything. So, they can find some other name for this Bill. This is my first point.

My second point is this. I want to ask you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, one thing. You are one of the most judicious persons that I have seen in this House. I ask you, why is it that

Indians are always under-rating what the so-called 'enemy' has left and Pakistan and China are always trying to over-rate what they have left? Why are we the victim of under-rating and why are they the apostles of over-rating? I think, this is inherent in the weakness of our bureaucracy; they never try to assess things at their proper value. I do not want them to under-rate; nor do I want them to over-rate, but I want them to give a correct picture of things as they are. I challenge the bureaucracy of India which has brought forward this Bill to say that the Chinese have left properties worth Rs. 28.85 lakhs and the Pakistanis have left properties worth Rs. 27 crores. It is utter understatement. The Chinese have left properties worth wherever they go; they can turn stone into marble wherever they go. The Pakistanis know how to flitch the properties of their neighbours; they have made an art of that. And here we are told that they have left Rs. 27 crores of properties and the Chinese have left Rs. 28 lakhs worth of properties.

I think the Custodian has not done his work properly. The inspectors have not been diligent in the performance of their duties. They have not given correct facts and figures; they have not given us a correct assessment. If this had been done, I think we would have been on firmer ground than we are. Unfortunately, this bill comes to us in a climate of under-estimation. I think this is not the right thing to do.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Climate of underestimation?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: He does not understand English. What can I do? My third point is this. We have appointed a Custodian of Enemy Property. What powers have been given to him? Somebody was saying that he has been given this power and that. I say the Custodian has not

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

been given any power? How long are we going to look after these properties? How long are we going to keep them in repair? How long are we to the self-appointed "proprietors" of these properties

You know that we all hold Rabindranath Tagore in the highest estimation. I am a humble follower of him as you are. The other day I read in the papers that the House of Rabindranath Tagore in East Pakistan is in a state of utter decay. One part of it was occupied by an office. The study in which Tagore used to write his poems, stories and dramas was crumbling. They were thinking of disposing of that house.

Instead of calling this functionary the Custodian of Enemy Property, we should call him the Custodian of disposal of Enemy Property. Because they are trying to dispose of the properties of one of our great men, that international figure, that great poet who brought a great name to this country. They are going to dispose of that property, and here we are trying to preserve the properties of some merchants, some Khojas and some Bohras and some others—I have great regard for Khojas and Bohras. We are trying to preserve the property of those persons while they are trying to demolish and dispose of the properties of even a great savant like Rabindra Nath Tagore. Therefore, I say that this Custodian cannot have even as much power as the Assistant in the Ministry has.

Some time back I said that the Government of India was not run by Ministers or by Secretaries or Joint Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries, we have a battalion of them, but is run by the Assistant. The Assistant is a great man in this country and I tell you that this Custodian does not have as much power as an Assistant has in the Government of India.

Then, what is this fee of 2 per cent? We have been reduced to the status of a commission agent or contractor.

Even contractors charge a greater amount, but this Custodian will have a fee of only two per cent. What kind of contractors is he, what kind of Commission agent is he? Who will respect him, who will look up to him for the redress of any grievance? Who will care for him. Nobody will do so. Therefore, I think that this Bill is misconceived and misdrafted and that this Bill has not been properly used for the interests of Indians.

I am not going to be here the agent of somebody for ages and ages to come. We left properties worth Rs. 500 crores in West Pakistan and we got property here worth Rs. 100 crores. I think the time has come when this institution of the Custodian of Enemy Property should be wound up. It should be wound up at once, without any delay, and all the moneys received from the sale of that property should be distributed among those nationals of India who have been deprived of their property there. It is a very strange thing. One hand washes the other, but here we are washing both the hands of the enemy, both the feet of the enemy. I think this state of affairs should come to an end. This Custodian should also become, if nothing else, a distributor of the proceeds of the sale of the property of the Chinese. Is our country worse than the Philippines or Indonesia or Malaysia? How did they treat the Chinese?—with a great deal of self-respect for their own country. And here we are not showing any kind of self-respect so far as our country is concerned, and so we are carrying on the business of the enemy. Our Government has become a mercantile government.

I thought it was the Raja's Government. I thought it was the princes Government, that it was a socialist Government and a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. But our Government is now

going to carry on the business of the enemy. You, Sir, do not carry on my business even though I am your friend. They want to carry on the business of the enemy and take action for recovering any money due to th enemy. What odly persons we are; we are saints and meharbabas of the 20th century. Then, we shall take action for "recovering any money due to the enemy." There is also provision to 'make any contract and execute any document in the name and on behalf of the enemy. We are agents. This Bill slanders the good name of India. It is a scandalous Bill in this sense. A necessary Bill no doubt, but scandalous in the sense that it wants to 'institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding, refer any dispute to arbitration and compromise any debts, claims or liabilities', as our Government has become munshis of these peope, as if we have become the solicitors of these people. What road are we adopting? You will say that all this is written in our panch sheel. I agree with you but even Panch Sheel cannot go beyond a certain limit. I therefore say that the bureaucracy should have done better and brought forward a Bill which would have been in conformity with the needs of the Indians and not in conformity with the needs of Pakistan or China. In this House you want us to do something for Pakistan and China which Pakistan and China are not going to do for you for one hundred years. What wonderful relations we have and what a great country we are and what great bureaucracy we have and what great ideas do we have. My heart bleeds when I read this Bill because I know it is not in conformity with the aspirations of the common man in this country. It may be in conformity with the bureaucracy of the country but is certainly not in keeping with the needs of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I should like to point out that the time allotted is three hours and we have already taken more than an hour. We

may need about an hour for clause by cluse consideration. I request Members to confine their remarks to ten minutes.

श्री यश बल लर्मा (प्रभुतसर) :

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जो शत्रु देशों से सम्बन्धित यहाँ के नागरिकों की सम्पत्ति की व्यवस्था के लिये लाया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि एमरजेंसी एक्ट के समाप्त होने के बाद जैसा कि उद्देश्यों के वक्तव्य में इस विधेयक के बारे में बताया गया है, इस प्रकार के विधेयक की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन सबाल एक दूसरा है— स प्रकार का विधेयक जो हम ला रहे हैं, जिसकी आवश्यकता अनुभव की जा रही है, इसी प्रकार का एक विधेयक एमरजेंसी खत्म होने के बाद पिछले सत्र में लाया गया था जिसे अनलाप्ली एक्टिविटीज एक्ट के रूप में हम ने पास भी किया था। सरकार ने राष्ट्र विरोध तत्वों के दमन के बारे में कानूनी ताकत माँगी थी, राष्ट्र की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा को बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार उस कानूनी ताकत को लेना चाहती थी, सदन ने सरकार को वह ताकत दी, परन्तु बड़ा दुख होता है कि इस प्रकार के कानूनों के द्वारा जिन व्यवस्थाओं को कायम करने के लिये सरकार विधि बल चाहती है, समय आने पर उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पाती। स सदन में बैठे हुए बहुत से सदस्यों तथा अधिकांश देशवासियों में यह विश्वास नहीं बनता है कि सरकार इस कार की शक्ति प्राप्त करके उचित रीति से उचित समय पर उस का उपयोग करेगी जिन उद्देश्यों के लिये वह शक्ति प्राप्त की जाती है, उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो पायेगी।

अनलापुल एक्टिविटीज एक्ट की ताकत प्राप्त करने के बाद भी आज काश्मीर में शेर अहमद जिस सीमा तक जाकर बोल रहे हैं जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं उन्होंने इस सदन की प्रभुसत्ता को चुनौती दी है

[श्री यशदत्त शर्मा]

उन्होंने भारत की स्वायत्ता को चुनौती दी है यू० एन० प्रो० तक में केश को ले जाने की बात कही है, आज वे हमारी सीमा पर मुजाहिद भेज रहे हैं, समाचार-पत्रों में ये सारी बातें छपी हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में भी अन-नाफुल एक्स्प्रेसिटीज एक्ट की जो ताकत सरकार ने ग्रहण की थी, आज उस ताकत की कार्यान्विति कहीं दिखाई नहीं देती है । मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि आज सरकार इस प्रकार की सम्पत्ति की व्यवस्था के लिये किसी प्रकार की शक्ति, किसी प्रकार के कानून की ताकत लेना चाहती है तो उस ताकत को ले, हम इस प्रकार के प्रावधान को, इस प्रकार के विधेयक को समर्थन देना चाहते हैं, परन्तु प्रश्न सरकार को ताकत देने का नहीं है प्रश्न सरकार के द्वारा कार्यान्विति का है । सरकार की कार्यान्विति नीति, उस के कर्तव्य के सामर्थ्य का जहाँ तक प्रश्न आता है पिछले कई वर्षों से इस सदन और इस देश की जनता का विश्वास उठ गया है कि सरकार कार्यान्विति के अन्दर किसी प्रकार अपने कर्तव्य का परिचय दे पायेगी ।

इस स्थिति में मेरा यह कहना है कि आज सरकार अगर इस कानून को पास कराने जा रही है तो सरकार को इस पर विचार करना होगा—हमारे देश के अन्दर जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान और चीन का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान की सम्पत्ति हमारे देश में बहुत ज्यादा है चीन की सम्पत्ति बहुत थोड़ी है । उस पाकिस्तान की सम्पत्ति के प्रति या पाकिस्तान के साथ इस सम्पत्ति से सम्बन्धित नीति पर जब हम विचार करते हैं तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पहले भी सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कानूनी ताकत थी, लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने उस बारे में क्या किया ? मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ डालमिया जी की एक सीमेन्ट मिल पाकिस्तान के अन्दर थी उस के सम्बन्ध में पाकि-

स्तान से समझौता हुआ, उस मिल को वहाँ पर रख कर चार करोड़ रुपये का सीमेन्ट भारत को देने की बात कही गई, पाकिस्तान के नेशनल बैंक के साथ यह समझौता हुआ लेकिन उस के बाद जैसे ही यह अन-डिक्लेअर्ड वार हुई, पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा युद्ध हुआ, स मेंट सहित शेष सारी चीजों पर वहाँ की सरकार ने कब्जा कर लिया, आज भी यह मामला इंटरनेशनल चेम्बर आफ कामर्स में पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे जहाजों को रोका, हमारी अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति, हमारे शेंयर्स, हमारी दूसरी-तीसरी सभी चीजों को पाकिस्तान ने जब्त कर लिया, उस के मुकाबले में हम यहाँ पर क्या कर रहे हैं । हमारे पास तब भी कानूनी ताकत थी और आज भी हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि सरकार अगर कार्यान्विति के बारे में अपनी बुद्धि स्पष्ट नहीं करेगी, नीति स्पष्ट नहीं करेगी, तो फिर इस प्रकार की ताकत इकट्ठा करने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा । हथियार तो बहुत जमा कर लेते हैं, लेकिन जिस समय साहस और बल के साथ, हिम्मत और दिलीरी के साथ मौका आने पर उन हथियारों के इस्तेमाल की बात आती है तो मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सरकार के पास वह साहस और बल नहीं है, वह शक्ति दिखाई नहीं देती है—यह बात दुख की बात है । जब इस प्रकार के विधेयक ड्राफ्ट किये जाते हैं, पंडित जी ने तो इस विधेयक का भाषा की दृष्टि से भी पोस्टमार्टम किया है, लेकिन जब इस प्रकार के ड्राफ्ट तैयार किये जाते हैं तो थूँकेंसी कलम तोड़ देती है और जब मिनिस्टर्स की तरफ से उन का समर्थन किया जाता है तो मेरे पांव बैठे हुए ये काँग्रेंसी भाई थपकियाँ मारमार कर मंच तोड़ देते हैं लेकिन जब वक्त आता है कार्यान्विति का तो यह सरकार दम तोड़ देती है उस को किसी भी तरह से चला नहीं पाती है ।

आज सवाल यह है कि समय आने पर हम उस चीज को कितने साहस और दिलेरी के साथ लागू कर सकते हैं, आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी सम्पत्ति का सब से ज्यादा लगाव है, पाकिस्तान की इस देश के अन्दर करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति है, बल्कि उस से भी ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति है पाकिस्तान ने भी हमारी अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति निगली है—ऐसी स्थिति में जैसे के साथ तैसी नीति अपनाने का हमारी सरकार निश्चय करती है, तब तो इस कानून के लाने का लाभ सरकार को और इस देश को हो सकेगा लेकिन यदि सरकार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने को तैयार नहीं है, तब इस का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इस लिये मैं आग्रहपूर्वक सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कानून की ताकत लेना चाहती है—इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिये, राष्ट्र सम्मान के लिये, संसार के चित्र में भारत का स्थान प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये—तो यह ताकत देने के लिये हम सहर्ष तैयार हैं लेकिन हमारा अब तक का अनुभव यह बताता है कि सरकार कार्यान्विति के द्वारा, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के द्वारा व्यवहारों के द्वारा उस शक्ति का जो शक्ति इस सदन के द्वारा इस सरकार को दी जाती है, परिचय नहीं देती है। यह दुख का विषय है। इस नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान एक गुंडा देश है, उसकी हर प्रकार से गुंडा नीति हमारे प्रति रहती है। उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार को जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार पाकिस्तान के प्रति करना चाहिये, उस प्रकार का बात सरकार आज नहीं सोचती है। हमारे देश में कितनी पाकिस्तान की सम्पत्ति पड़ी हुई है लेकिन सरकार कोई निर्णय लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। कड़ाई के साथ कोई पग उठाने के लिये तैयार नहीं। कश्मीर के प्रश्न का सरकार ने हमें से निकाल दिया है। इस विधेयक की परिधि से कश्मीर राज्य को निकाल दिया। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार को इस बारे में अपना

मन स्पष्ट करना चाहिये क्योंकि फिर सदन में बड़ी आशंकाएँ पैदा होती हैं। सरकार दुनिया के सामने और इस देश के सामने अपनी नीति का खोखलापन प्रदर्शित कर रही है। क्या कश्मीर भारत का हिस्सा नहीं है? यह सम्पत्ति की समस्या इस देश के अन्दर किसी पाकेट में अगर सबसे ज्यादा है तो वह कश्मीर में है। कश्मीर को इस विधेयक की सं.मा से निकाल कर सरकार को पाक अधि-कृत कश्मीर से जो लोग निकल कर आये हैं, उनका कोई विचार नहीं है। आज कश्मीर में करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति इस प्रकार की पड़ी हुई है जिसके ऊपर सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, कस्टोडियन कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि इसकी परिसीमा के अन्दर वह चीज नहीं आती है, फिर सरकार विचार कैसे करेगी। तो कश्मीर के लिये क्या प्राविधान करना चाहिये। 370 धारा को समाप्त करना चाहिये अपने राष्ट्र का विकास करते हुए, राष्ट्र के छोटों से छोटे अंग को भी हम अपनी परिसीमा से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। आज सरकार कश्मीर को छोड़ कर चलती है जिससे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार देश की समस्याओं के बारे में टुकड़ों में विचार करती है। सामूहिक दृष्टि से जैसा विचार होना चाहिये वैसा विचार नहीं करती है। लायलपुर और दूसरे स्थानों पर हमारी कपड़ा मिलें थीं और अन्य अनेक प्रकार की सम्पत्ति थी—पाकिस्तान ने उनको जन्त कर लिया लेकिन उनकी जो यहाँ पर सम्पत्ति है, पाकिस्तान के जितने नेशनल हैं, उनके साथ शेयर-होल्डर्स बन कर यहाँ के लोग बैठे हुए हैं। क्या सरकार निश्चित रूप से यह विचार करने के लिये तैयार है कि जितने पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स हैं जिनकी सम्पत्तियों के अन्दर दूसरे लोग शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं उन सारी सम्पत्तियों को इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने के बाद, इस ऐक्ट के अन्दर उन सारी चीजों को जब्त करेगी और क्या सरकार यह विचार करके लेगी कि जितने लोग पाकिस्तान के नागरिक यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं उनको एनिमी डिक्लेयर करेगी?

[श्री यश दत्त शर्मा]

उनको शत्रु घोषित करेगी ? जो यहां के नागरिक नहीं हैं और वहां की सम्पत्ति के साथ जुड़ कर बैठे हैं उनकी सम्पत्ति को शत्रु सम्पत्ति घोषित करके उस पर अधिकार करने का विचार सरकार को करना चाहिये। सरकार को यह करना होगा। पाकिस्तान के प्रति, चीन के प्रति या किसी भी शत्रु देश के प्रति जब तक सरकार ज्यों की त्यों नीति नहीं अपनायेगी तब तक इस देश का आर्थिक हित साधन नहीं कर पायेगी। आज हमारे यहां करोड़ों फिफ्यूजी बैठे हुए हैं उनको निर्वाह साधन नहीं मिलते हैं और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे अहु बने हुए हैं जो कि राष्ट्र विद्रोह के केन्द्र हैं। अगर सरकार जांच करेगी तो उसको पता चलेगा कि कई ऐसे छिद्र हैं जिनमें देश विरोधी गतिविधियां बहुत तेजी से चल रही हैं। सरकार को इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी जी ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ा योग्य सुझाव है कि कस्टोडियन भी पोलिटिकल कस्टोडियन बन सकते हैं, उनकी पोलिटिकल हेंडलिंग्स चल सकती हैं। सरकार सम्पत्ति संरक्षण के प्रश्न को राजनीति का विषय न बनने दे। इस विषय के द्वारा जहां सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार करना है वहां दूरगामी नीतियों की दृष्टि से राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का विचार सबसे ज्यादा है ? शत्रु देशों को हमारे देश की नीति से पूरी तौर पर सबक लेना चाहिये। उसको पता लगना चाहिये कि अगर तिल भर हम इस देश से बिगाड़ करेंगे तो ताड़ भर बिगाड़ हमको मिलेगा, अगर हम एक उंगली दिखायेंगे तो हमें मुक्का मिलेगा। इस प्रकार से हम कई शत्रु देशों की शत्रुता को भी कम कर सकते हैं और देश की सुरक्षा को भी बल दे सकते हैं और अपने देश को बिगाड़ा हुई आन्तरिक स्थिति का भी सुधार कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं इसमें राजनीतिक ढंग की चीजें नहीं चलनी चाहिये। अगर आज सरकार से सेक्युलरिज्म को आड़

के अन्दर इस कानून को लेने के बाद भी कल को इसी तरह से निठल्ली हो कर बैठी रही और कुछ नहीं कर पाई कि यहां हाथ रखेंगे तो यहां बोट जायेगा और वहां हाथ रखेंगे तो वहां बोट जायेगा, कश्मीर में हाथ लगायेंगे तो वहां स्थिति बिगड़ जायेगी, आसाम में कुछ करेंगे तो चर्च पालिटिक्स खराब हो जायेगी और नक्सलवाड़ी में कम्युनिस्ट भाई बिगड़ जायेंगे, मैं समझता हूं इस तरह से बच करके सरकार इस कानून को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वयन नहीं कर पायेगी। इस ताकत को लेकर सरकार देश के प्रति तभी योग्य व्यवहार कर पायेगी और तभी इस कानून की ताकत का उपयोग भी कर पायेगी। अगर सरकार अपनी क्रियान्वित को दृष्टि रखकर पूरी तरह से विचार करके चलेगी।

मैं अन्त में यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो भी हम कस्टोडियन मुकर्रर करें उनकी वर्ष भर की जितनी गतिविधियां हों उनका एक प्रतिवेदन वर्षानुवर्ष इस संसद में उपस्थिति हो ताकि संसद को पता लग सके कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या कर पाए हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का, इस सरकार की नीतियों का, जहां तक कि सरकार उसकी क्रियान्वित की दृष्टि से, सुधार करती है तो अपने इन कुछ संशोधनों के साथ, समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have stood up to support this Bill fully. I quite realise the position of Government in this regard. Our relations with Pakistan are not at all satisfactory. They are very strained. So is the case with China also. In these circumstances, if you go through the provisions of the Bill you will find that it was very much warranted that this Bill should have come forward. Hence the Minister has brought forward this Bill before the House.

I may be permitted to go through the provisions of the Bill, and make

my own observations. I hope the Minister would kindly consider them. Firstly, if you will take clause 1(2) of the Bill I am pained to see that it extends for the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It applies also to all citizens of India outside India and to branches and agencies outside India of companies or bodies corporate registered or incorporated in India. By this, Sir, we are only strengthening the hands of not only Pakistan and China but also all our enemies who are not at all one with us so far as Kashmir is concerned. As a matter of fact, Kashmir is the bone of contention so far as our relations with Pakistan are concerned, and to keep Kashmir outside the scope of this Bill does not seem to be proper, I feel that this Bill should have been made equally applicable to every part, every corner and every inch of territory of our country.

Secondly, let us take up clause 6. There is something very contradictory in this also. In clause 6 it is said: "after giving a reasonable opportunity to the transferee to be heard in the matter". This applies to such cases when the Custodian is vested with the property or when the property is pending with the Custodian, and if any transfer is made in respect of that property then the transferee has a right to be heard. This is a very strange procedure. As a matter of fact, the very vesting of the property with the Custodian is not something of a permanent nature. It is only something transsitional, something temporary, and a provision like this will result in a lot of litigation and transfers being made by interested persons on behalf of the enemy. Then the transferees will be interested in getting hold of the property somehow or the other. They have a right to be heard. There will be a large number of custodians who will be dealing with such cases. This provision, as I said, will give rise to a multiplicity of unnecessary litigation. What I feel is, one or two simple sentences would

have been sufficient in this clause saying that during the pendency of this property with the Custodian a transfers in favour of anybody would be void. That would have been sufficient. This is what I wanted to say in respect of clause 6.

15 hrs.

Now kindly take clause 8. So far as the maintenance of the property or preservation of the property is concerned, it is all right. But if you go a little further you will find that it says:—

"may incur such expenditure out of the property as he considers necessary or expedient for the maintenance of that individual or his family in India".

We are going to maintain the families of the enemies here in India out of the proceeds of the property which is in dispute, is something, absolutely incorrect. We are holding this property as a sort of a hostage or ransom and we are getting so kind towards the enemy that even individual member of his family are going to be maintained by us out of the proceeds of the property. It does not only look nice but the very purpose of the Bill is defeated. So I would like that at least the last three lines of this clause should be deleted. So far as the maintenance of the property is concerned, it can be maintained out of the proceeds of the property itself.

Then, kindly take clause 9. This is something very crucial. It has been said by my two friends—my friend from the side opposite and my friend, Shri Mahajan—that this provision of exemption from attachment is the very crux of the whole Bill. Nearly Rs. 100 crores worth of our property is on the other side. Property worth hundreds of crores of rupees are in Pakistan and nothing has been paid to our displaced persons from East and West Pakistan. They have not been compensated even to the extent

[Shri Randhir Singh]

of 2 per cent. Nobody knows how long this bad relationship with Pakistan would continue. So I feel that the exemption of this property from attachment for a *bona fide* claim with a decree of a competent court, is too much and earnestly through you, I would request the hon. Minister that this exemption should be deleted; clause 9 should be suitably amended.

Finally I would like to say something about the penalty clause, clause 20. If you would kindly go through the clause, you would appreciate that the sentence provided is extremely meagre and rather ridiculous. It is six months. You know, Sir, under sections 323, 324 and 325 for just showing a slap, it is three years. But if somebody colludes with the enemy or the enemy colludes with somebody in the country and the property is disposed of or there is cheating of that kind, the penalty is only six months or fine. This is something extremely ridiculous and very meagre. It does not meet the ends of justice. It should be deterrent and should not be less than three years and fine just as it is under section 420 IPC. If any offence is made out under clause 7, sub-clause (1), the sentence is six months and if it is under clause 10, sub-clause (2), clause 11, sub-clauses (1) and (2) and clause 15, sub-clause (2), the penalty is Rs. 500—it is further reduced. I maintain very vigorously and most vehemently that the penalty should be deterrent so that the property may not be disposed of so easily and conveniently by the interested sections.

Lastly I would like to put it with all the emphasis at my command that the vesting of the property with the Custodian should not be an endless process. It should be of a temporary nature. Let us pray that our relations with Pakistan improve, but if they continue to be as they are, after the lapse of a certain time, may be two years or three years, this property should be made available to those people who have lost in East or West Pakistan. In whatever manner

we can compensate them, we should compensate these people because these are the people who have suffered much.

श्री इस्हाक सम्भली (भमरोहा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह के मासूम लफ्जों में यह बिल लाया गया है और जिस तरह कहा गया है कि इस बिल का मकसद उन एनिमी प्रापर्टीज पर आगे भी कस्टोडियन का मैनेजमेंट बनाये रखना है अगर उसी तरह से इस पर अमल, प्रैक्टिस भी देखने में आई होती तो शायद मुझे कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। अब कस्टोडियन के मातहत जो प्रापर्टीज आई और वह जिन को दी गई मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस में मुनासिब कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। किस तरीके पर किन किन कंसिडरेशंस के साथ, पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशंस के साथ और कुनबा-परवरी की स्प्रिट के साथ यह जायदादें दी गई? यह जायदादें बजाय हकदार लोगों को देने के वह कौड़ियों में उन को दी गई जिनको कि वह देना चाहते थे। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि हमारे रेफ्यूजी भाइयों को जो दी गई तो बहुत सी जायदादों में सटेटी नहीं की गई। कभी उन को कहा गया कि यह जायदादें उन्हें हायर परचेज पर दी जायेंगी। कभी कहा जायगा कि फिलहाल किराये पर रहो आगे चल कर इन जायदादों के मालिक बना दिये जाओगे। लेकिन आज तक कितनी ही सारी जायदाद ऐसी हैं जिनके कि बारे में सटेटी नहीं है और उन में रहने वालों को मालूम नहीं है कि उन का क्या होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में जिल तरीके पर अमल किया गया है और कस्टोडियन का जो हमारा तजुर्बा रहा है वह यह है कि जो लोग भारत से चले गये वह जो एनिमी की प्रापर्टी है उस को लेने के अलावा कितने ही इंडियन सिटीजंस की जायदादें भी उस में ली गईं। मैं आप के जरिए से मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी कर के क्या कोई

एक ऐसा चार्ट मेज पर रखेंगे जिससे यह मालूम हो सके कि कितनी जायदाद जो गलत तौर पर ली गई थी वह रेस्टोर की गई और कितनी उज्रदारियां और दरख्वास्तें आई हैं इस के वास्ते कि जिन को गलत तौर पर लिया गया हो और इस तरह से गलत तौर पर उन्हें लिये जाने से इतनी परेशानियां उठानी पड़ी और यह कि क्या गलत तौर पर लेने वालों को कोई सजाएं दी गई ? मैं मतालबा कर्हंगा कि इस सिलसिले में सरकार की तरफ से कोई चार्ट आये ताकि उन लोगों को जो कि यहां के हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिकों और शहरियों को परेशान करती हैं उन को भी जरा मालूम हो कि उन की गलत कार्यवाही का क्या नतीजा हुआ है ।

मैं क्या भर्ज करूँ बाकी यहां दिल्ली में, राजस्थान में, असम में और खुद उत्तर प्रदेश में आज ही मेरे साथी श्री बनर्जी बतला रहे थे कि कानपुर में ऐसी बहुत सी मिसालें मौजूद हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी हैं, यहां मौजूद हैं लेकिन मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं और उन की जायदाद को इवैकुयी प्रापरटी डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया है । दिल्ली में तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कितने ही कब्रिस्तान वह हैं जिन पर सरकार ने कब्जा करके दफ्तर बना लिये हैं । जब यहां के रहने वाले उधर पाकिस्तान चले गये तो उन की जायदादों पर जो कब्जा किया गया वह बिल्कुल ठीक हुआ लेकिन क्या बेचारे कब्रों में रहने वाले भी चले गये थे ? लेकिन उन कब्रिस्तानों पर कब्जा कर के उन पर सरकारी दफ्तर बना लिये गये । ऐसा अगर पब्लिक के किसी आदमी ने किया होता तो एक हद तक वह समझ में आने वाली बात थी कि वह बहुत परेशान थे उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया लेकिन सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही की और कतनी जगहों पर आज यह चीज देखने को मिल सकती है । इसी दिल्ली के भन्दर और सरी जगहों पर भी कब्रिस्तानों पर सरकारी तर और सरकारी इमारतें बना ली गई हैं ।

बहुरत इस बात की है कि उस के लिए एन-क्वायरी कराई जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप बिल्कुल दिल्ली के नजदीक नजर डालेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हजारों इमारतों को उखाड़ दिया गया है । वह मौजूद हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हम यहां मौजूद हैं, सामने खड़े हुए हैं लेकिन उन की जायदादों को इवैकुयी प्रापरटी डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया । जब उन्होंने डिमांड की, उज्रदारियां पेश की तब उन को कहा गया कि उन्हें सरप्लस लैंड दिया जायेगा । पहले सरप्लस लैंड दे दिया गया फिर बाद में कह दिया गया कि यह सरप्लस लैंड नहीं है और यहां से प्री निकलिये । हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी जिनसे कि आप ने उन का मकान व जायदाद छीनी है वह अपने मकान छिने हुए देख रहे हैं और वह आज परेशान खड़े हुए हैं । यह इस बिल का नतीजा रहा है । इस के साथ ही एक भर्जोव लतीफा यह है कि हर ना-इन्साफी और हर कानून के लिये यह मौका दिया जाता है कि उस की अपील भद्रालत में हो सके, लेकिन इस के लिये भद्रालत में अपील नहीं । भद्रालत को हक नहीं दिया गया अपील सुनने का । कस्टोडियन हो अपना भ्रफसर म्करं करेगा जो अपील सुनेगा । कुदरती बात है कि जिस डिपार्टमेंट का भ्रफसर होगा जो कि अपील सुनेगा या उज्रदारी सुनेगा वह उस डिपार्टमेंट के एग्जिक्यूशन में हमदर्दी रखेगा और उस डिपार्टमेंट के वास्ते हमदर्दी रखेगा । बार बार यह मांग की गई कि सिविल कोर्ट में इस की अपील जानी चाहिये और मैं आज भी भर्ज करूँगा वजीर साहब से कि वह इस की अपील के लिये सिविल कोर्ट के दरवाजे खोल दें ।

आज कितने ही लोग मिलेंगे जो मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं । हर एक के पास तो इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वह कस्टोडियन के दफ्तर के सामने जा कर खड़ा हो सके । इसलिये उस को इस बात को सहूलियत होनी चाहिये कि वह कोर्ट में जा सके । जैसा मेरे मोरगिज्ज दोस्त

[श्री इपहाक सम्भजी]

श्री महाजन ने फरमाया इस की अपील की इजाजत सिविल कोर्ट के लिये दी जानी चाहिये। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस तरह की तरमीम इस बिल में सरकार की तरफ से लाई जाये जिस में कि कोई भी प्रापर्टी जो यहां से जाने वाले की हो या दुश्मन की हो वह बाकी न रहने पाये, वह कस्टोडियन के पास आ जाये, लेकिन साथ ही साथ कोई प्रापर्टी या कोई चीज जो किसी हिन्दुस्तानी में ली गई हो वह उसके यहां न आ जाये और कोई ट्रैन्समिंट किसी का न किया जाये। अगर इस तरह की तरमीम आये तब यकीनन हम इस बिल की ताईद करेंगे।

आज खुद इस दिल्ली के अन्दर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे और इस के पड़ोस के यूपी० और राजस्थान में शायद हजारों जायदादों ऐसी हैं जिन के मालिक यहां पर मौजूद हैं और उन पर गलत तौर पर कब्जा कर लिया गया है। सैकड़ों मस्जिदों और सैकड़ों कब्रिस्तानों को ले लिया गया है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि उन्हें वागुजार किया जाये और इस के लिये एक कमीशन अप्वाइंट किया जाये जो इस की एन्क्वायरी कराये और उन्हें वागुजार कराये, ताकि सेकुलर हिन्दुस्तान के मन्थे पर यह कलंक न रहे कि वहां पर इवादत-गाहों और कब्रिस्तानों पर कब्जा कर लिया गया है।

[श्री अस्वत्थाम सिन्हा (अमरवा) :

अपवादिकस्य मण्डले - जस्य तरह के मयूम लफ्ठों में ये बल लाया गया है और जस्य तरह कहा गया है कि इस बल का मयूम अन अलमस्य प्रोपर्टीज पर आगे भी कस्टोडियन का मयूमजिलस बाले रकहा है अरु असी तरह से इस पर मल - प्रोपर्टीज भी दीकले मयूम

अनी हुती तो शायद मयूम कहे कहे की ضرورت नहीं पुरी - अब कस्टोडियन के मयूमजिलस जो प्रोपर्टीज अलम और वहां जस को दी कलम मयूम दके के सलम कहे पुरा है कि लस मयूम मलसस करुवाली नहीं की कुरी - कस तरीके पर कन को कलसिडरेशन्स के सलम - प्रोपर्टीज कलसिडरेशन्स के सलम और कने मयूम की असुरीट के सलम ये जलदलम दी कलम - ये जलदलम बजलै हकदार लुकुन को दलमे के वहां कुरलम मयूम अन को दी कलम जस को के वहां देला जलहे ती - मयूम ये भी कलम कहे कलम के मयूमजिलस बलम को जो जलदलम दी कलम तो अलत सी जलदलम मयूम मलसलती नहीं की कल - कलम अन को कल कल के ये जलदलम अनम मलम प्रोपर्टीज पर दी जलमलकी - कलम कल जलमल के ललसल कलमे पर वहां आगे जल कल अन जलदलम के मलक बल दलै जलके - ललकन अज तक कलम हर सलम जलदलम असु मयूम जस के के बल मयूम मलसलती नहीं है लुर अन मयूम दलमे ललन को मलम नहीं है कि कल का कलम वहां -

अपवादिकस्य मण्डले - अस मयूम जस तरीके पर मल कल कल है और कस्टोडियन का जो मलमल ललमे वहां है

وہ یہ ہے کہ جو لوگ بھارت سے چلے گئے یہ جو اہلیسی کی پراپرٹی ہے اس کو لینے کے علاوہ کتنے ہی انڈین سٹیزنس کی جائیدادیں بھی اس میں لی گئیں۔ میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے مسٹر صاحب سے چاہونگا کہ وہ مہربانی کر کے کہا کوئی ایک ایسا چارٹ ملے پر دکھائیے جس سے یہ معلوم ہو سکے کہ کتنی جائیدادیں جو غلط طور پر لی گئی تھیں وہ ریستور کی گئیں اور کتنی عصہدارہاں اور دبخواستیں آئی ہوں اس کے واسطے کہ جن کو غلط طور پر لیا گیا ہو اور اس طرح سے غلط طور پر انہیں لگے جانے سے اتلی پریشانیاں اٹھانی ہوں اور یہ کہ کہا غلط طور پر لینے والوں کو کوئی سزائیں دی گئیں۔ میں مطالبہ کروں گا کہ اس سلسلے میں سرکار کی طرف سے کوئی چارٹ آئے تاکہ ان لوگوں کو جو کہ یہاں کے ہندوستانی ناگریوں کو پریشان کرتے ہیں ان کو بھی ذرا معلوم ہو کہ ان کی غلط کارروائی کا کیا نتیجہ ہوا ہے۔

میں کہا عرض کروں۔ باقی یہاں ملی میں۔ راجستھان میں۔ آسم

میں اور خود اتر پردیش میں آج ہی میرے۔ تھی بلرچی ہٹا رہے تھے کہ کانپور میں ایسی بہت سی مثالیں موجود ہیں کہ ہندوستان شہری ہیں۔ یہاں موجود ہیں لیکن مارے مارے پھر رہے ہیں اور ان کی جائیداد کو ایویکویٹی پراپرٹی ڈیکلیر کر دیا گیا ہے۔ ملی میں تو میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ کتنے ہی قبیلستان وہ ہیں جن پر سرکار نے قبضہ کر کے دفتر بنا لئے ہیں۔ جب یہاں کے دھتے والے ادھر پاکستان چلے گئے تو ان کی جائیدادیں پر جو قبضہ کیا گیا وہ بالکل ٹھیک ہوا لیکن کہا بھجڑے قبروں میں دھتے والے وہی چلے گئے ہیں۔ اہم اگر پبلک کے کسی آدمی نے کہا ہوتا تو ایک حد تک وہ سمجھ میں آئے والی بات تھی کہ وہ بہت پریشان تھے انہوں نے قبضہ کر لیا لیکن سرکار نے یہ کارروائی کی اور کتنی جگہوں پر آج وہ چھڑھکے کو مل سکتی ہے۔ اسی دلی کے اندر اور دوسری جگہوں بھی قبیلستانوں پر سرکاری دفتر اور سرکاری عمارتیں بنا لی گئی ہیں۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اس کے لئے انکوائری کرانی جائے۔

[شری استھان سبھلی]

ایداہیکھر مہودے - اگر آپ بالکل دلی کے نزدیک نظر ڈالینگے تو پائینگے کہ وزارتوں کو اجازت دیا گیا ہے - وہ موجود ہیں اور کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم یہاں موجود ہیں سامنے کھڑے ہوئے ہیں لیکن ان کی جائدادوں کو ایو ریگولی پراپرٹی فکلیٹر کر دیا گیا - جب انہوں نے قیامت کی - عزدارہاں پیسے کس تب ان کو کہا گیا کہ انہیں سرپلس لیاؤ دیا جائیگا - پہلے سہیل لہتہ دے دیا گیا پھر بعد میں کہہ دیا گیا کہ یہ سرپلس لہتہ نہیں ہے اور یہاں سے بھی نکلے - ہندوستان کے رہنے والے ہندوستانی شہری جن سے کہ آپ نے ان کا مکان و جائداد چھلی ہے وہ اپنے مکان چھلے ہوئے دیکھ رہے ہیں اور وہ آج پریشر کھڑے ہوئے ہیں -

یہ اس بل کا نتیجہ رہا ہے - اس کے ساتھ ہی ایک مصعب لطیفہ یہ ہے کہ ہر ناانسانی اور ہر قانون کے لئے یہ موقع دیا جاتا ہے کہ اس کی اپیل عدالت میں ہو سکتی ہے - لیکن اس کے لئے عدالت میں اپیل نہیں - عدالت کو حق نہیں دیا گیا اپیل ملے گا - کسٹومین ہی اپنا افسر مقرر کریں گے جو اپیل سلٹکا - قدرتی بات ہے کہ جس ڈپارٹمنٹ کا افسر ہوگا جو کہ اپیل سلٹکا یا عزداروں سلٹکا وہ اس ڈپارٹمنٹ کے

ایگریگیشن میں ہندوئی رکھے گا اور اس ڈپارٹمنٹ کے واسطے ہندوئی رکھے گا - ہر بار یہ مانگ کی گئی کہ سول کورٹ میں اس کی اپیل جانی چاہئے اور میں آج ہی عرض کرونگا وزیر صاحب سے کہ وہ اس کی اپیل کے لئے سول کورٹ کے دروازے کھول دیں -

آج کتنے ہی لوگ ملے جو مارے مارے پھر رہے ہیں - ہر ایک کے پاس تو اتنا پیسہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ کسٹومین کے دفتر کے سامنے جا کر کھڑا ہو سکے - اس لئے اس کو اس بات کی سہولت ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ کورٹ میں جا سکے - جیسا میرے معزز دوست شری مہاجن نے فرمایا اس کی اپیل کی اجازت سول کورٹ کے لئے دی جانی چاہئے - ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اس طرح کی ترمیم اس بل میں سرکار کی طرف سے لائی جائے جس میں کہ کوئی بھی پراپرٹی جو یہاں سے جانے والے کی ہو یا دشمن کی ہو وہ بالی نہ رہے جائے - وہ کسٹومین کے پاس آ جائے - لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ کوئی پراپرٹی یا کوئی چیز جو کسی ہندوستانی سے لی گئی ہو وہ اس کے یہاں نہ آ جائے اور کوئی ہندوستانی کسی کا نہ کہا جائے - اگر اس طرح کی ترمیم آئے تب ہم یقیناً اس بل کی تائید کریں گے -

آج خود اس دہلی کے اندر سیٹھل
 گورنمنٹ کی ناک کے نیچے در اس کے
 پڑوس میں یو - پی - اور راجستھان
 میں شائد ہزاروں جائدادیں ایسے
 ہیں جن کے مالک یہاں پر موجود
 ہیں اور ان پر غلط طور پر قبضہ کر
 لیا گیا ہے - سینکڑوں مہندوں اور
 سینکڑوں قبرستانوں کو بے لہا کیا ہے -
 میں عرض کروں گا کہ انہیں باگزار کیا
 جائے اور اس کے لئے ایک کمیشن
 اپوائنٹ کیا جائے جو اس کی انکوائری
 کرے اور انہیں باگزار کرے - تاکہ
 سکولر ہندوستان کے متھے پر یہ کلنگ
 نہ رہے کہ وہاں پر عبادتگاہوں اور
 قبرستانوں پر قبضہ کر لیا گیا ہے -

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our young Commerce Minister today launched on a new voyage. Of course, I should not say that it was an uncharted voyage. He introduced some novelty by making a speech in Hindi while introducing the Bill. I drew your attention to the fact that in any case when he placed a Bill before the House for consideration, it would have to be a Bill the text of which would have to be in English, and the clauses of the Bill which you put before the House for acceptance would also have to be clauses which were drafted in English. On that matter there should be no doubt. If you refer to article 348 of the Constitution, you will find that it provides: that all proceedings and all Bills to be introduced or amended or to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be in the English language.

Having said this, I should now go on to the Bill itself. The Bill is certainly a necessary piece of legislation.

1198 (A) LSD—13.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to say a word on the interpretation that the hon. Member has put on article 348 (1) (b) which reads thus:

“(b) the authoritative texts—

(i) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State.”.

It refers to the text of the Bill and not to the Minister's speech. When he introduces a Bill or moves a Bill for consideration, is it contended that the speech must be made in English?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: I am quite at one with you when you say that the Minister has the undisputed right to speak in Hindi while introducing the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have left it to him.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: On that there is no doubt. It is our good luck that we have a Minister who can speak in Hindi as well as in English. In future we may have Ministers who may not be able to speak in English at all and who may be able to speak only in Hindi while introducing the Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Or any other language, for that matter, recognised by the Constitution.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: As regards any other language recognised by the Constitution, the Constitution does not permit the use of any other language in the House except with the permission of the Speaker on the ground that the Member cannot express himself sufficiently in Hindi or English. The Speaker has now allowed a new convention to

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

grow that a Member may speak in any language which he chooses. In fact, at times I think of making a speech in Sanskrit which with your permission or that of the Speaker I hope to do some day.

Coming to the Bill itself, this Bill is certainly a very necessary piece of legislation and has to be accepted by the House. There are certain matters relating to the conduct of Pakistan about the properties of persons who are Indian nationals but who have or had their properties in Pakistan.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri had referred to certain textile mills which had been seized in Pakistan. There were five or six very big textile mills such as the Dakeshwari Textile Mills, the Laxminarayan Mills, the Mohini Mills and so on. These had been seized and no compensation could be had even with all the authority of the Government of India to help the persons aggrieved by the conduct of Pakistan. In any case, what the Bill proposes to do with the property left by Pakistanis after the declaration of war has been done or more than that has been done in relation to Indian property in Pakistan even before the war. Vast landed properties were seized and put to sale. Big houses have been put to sale.

Shri Randhir Singh was suggesting some amendments to clause 8. Under sub-clause (7) the custodian has been given the authority to transfer by way of sale, mortgage or lease or otherwise dispose of any of the properties. Would it be possible for us to give the custodian the authority to confiscate the property in case conditions like that arose? All the procedures may not be applicable or there may not be time to apply all those procedures in cases which we might easily contemplate. Those things may not be pre-

sent at this time but may develop at any time.

There has been some reference to the fact that Kashmir should also have been included within the scope of this Bill. It is a matter of propriety and justification that Kashmir should have been so included, particularly when we consider it to be an integral part of India and about one-third of it is beyond the occupation of the Indian Government and under the occupation of Pakistan. Kashmir is the State where particularly this Bill should have been made applicable, and the properties which have been left behind in that part of Kashmir which is under the Government of India might be placed under the Custodian of Enemy Property so that the persons who have lost their properties, having been ousted from the other part of Kashmir, may be compensated in case of necessity by the properties which will come under the Custodian under the Government of India on this side of Kashmir. The properties left by Pakistanis are estimated to be Rs. 27 crores, and as Mr. Randhir Singh has pointed out, the income of that is to be utilised for maintaining their families. This is not clear. I hope, the hon. Minister will make it clear as to how the families of those whom we describe as enemies under the Bill can still be in India and under the care and maintenance of our Government. I believe, it would be best for the Government of India to negotiate with Pakistan and allow them to go over to the other side to which they rightfully belong and where they may be wanting to go. So, this should be made clear.

I support this Bill, as it is, with the observations that I have made and I suggest that the hon. Minister should make it his business to find out from the persons ousted from Pakistan the amount of properties that have been

left there and compensation, whatever possible, must be got from Pakistan for them. In fact, this was being dealt with by the Finance Ministry under certain circumstances. I had started correspondence with our present Finance Minister for the recovery of certain moneys held back in Pakistan belonging to persons who have come over to India; he took it up very sympathetically, but not all of them could recover what they have left there or what they are entitled to get back. I think, between the Finance Ministry and the Ministry in charge of this Bill, it should be possible to arrange that not only do we protect and maintain here the properties of Pakistanis under the Custodian of the Enemy Property Act, but we find also means of preserving and maintaining properties of Indians left over in Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma was referring to the house of Tagore in Shajahadpur; it is a very well known house; the productive years of the poet were spent in that house and in the surrounding areas; most of his contributions in stories, in novels, and all his youthful poems, were done in Shajahadpur and in the rivers surrounding that area. That house should have been preserved as a national monument by Pakistan. But the Pakistan authorities have a craze for creating anti-Tagore feelings because the people of East Pakistan are very fond of Tagore, the people of East Pakistan are very fond of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Even when the works of these masters of literature are banned by the Pakistan Government, they get them somehow and women in their families make it their business to go through these books. The Pakistan Government is trying outwardly to put as much anti-Tagore feelings in the people as they possibly can. They may try that. That would only speak of the standard of culture and the standard of civilisation of the present ruling authorities of Pakistan. To accuse the people of East Pakistan of the same characteristics which are be-

ing betrayed by the present ruling authorities of Pakistan is not correct. The people of East Pakistan have a different temperament. I know that and that is what should be realised by the Government. If the Government tries, they will be able to safeguard not only the Shajahadpur House of Tagore but also many of the other known and reputed Indian properties in East Pakistan.

श्री जार्ज फरेनेडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भट्टाचार्य जी ने भाषा को लेकर जो बहस चली थी उसकी चर्चा की है और आर्टिकल 348 की ओर इशारा किया है। भाषा को लेकर हमेशा जो इस तरह की चर्चा हो जाती है और आज सुबह भी जब यहाँ पर इस विधेयक को पेश किया जा रहा था, जो बहस चली है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already disposed of that. Let him come to the Bill.

श्री जार्ज फरेनेडीज : उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय सदस्यों को आर्टिकल 343 की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होगी। एक बार जब समझ बूझ कर इस काम को कर लिया गया है तो हम को मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि बेमतलबी बहस में पड़ना चाहिये और न ही सदन का समय इस तरह से नष्ट करना चाहिये। यह जो समय जाता है यह बच सकता है अगर हम इस चीज को खत्म कर दें और बार बार इस प्रश्न को यहाँ न उठावें।

[श्री रा० ड० भण्डारे पंठासीन हुए]

आज सुबह भी हम लोगों ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था और पूछा था कि यह बिल कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब की ओर से क्यों पेश किया जा रहा है। इस बिल पर जैसे बहस चल

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

रही है और अलग अलग माननीय सदस्यों की राय सामने आ रही है उसको देख कर मेरी समझ में यह बात आ गई है कि क्यों कामर्स मिनिस्टर की ओर से इस बिल को पेश किया गया है और क्यों नहीं होम मिनिस्टर की ओर से या किसी और मंत्रालय की ओर से पेश किया गया है। क्लाज 8 में आप देखें कि जो भी उद्योग धंधे शत्रु इस देश में चलाता था चाहे कंपनी की हैसियत से या व्यक्ति की हैसियत से या सरकार की हैसियत से उस उद्योग धंधे को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी अब हमारी सरकार अपने ऊपर ले रही है और चूंकि इन उद्योग धंधों में हम लोगों को फंस जाना है इसलिए कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को यह सारा काम काज सौंपा जाए, यह इनका उद्देश्य है।

जिस ढंग से इस बिल को लिखा गया है जो इस की कंस्ट्रक्शन है उसका शर्मा जी ने काफी खुलासा किया है लेकिन मुझे लग रहा है कि यदि कोई इस बिल को लेकर अदालत में जायेगा या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाएगा तो हो सकता है कि कुछ झंझट पैदा हो जाये। जैसे आप क्लास 8 (2) (1) को देखें। इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Custodian or such person as may be specifically authorised by him in this behalf, may, for the said purpose—

(i) carry on the business of the enemy."

यानी शत्रु का जो काम है उस काम को अब हमारी सरकार भी अब यहाँ अपने ऊपर ले सकती है, उसको भी यह सरकार कर सकती है। यही इसका कंस्ट्रक्शन है। मैं बहुत अंग्रेजी तो पढ़ा नहीं हुआ

हूँ। भट्टाचार्य जी या शर्मा जी या हमारे चौधरी साहब जो बहुत आजकल अंग्रेजी बोलने लग गये हैं वे इसका ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से खुलासा कर सकते हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ में तो यही आता है कि कैरी आन दी बिजनेस आफ दी एनीमी का मतलब यही निकलता है जो हम टूटी फूटी अंग्रेजी जानते या समझते हैं उससे तो इसका अर्थ यही निकलता है कि शत्रु जो यहाँ पर काम कर रहा था, यहाँ अगर जासूसी कर रहा था, देश में अगर कहीं सुरंग बिछाने का काम कर रहा था या लोगों को खरीदने और बेचने का काम कर रहा था ये सभी काम अब हमारी सरकार करेगी। कैरी आन दी बिजनेस आफ दी एनीमी का मतलब तो यही हो सकता है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : विस-ए-विस प्रापर्टी।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी समय अदालत में जा सकता है और यह सरकार अपनी इज्जत बेचने का काम भी कर सकती है, इसकी गारंटी देने वाला कोई नहीं है जैसे कच्छ के रन पर में हमने देख लिया है। यह जो कंस्ट्रक्शन है इसको आप हंसी मजाक में न लें। गम्भीरता से इस पर आप विचार करें। अगर किसी क्यूरोक्रेट ने कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में इसको लिखा है, नौकर शाह ने लिखा है और उसकी गलती से यह हुआ है तो मैं कहूँगा कि उसको ठीक अंग्रेजी सिखाने का काम किया जाना चाहिये इस में से यह जो गलती है यह दूर होनी चाहिये। अदालत में अगर मामला गया तो परेशानी पैदा हो सकती है।

आगे आप देखें :

"to take action for recovering any money due to the enemy"

यानो शत्रु के वकील हम लोग बन जायें।

"make any contract and execute any document in the name and on behalf of the enemy."

सरकार को और से शत्रु का सारा व्यवहार, सारे धंधे को चलाने को जिम्मेदारी ली जा रही है। उसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पैसा खर्च करेगी और कलाज 17 में फी वगैरह जमा करने का काम भी सरकार करने वाली है; मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को अभी आगे और न बढ़ाया जाए और कानर्स मिनिस्टर साहब सोच विचार करें, गम्भीरता से सोच विचार करें, और उस में जितनी भी बिगड़ी हुई बातें हैं, फिर चाहे वे लिखा पड़ी की बिगड़ी हुई बातें हों या विचार के मामले में बिगड़ी हुई बातें हों, उन सब का मुद्दा करके इस बिल को इस सदन के सामने लायें।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कई ऐसे प्रश्न सामने आते हैं, जिन का जवाब मिलना चाहिये इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में कहा गया है कि 1962 में, जब कि डी० आई० आर० को लागू किया गया, हिन्दुस्तान में स्थित चीनी नागरिकों की जायदाद 28.85 लाख रुपये की थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुपया किस किस हिसाब में सरकार के पास पड़ा हुआ है, उसमें से अलग अलग व्यक्तियों, कंपनियों और सरकार को कितनी कितनी जायदाद है। इस बिल को पेश करते हुए सरकार को यह जानकारी सदन को देनी चाहिये थी। इसी प्रकार 1965 में पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय हिन्दुस्तान में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की जायदाद करीब 27 करोड़ रुपये की थी। इस में भी कुछ सरकारी रकम हो सकती है, कुछ व्यक्तिगत रकम हो सकती है और कुछ कंपनियों की हो सकती है। हमें यह जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए कि किस किस हिसाब में यह सब

जायदाद पड़ी हुई है, यह माल कहां पड़ा हुआ है। उसमें कुछ ऐसा माल भी हो सकता है, जो लड़ाई के दिनों में हमने अपने कब्जे में लिया था, जैसे उन के जहाजों और विमानों से सामान उतारा था। उसमें से कुछ समान ऐसा भी हो सकता है, जो कुछ समय बाद बिगड़ सकता है। इस लिए हा सकता है कि 27 करोड़ रुपये की यह रकम कहीं गलत न निकले। सरकार की ओर से इस बिल को पेश करते हुए यह सब जानकारी हमारे सामने आनी चाहिए थी।

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

मैं जानकारी देने का प्रायश्चित्त और कारण में भी कर रहा हूँ। इवेंकुई प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में सभी लोगों को यह अनुभव होगा कि पिछले बीस सालों से इवेंकुई प्रापर्टी के मामले में नौकरशाह लोगों ने, और हो सकता है कि सरकारी लोगों ने भी, क्या क्या धांधलियां नहीं की।

इस बारे में मैं एक नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। ग्रेवल नाम का एक आई० सी० एस० ऑफिसर पंजाब या हरियाणा में है। हमने सुना है कि उस ने लाखों नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों रुपये की जमीन को लूटा और बहुत से लोगों को बर्बाद किया, जबकि वह कमिश्नर फ़ार रोहैबिलिटेशन या रैसैटिलमट था। इस लिए हम जानना चाहते हैं कि शत्रु नागरिकों की कितनी कितनी रकमें और जायदादें सरकार के पास हैं, ताकि कोई नौकरशाह कस्टोडियन या डिपुटी कस्टोडियन बन कर जमीन या पैसे के मामले में चोरी और बदमाशी न कर पाये और किसी गरीब को सता न सके। इस लिए यह सब हिसाब-किताब हमारे सामने आना बहुत जरूरी था।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब हम एनिमी प्रापर्टी के बारे में बहस कर रहे हैं, तो हमें अपनी जमीन के बारे में भी

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

कुछ सोचना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान की 27 करोड़ रुपये की जायदाद और चीन की 28 लाख रुपये की जायदाद हमारे पास है। लेकिन हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की कितनी जमीन इस वक्त चीन और पाकिस्तान के पास है। उस का भी हिसाब लगाया जाये। चीन दस साल से हमारी जमीन को अपने ताबे रख कर बैठा हुआ है, लेकिन इन दस सालों में मैंने कभी भी न तो सरकारी पार्टी या सरकारी नेताओं की और से और न प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से यह सुना कि हमारी जो हजारों वर्ग-मील जमीन चीन के हाथों में है, उस के बारे में हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

15 अगस्त का दिन नजदीक आ रहा है। हम हर साल 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त के दिन कई लाख रुपया खर्च करके एक तमाशा सा करते हैं, नाटक सा करते हैं, सलामी ली जाती है, "लिफ्ट-राइट" की जाती है, सब कुछ होता है। लेकिन क्या कभी 15 अगस्त या 26 जनवरी या 9 अगस्त जैसे दिनों पर सरकार ने अपनी खोई हुई उस जमीन के बारे में सोचा है कि जो जमीन चीन या पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है, यह हमारी जायदाद है। सरकार की ओर से दूसरे देशों की 28 लाख रुपये या 27 करोड़ रुपये की जायदाद की बात की जाती है। लेकिन हमारी जिस जायदाद को चीनी पिछले दस बरस से अपने हाथों में लिये बैठे हैं, क्या सरकार ने कभी उसको वापस लेने का संकल्प किया है? क्या उस ने कभी इस बारे में विचार भी किया है?

अब इस बारे में जरूर सोचना पड़ेगा। आज जब यह विधेयक आया है, तो इससे अच्छा मौका और कोई नहीं हो सकता है कि जब हम इस जायदाद के बारे में सोचना शुरू करें और इस को वापस लेने का संकल्प

करें। एक साल पहिले इसरायल और अरब देशों में लड़ाई हुई थी। पांच दिन की लड़ाई में इसरायल ने मिश्र और जोर्डन की काफी जमीन ले ली। हिन्दुस्तान के अरबबारों में पिछले आठ दिनों से हड़ताल है। लेकिन उस से पहले हम अरबों में पढ़ते थे, अम्मान काहिरा और एलेक्जेंडरिया से खबरें आती थीं कि हर महीने की ५ तारीख को उन मुल्कों के नौजवान एक संकल्प-दिन मनाते हैं, कहते हैं कि हमारी जो जमीन इस वक्त इसरायल के ताबे है, शत्रु के ताबे है, उसको वापस लिये बिना नहीं रहेंगे।

मेरे जैसे आदमों को यह देखकर शर्म आती है। क्या इस सरकार द्वारा पिछले दस सालों में कभी ऐसा कोई काम किया गया है, क्या इस बारे में उसने कभी सोचा है कि हमारी जो जमीन चीन और पाकिस्तान लिए बैठे हैं, उसको वापस लेना है? यदि इस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण आज इस देश में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है, आज तो उसने इस देश को बिल्कुल निपुंसक बना कर रखा है, लेकिन आगे चल कर कभी इस देश के पुरुषार्थ का निर्माण करके उस जमीन को वापस लेना है, क्या इस सरकार ने कम से कम यह संकल्प बनाने का प्रयास किया है, क्या कभी इस बारे में सोचा भी है?

यह सरकार 28 लाख रुपये और 27 करोड़ रुपये की एनिमी प्रापर्टी के लिए बिल लाती है, उन देशों के व्यापार-धंधे को चलाने की व्यवस्था करती है, दूरी और आन बी बिजिनस आफ एनिमी का इरादा करती है। अगर जासूसी करना है, तो वह कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से कराया जाने की बात जाती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जो जमीन और जायदाद हमारे पड़ोसी देश लिये बैठे हैं, जो थोड़ी सी जमीन सीलोन जैसे पड़ोसी देश अपने ताबे किये हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार को कम से कम उस जमीन

श्रीर जायदाद को वापस लेने का संकल्प करना चाहिए, वरना इस किस्म के कानून का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा।

इस विधेयक को तो मंत्री महोदय वापिस ले लें, क्योंकि इस में भाषा की गड़बड़ी भी है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के मुताबिक अंग्रेजी में पास किया हुआ कानून अगर असली माना जायेगा, तो आगे चल कर अदालत में कठिनाई पैदा होने की सम्भावना हो सकती है। इस लिए भाषा संबंधी जो गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, उनको दुरुस्त करना होगा और वैचारिक दृष्टि से जो गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, उन को भी दुरुस्त करना होगा। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को वापस ले लें। सरकार के पास कितनी रकम और जायदाद आदि है, वह उसका हिसाब-किताब सदन के सामने रखें और इन सब झंझटों को दूर करने वाला एक नया विधेयक इस सदन के सामने लायें।

AN. HON. MEMBER: Shri Samar Guha may please speak in Hindi.

एक रोज़ पढ़ने वाला था। फिर कहाँ बोलेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Apparently, this Bill seems to be simple-looking although invisibly it involves the fate of millions of people. We know that the butchery perpetrated by Mountbatten has condemned the new class of people who are known as minorities on this side and that side of the Radcliffe line. I quite agree with Prof. Sharma when he said that the title of the Bill was a misnomer. Even legally, India did not declare war against Pakistan. Let us leave aside the legal aspect. Morally and historically, I am the last person to accept that the people of the land of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, Taxila and Purushpur and the land of the Indus and Sutlej, Padma, Meghna, Brahmaputra, Buri-ganga and Dhaleswari are my enemies. The lord of Pindi may indulge in hostile activities against India but

never the people of that country can be called our enemy. The past history of the last twenty years cannot obliterate the earlier relation of 2,000 years. They are the blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh. I will not go into the obliteration of the future. I still believe in what Shri Aurobindo said on the 15th August, 1947. He said that the "partition of India will and must go by whatever means." This is the voice of a great savant and seer. I believe it. This year, on the 15th of August, one of his principal disciples Shri Arabindo, Shri Anilbaran Roy, is going to stage a Token satyagraha on the frontier of West Bengal, near Basirhat, just as a protest against that butchery on the personality of the age-old Indian Nation and the historical entity of India. Therefore, I should say that the whole title, "Enemy Property Bill" is a misnomer.

With this preamble, as I have said, let me repeat that this Bill involves the fate of minorities, millions of them on both sides of the border. Whether the property belongs to the minorities of India or even to the so-called Pak citizens—their properties, their trade or business, whatever they may be I would humbly request the Government not to treat them in the rigorous sense as enemy property. Even if it means unilaterally, those properties should be handed over to them, only with one rider, namely, nobody will be allowed to do espionage work or sabotage work on behalf of the Pindi lord sitting over the destinies of a hundred million people of Indus and Padma on the two sides of the Indian frontier.

Rs. 27 crores does not really mean much for us. We should give it back to the real owners. This Bill is a misnomer, and its objective is also vague, vain and purposeless. Historically looking, it is harmful also. What does this 27 crores mean? Leave aside the Chinese property but give back the

[Shri Samar Guha]

rest to Indian minorities or Pak citizens, who owe them. The point actually is, have faith in the future. This bleak present perpetrated by partition is not the whole truth for the future. The future will be built not by the people who conspired against Gandhi ji behind the purdah with Mountbatten, who did not care for the words of warning uttered by Netaji against the partition of India, who believed that that partition is going to be a permanent feature. History has a greater force; history has a greater spirit; history has a greater strength than the conspiracy entered into by the power-lusty, tired politicians on this side and that side of the border.

Therefore, I would say, to earn the goodwill of the people of Pakistan, particularly its eastern wing, withdraw this Bill. Give all the property to their real owners—with one rider, which I have already said, namely, you should see that espionage and sabotage work is not done by that fascist junta ruling over Pindi there.

I come from East Bengal; I remember the day when the voices of Panditji and Sardarji on this side and that of Mr. Jinnah on that side on the waves of the radio were going out all over the country. I remember that day, the momentous hour, 12 of midnight. From that very moment, suddenly I became an alien; I became nobody; all my sufferings, all my past, all my chanting of Vande Matarams, instantly became nothing. In all the jails of East Pakistan, in all the jails of East Bengal, the revolutionaries who embraced martyrdom on the gallows in the name of Vande Mataram. Who the mother they worshipped? Where is that mother now? I waited; I waited for the whole night. I could not sleep even for a moment. (Laughter). I know these people laugh—heartless, cruel, brutish, I

should say. Only brutes can laugh on this; none else. Five years I have spent in Pakistan and sometimes in Pakistani jails also. I have been witness to the butchery of the minorities there. I am in close contact with the people there and therefore I say that this term "enemy property" will have its action and reaction. It should be thought over once again whether such an Act should be passed in this way.

Everybody has forgotten that 35 per cent of the minorities had the ownership of 81 per cent of the urban property, nearly 77 per cent of the trade, business and industry and nearly 73 per cent of the landed property of East Bengal. After partition, you will remember that there was exchange of population on the West Pakistan side. There was the Evacuee Property Act and compensation was given to the migrants this side and that side of the West but not to the other side. I still remember the voice of Panditji and Sardar ringing in my ears: "Our heart goes to our brothers on that side". Are not those words now sounds ironical? Everybody has forgotten that. Not only have they forgotten it but they want to seal the fate of more than 10 million people living in East Pakistan for good? The Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 was entered into on the understanding that there will be no passport and there will be free movement on both sides, so that the minorities here and there could come and go back and deal with their properties on both sides. The Nehru-Noon Pact ratified it and strengthened it. But now what is the position? The border is sealed. Nobody is allowed to go this side or that side. The pitiable condition of Maharaj Triloka Chakravarti, one of the founder members of the Anushilan Samiti, a pioneer revolutionary organisation is now 81 years old, and although he is pathetically trying in the least days of his life to come here for some time for

medical treatment and to see his near relatives. But he is not allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but he should deal with the relevant clauses of the Bill instead of going into old history. There are several other hon. members who want to speak on this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to the provisions of the Bill. Now the position is that free movement is disallowed. The result is, those who are now known as Indian citizens here have their properties worth crores of rupees there. They are not only not allowed to go there, but their properties have been seized by the Pakistan Government. They have taken forcible possession of those properties. What is the condition of the minorities there? They are known as Jimmes there. They are second class citizens. God knows what miserable life they are leading there. The only saving feature is the newly awakened Bengali Muslim intelligentsia there who are now standing behind the minorities there.

After the 1965 war what has happened? The Government there has taken possession of all the cotton mills—Dakeshwari Cotton Mills and Adarshan Cotton Mills, employing together 15,000 workers, Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, Lakshmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Dacca Cotton Mills, Mohini Cotton Mills, Chittagong Cotton Mills, etc. They are all owned mostly by the Indian citizens, who were formerly East Bengalis.

Almost 99 per cent of the shares are still with Indian citizens here. There are many sugar mills; there were glass factories and the United Bank of India operated there. Formerly there was the Comilla Banking Corporation and Comilla Union Bank. Those banking companies have all been taken possession of by the Pak Government.

The director of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mill was a classmate of mine and

I still remember our school days. In 1965 he was director of three cotton mills. From 1965 Shri Sunil Bose is in jail. Another eminent textile industrialist, Shri Dharendra Nath Bose, who was the director of the Chittaranjan Cotton Mill, is just a pauper on this side of the border.

Whether they may be minorities there or Indian citizens here, our understanding the sacred and avowed understanding, was that the minorities on both sides will have free access to their properties, will be allowed to conduct their trade and business and look after their properties or sell them as they liked. Everything has been stopped, banned, prohibited.

Therefore I urge that if you really want to pass the Enemy Property Bill, it is the duty of the Government to see that those Indians, the East Bengal people, who have crossed over to this side, are given compensation for the properties left there because now they have no chance whatsoever to cross the border and look after their properties there. As I have already, said the Bill apparently simple but the invisible risk, the responsibilities, involved in it should be understood by the Government before it is enacted.

श्री तुलशीदास जाखव (बारामती) :
चैंयरमैन साहब, यह बिल जो इस समय मदन के सामने पेश है, इसके हैडिंग को देखने से और इस के प्रावर्जक एण्ड रीजन्ज को पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अपने देश के शत्रु जो लोग रहे हैं, उन की प्रापर्टी को इस गवर्नमेंट ने अपने तावा लिया है और इस के फस्ट क्लाज के सैकण्ड पार्ट को पढ़ने से तो ताज्जुब होता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह कानून देश के अन्दर जितने सिटिजन हैं उन पर, इतना ही नहीं बल्कि देश के बाहर भी जो सिटिजन हैं, जिन्होंने कोई कारपोरेशन यहाँ स्थापित की हो, उन के ऊपर भी लागू होता है, लेकिन जम्मू और काश्मीर को इससे निकाल दिया गया है।

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

इसके मायने यह होते हैं, जम्मू और काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का पार्ट नहीं है तथा जब कोई कानून आता है, हर कानून में जम्मू और काश्मीर को अलग निकाला जा रहा । इसके मायने यह नहीं है कि सरकार का उद्देश्य जम्मू और काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर रखना है, लेकिन इस बिल के पढ़ने के बाद जो इम्प्रेशन होता है और जम्मू और काश्मीर के बारे में जब भी चर्चा होती है, या दुनिया के मैप्स देखे जाते हैं तो दुनिया के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी आत्म विश्वास से, सैल्फ कान्फिडेंस से यह नहीं कह सकता कि यह हमारा पार्ट है । यह बिल सब जगह पर लागू होता है, लेकिन जम्मू कश्मीर में जहाँ कि पाकिस्तान का बार्डर लगता है, जहाँ आज भी न मालूम कितने लोग ऐसे होंगे जिन्होंने अपनी प्रोपर्टी, बनाई होगी, इधर से उधर गये होंगे, रोजाना आना-जाना चलता होगा, उस क्षेत्र को इस में नहीं रखा गया — यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

चेयरमैन साहब, आपकी जगह पर बैठने वाले स्पीकर साहब ने कल ही सैन्ट्रल हाल में जो बात कही, वह दिल में घुस गई । जब काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ था और आधा काश्मीर उस वक्त चला गया था, तब हमारी सरकार से इस बाबत पूना में शहर कांग्रेस कमेटी के दफ्तर में चर्चा हुई थी, तब से मेरे दिमाग में यह बात कि जम्मू काश्मीर हमारी चीज है, ऐसा कोई ठोस कदम या कोई चीज कहीं भी नजर नहीं आती है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : कागज पर तो नज आती है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : कागज पर भी नहीं है । स्पीकर साहब ने जो बात कल कही, मेरे दिल में वह बात बहुत दिनों से, जब से हमला हुआ था तब से चल रही थी, बल्कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत होती गई और कन्फर्म हुई । . . .

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपाल गंज) : वह सैन्ट्रल हाल की बात थी, यहाँ की नहीं है?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : सैन्ट्रल हाल की बात नहीं है, बल्कि दुनिया आज क्या कहती है । रूस में जब उनकी पार्टी दी गई, उस वक्त एक रूसी भाई ने उनसे कहा कि 20 साल तक हम तुम्हें सपोर्ट करते रहे, हम तुम्हारे पीछे रहे, लेकिन इन 2 सालों में आपने ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं की कि जिससे काश्मीर तुम्हारा है यह कहने के लिये लोगों को ताकत मिले, कोई आग्युमेन्ट मिले । इस बात का बड़ा गम्भीर अर्थ निकलता है, इस के मायने क्या हैं ? हमें उस को हमला कर के लेना है — ऐसा मेरे कहने का अर्थ नहीं है और अगर आप ऐसे करें भी, तो देश में उस का अभिनन्दन होगा, यह बात भी सही है, लेकिन कम से कम इतनी बात तो हो जाय काश्मीर और जम्मू का कोई आदमी आज हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी जाय तो वह जमीन खरीद सकता है, बंगला बना सकता है, इधर भी फैमिली रख सकता है, उधर भी रख सकता है, लेकिन इधर का आदमी उधर चला जाय तो वह न रहने के लिये जगह खरीद सकता है और न रेजिडन्स बना सकता है । इतना ही नहीं हमारे राष्ट्राध्यक्ष ने किसी काम के लिये वहाँ जमीन लेने के लिए तय किया, तो 6 महीने पहले उस पर भी यहाँ डिबेट और क्वेश्चन हुए, वह अधिकार भी आज हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं है । अगर किसी भी सार्वजनिक काम के लिए वहाँ जमीन लेना हो, तो वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर से पूछना पड़ता है, वह अगर न कह दें तो कुछ नहीं कर सकते । आज जम्मू काश्मीर के लिये, नागालैण्ड के लिये, बाडर एरियाज के लिए हम इतने करोड़ रुपये खर्च करत हैं, किस लिये ? उन को खुश रखने के लिये, ताकि उन के दिल में मुहब्बत पैदा हो, यह जरूर करना चाहिये मैं इस का विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, वे पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, बार्डर के लोग हैं उन को

चावल दीजिये, गेहूं दीजिये, लेकिन आखिर इस का नतीजा क्या है क्या हमारे हाथ में कोई अधिकार है, वे हमारे भाई हैं, वे हमारा पार्ट हैं क्या इस रीति से कोई चीज अधिकार की दृष्टि से पैदा होती है। इस के मायने यह नहीं है कि जम्मू काश्मीर में जो भाई बहिन हैं, हमें उनकी कोई जायदाद छीन लेना है या यहाँ के कोई टाटा बिरला वहाँ जाकर कोई जमीन खरीद लें या उनकी संस्कृति को निकला दें — ऐसा कहने का हमारा उद्देश्य नहीं है

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) :
क्या वहाँ की संस्कृति हिन्दुस्तान से अलग है?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : संस्कृति वहाँ की अलग नहीं है। मेरे कहने का उद्देश्य यह है कि जैसे आज गुजरात में महाराष्ट्र के लोग जा सकते हैं, पंजाब में महाराष्ट्र से लोग आ सकते हैं, उन में दिलचस्पी पैदा होती है आपस में मोहब्बत पैदा होती है, वे दोनों एक हैं, ऐसी भावना पैदा होती है, जमीन खरीद कर रह सकते हैं, ऐसा आप यहाँ नहीं कर सकते। जब नेफा पर चीन का हमला हुआ था तो मैं वहाँ गया था, उस समय पंडित जी से बात हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि उनकी पुरानी संस्कृति है उसमें अगर चलें जायें, तो वह शायद बिगड़ जायगी, लेकिन इस तरह से आप उस को कहां तक रख सकेंगे? बीस साल हों गये, जम्मू काश्मीर को हम इस प्रकार कहां तक रखेंगे। इसका क्या असर होता है उसको भी हमें देखना चाहिये। हम रूस या अमरीका के सामने जायें तो वह भी यही कहेंगे कि हमसे क्यों यह कहलवाना चाहते हो कि काश्मीर तुम्हारा है या नहीं जब कि तुम स्वयं ही कानून के अन्दर उसको अलग रखते हो। उसको इस प्रकार से सेप्रेट रखने की अपनी मनोवृत्ति को अगर हम नहीं बदलेंगे तो दिल से भी हम कभी एक जगह

पर नहीं आयेंगे। जम्मू और काश्मीर के भाईयों में भी यह बात पैदा होती है और वह यह समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का तो कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है क्योंकि न वह यहाँ पर कुछ खरीद सकते हैं और न यहाँ पर आ सकते हैं। लोक सभा में ही इस प्रकार के कानून बनते हैं कि जम्मू वाले और काश्मीर वाले अलग हैं। तो इस बात पर हमको सोर करना चाहिये। जम्मू काश्मीर के भाई यहाँ पर एम० पी० हैं, हमको उनसे मोहब्बत है, हम उनके साथ उठते-बैठते हैं। लेकिन मैंने सुना है, जम्मू काश्मीर के जो एम० पी० हैं उनका कहना है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में यहाँ के कानून मत लगावो। इसमें धोखा है। इससे समाज में एक अलगाव की मनोवृत्ति पैदा होता हो है जो कि मैं समझता हूँ नहीं होनी चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to conclude the discussion but there are two members who are interested in this Bill with regard to their constituencies namely, Shri Shinkre and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury. I would like to give them five minutes each and then conclude this discussion.

I now call Mr. Shinkre.

श्री शिंकरे (पंजिम) : सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मन्त्री जी को एक सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे जानकारी है कि यह जो विधेयक आया है वह, यहाँ पर भारत में जो चाहना और पाकिस्तान की प्रापर्टी है उसके बारे में है। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक ऐसा विधेयक होना चाहिये था जिसमें कि जितने भी हमारे एनिमीज हैं और उनकी यहाँ प्रापर्टी है, व्यापक रूप से सभी को कवर किया जा सकता। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि गोवा 6 साल पहले स्वतन्त्र हुआ। गोवा की स्वतंत्रता के बाद, जो पुर्तगाली वहाँ पर रहते थे वे पुर्तगाल

[श्री शिकरे]

चले गये। जो पुर्तगाली सिटिजन्स गोवा में रहते थे और पुर्तगाली सिटिजन्सशिप रखना चाहते थे वे भी पुर्तगाल चले गये लेकिन उनकी प्रापर्टी वहां रही। उस प्रापर्टी के लिये वहां पर इवाकुई प्रापर्टी ऐक्ट जारी रहा। मैं समझता हूं इस प्रकार हटा एक मामले में विचार करने के लिये अलग-अलग कस्टोडियन नियुक्त करने के बजाय एक ही कस्टोडियन नियुक्त किया जाये जो कि सारे इनीमीज की प्रापर्टी का प्रबन्ध कर सके। हम कभी-कभी कहते हैं कि यहां पर राम राज्य होगा। राम राज्य होता तो मुश्किल है और अगर राम राज्य नहीं होता है तब एनीमीज तो रहेंगे ही और जब एनीमीज रहेंगे तो उनकी प्रापर्टीज के प्रबंध करने के लिये कुछ करना ही होगा।

अब मैं यहां पर एक क्लोज का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं :

"make payments on behalf of the enemy to persons other than those who are enemies, of dues outstanding on the 25th October, 1962..."

इसके बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि जहां तक हमारा गोवा का एक्सपीरियन्स है, वहां जो कस्टोडियन्स रहते हैं वे "लेना बैंक" तो होते हैं लेकिन "देना बैंक" नहीं होते हैं। इनीमी प्रापर्टी से जो आय होती है वह तो कस्टोडियन लेते हैं लेकिन जो ड्यूज होते हैं वह कभी भी नहीं देते हैं। मैं इस की एग्जाम्पल दे रहा हूं। गोवा में इवाकुई प्रापर्टी के 1000 क्लेम्स पिछले 6 साल से पड़े हुए हैं लेकिन उन में से एक क्लेम भी आज तक सेटल नहीं हुआ है। इसी प्रकार की बात चाइनीज और पाकिस्तानी प्रापर्टी के बारे में भी हो सकती है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि कस्टोडियन की जो नीति हो वह सिर्फ

लेने वाली ही न हो बल्कि देने वाली भी हो। जिन को कुछ देना है वह भी उन के लिये आवश्यक है कि दें। गोवा से पुर्तगाली चले गए। उन की बहुत सी प्रापर्टी गोवा में है। लेकिन उस के साथ ड्यूज भी है। कम से कम 17 लाख की ड्यूज हैं जिन में एक क्लेम भी आज तक सेटल नहीं हुई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पोर्तुगीज एनीमी हैं या नहीं ?

श्री शिकरे : पोर्तुगीज तो चीन और और पाकिस्तान से भी खतरनाक एनीमीज हैं पाकिस्तान और चीन से तो हमारे राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध भी हैं जबकि पुर्तगाल से हमारे कोई राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध भी नहीं हैं। अगर वे हमारे एनीमीज नहीं थे तो फिर पुर्तगाल में हमारे इन्टरेस्ट को देखने के लिये पहले अरब प्रजा सत्ता और अभी मेक्सिको से क्यों कहा गया ? भारत में पुर्तगाल के द्वितीय सम्बन्ध ब्राजील क्यों देखता है ? इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो यह क्लोज है उस पर मंत्री जी विशेष ध्यान दें। यहां कहा गया है कि जो कस्टोडियन होंगे वह एनीमी प्रापर्टी को बेच सकते हैं, नीलाम कर सकते हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं हमारी सरकार को पंचशील पर विश्वास है। वह समझती है कि आज का जो हमारा एनीमी है वह आगे चल कर हमारा मित्र भी बन सकता है और वह जो उन की प्रापर्टी है उन को दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इस पर ध्यान देना होगा कि हमारी भी प्रापर्टी उन एनीमी देशों में है। मैं इस का रेफरेंस इसलिये खास तौर पर करना चाहता हूं कि गोवा में पुर्तगालियों की जो प्रापर्टी है वह तो कम है, लेकिन गोवा, मन और ड्यू के लोगों की जो प्रापर्टी पुर्तगाल के मोजाम्बिक काबोनी में है वह 40 करोड़ रुपये से भी

ज्यादा की है। इस लिये इस बात का पर ज्यादा ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि जिन के ड्यूज हैं उनको भी वह दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

- MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। ताशकंद समझौते के पश्चात् भारत वर्ष ने पाकिस्तान को एनीमी मानना बन्द कर दिया है और उसी के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने भी हिन्दुस्तान को एनीमी मानना बन्द कर दिया है तो फिर वह एनीमी प्रापर्टी कैसे हुई? क्या हम पाकिस्तान को एनीमी मान कर चल रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is just a mark of identification; let not too much meaning be read into it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Let it be Sino-Pak Property Bill.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: वह पाकिस्तान नी प्रापर्टी तो हो सकती है लेकिन हम उस को परमानेंट एनीमी कैसे मान सकते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not permit this now.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): It must be realized that this legislation was necessitated by the partition of India where thousands and millions of our brothers gave their lives for the freedom of India. I realize the necessity of this law, but what has been said in this Bill about those people for whom this Custodian of Enemy Property was created, those people who had given their own lives and very often their honour more dear than their lives, for the freedom of India? Has any assess-

ment of the property left behind by them been made? Do we have any idea of the amount involved?

I cannot understand this clause 3 about which many things have been said. We are going to maintain the families of the enemy. The Custodian will be able to transfer or do anything with that property, make payments to the enemy and his dependents. But, there is only one clause which says:

"make payments on behalf of the enemy to persons other than those who are enemies, of dues outstanding on the 26th October, 1962;"

Only upto 1962 dues can be paid to people who are other than enemies from this enemy property. Why not even after 1962? How do you know that all the dues will be over by 1962?

According to this Bill, the Custodian holds Rs. 27 crores. Our people who have come away held vast properties in East Pakistan in the form of mills. Many people have made this point, but I want to stress this that those mills that were owned at that time by the whole of Bengal contributed their utmost to the freedom of India, because those mills not only made profits and pocketed them, but they paid that money to the freedom movement of India, and if at any time those people go back to Pakistan when things become better, why should they not be able to get back their share in those properties? Should you not have something in this Bill to let us negotiate over this matter, so that they are not absolutely deprived of their property? At the moment, when you hold Rs. 27 crores, if they are in dire necessity why should they not be compensated here also to a certain extent?

The house of Tagore has been absolutely desecrated in Pakistan. The house where he spent so much of his youth and from where so much culture was given to the world. We hear that the ground-floor of that house is

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

being used, it is shameful to mention it, today as a public convenience. Can it be believed? We make no protest about, but we take care of their properties and see that they are properly administered. I have no quarrel with that, but at least let us make some protest against this kind of think. Let us see that our brothers who are in dire need are helped. We have spent crores on rehabilitation, but we can never give them back that which they have left behind, that sentiment those fields, rivers, those skies, but at least we can see that they get some compensation from Pakistan should they ever be able to go back. If they cannot go back at least let us rehabilitate the people from some part of this enemy property, if we can do it, so that they can at least feel that their trouble and their sacrifice has been somewhat compensated.

This Bill was necessary and I hope it will be passed.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने स विधेयक के बारे में अपने विचार हम को दिये। इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें और जोकि हमारे देश से और पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्धित हैं वह आई और उन पर भी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये।

भारत किस तरीके से बंटा और किस तरीके से पाकिस्तान बना यह सब आज कोई नई बातें नहीं रह गयी हैं। बहुत सी मर्तबा सी सदन में और देश में अन्य जगहों पर भी इस पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है और आज जो माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये वह विचार भी पहले इस सदन के सामने आ चुके हैं। मैं उन के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहूँगा क्योंकि उन समस्याओं पर कई मर्तबा यहाँ बात हुई। सरकार ने भी अपनी राय सदन को दी। उस के बारे में यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि यह विधेयक

लाते हुए मुझे कोई खुशी नहीं है। पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हमारे ऊपर हुआ, उस के पहले चीन का आक्रमण हुआ और आज भी इन मामलों को हम तय नहीं कर पाये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि यह जो मामले होते हैं उन का कोई एक तरफ़ा हल नहीं निकलता है। एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बज सकती है। हम ने अपनी तरफ़ से पूरी कोशिश की कि जो हमारे, चाहे आप उन को झगड़े कहें, चाहे आप उन को किसी और शब्द से कहें, लेकिन जो हमारे मामले हैं, चाहे वह चीन के साथ हों या चाहे पाकिस्तान के साथ हों उन को हम लोग शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से तय कर सकें और निरन्तर यही हम प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आज भी वह मामले हल नहीं हुए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी अपनी नीति इस से नहीं निर्धारित हो सकती है कि दूसरे देश क्या करते हैं। हमारी नीति तो हमारी संस्कृति में जो भावनाएँ हैं उन से निर्धारित हो सकती है और जोकि हमारी परम्परा है और जो हम अपने देश के लिए हित समझते हैं।

दुनिया में बड़े बड़े साम्राज्य बने आज वह साम्राज्य मिट गये। और बड़े बड़े लोग भी इस दुनिया में आये लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बड़ी बड़ी भावनाएँ और ख्यालात हमारे देश में उठे, उन का उन साम्राज्यों और उन बड़े बड़े लोगों के साथ ख़ात्म नहीं हुआ। आज भी दुनिया के कोने कोने में उन का जिक्र है और वह इसलिये कि वह भावनाएँ एक सिद्धान्त पर थीं उन की एक बुनियादी नीति थी और इसलिये आज इस सदन में भी सभापति महोदय दो भावनाएँ आप के सामने आई। एक तरफ़ से कहा गया, मेरे ख़याल में माननीय सदस्य श्री शर्मा ने भी जिक्र किया इस का कि यह जो सम्पत्ति है, पाकिस्तान नागरिकों की, यहाँ इस को हम क्यों रखे हुए हैं? स का हम इंतज़ाम क्यों करते हैं और स को हम बेच

क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? और भी भावनाएँ आई कि इस को बेच कर जो कुछ हम को मिले उस को हम औरों को क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? माननीय सदस्य श्री शर्मा ने कहा कि यह रुपया है उस को तो हम को जिन की सम्पत्ति है उन्हीं को वापिस कर देना चाहिए और उस को हम न अपनी सम्पत्ति समझें न इस का कोई यहाँ इन्तजाम करने की जरूरत है । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ से कहा गया कि आज हम को अपनी एक स में उदारता दिखानी चाहिए और उस के हिसाब से इसे हम को वापिस कर देना चाहिए । यह देश में दो भावनाएँ हैं ।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आप दिल दिखाइये । दिल्ली भी दें, जम्मू, कश्मीर भी दें । आप खूब दिल दिखाइये ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मधोक जी, आप ने शायद खयाल नहीं किया कि मैं उन माननीय सदस्य की बात कह रहा था . . .

श्री बलराज मधोक : वह कुछ और कह रहे थे । वह अभी मौजूद हैं । आप उन की भावनाओं को ठीक व्यक्त नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : वह मौजूद हैं और कृपया माननीय सदस्य उन की तरफ से न बोलें । वह सुन रहे हैं और उन्होंने क्या कहा है वह भी जानते हैं ।

बहरहाल यह भावनाएँ यहाँ पर आई, और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हम को इसे अपनी परम्परा से, जो हमारी अपनी संस्कृति है, उस के हिसाब से देखना है । जो अपने देश के हित में लगे

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you work out my suggestion, it will have a tremendous effect on East Pakistan; it will benefit 12 million people there. It is only Rs. 27 crores; but there properties worth crores of rupees belonging to minorities there. If you give up this Rs. 27 crores, it will

earn a tremendous amount of goodwill and affection for the reasons that I mentioned.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Now, on this particular matter it is for my friend Shri Samar Guha to convince my friend opposite, Mr. Madhok, who thought that he had said something else.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know their mind.

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैंने तो खुद इसी लिये जो कुछ आप ने कहा उसे कहने की कोशिश की । न भावनाओं के बीच में हमको यह देखना है कि हमारे राष्ट्र के हित में क्या है, और हम को उस के हिसाब से काम करना है ।

मैं कहना हूँ कि बहुत सी बातें इस बीम माल में इस सरकार ने कीं । बहुत अच्छे काम किये । मुमकिन है उसमें दो चार बातें अच्छी न भी रही हों, लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हम हमेशा सिद्धान्त पर दृढ़ रहे हैं । ऊपर नीचे तो हर देश में होते रहते हैं और फायदा नुकसान होता रहता है, लेकिन देश कभी फायदा नुकसान से नहीं गिना जाता है, देश उन खयालात से देखा जाता है जिस का प्रभाव हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के लोगों पर पड़ता है । हमें उस के हिसाब से देखना है ।

अभी इस का सवाल आया कि हम इसका शत्रु सम्पत्ति क्यों कहते हैं ? इसीलिये हम का खयाल आया कि हम इस विधेयक को बहुत बड़े दायरे में देख रहे थे । जो खाम यह विधेयक है इसका दायरा तो बहुत ही सीमित है । जब हमारे ऊपर हमला हुआ तब डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूस के हिसाब से जो कायदे बने थे उस वक्त एनिमी प्रापर्टी ग्रयवा शत्रु सम्पत्ति की घोषणा की गई । डी आई आर का वह हिस्सा जिस की तहत यह नियम बना था जब खरम हुआ तब उस को चलाने के

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

लिये हम यह विधेयक लाये हैं। यह किसी नई सम्पत्ति के विषय में नहीं है और कोई नई बात करने हम नहीं जा रहे हैं। जो पुरानी सम्पत्तियाँ हमारे हाथ में थीं उन्हें उसी ढंग में चलाने के लिये यह विधेयक है जब तक यह मसला भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में तय नहीं हो जाता।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : कश्मीर तो शत्रु सम्पत्ति नहीं है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य मुनें तो मैं सब बातों की चर्चा करूंगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: On a point of clarification, if you do not mind. Is there any reciprocal Act in Pakistan, corresponding to this? Secondly, under clause 7 which is really the very kernel of the whole legislation, the utilisation of this property is left entirely "in such manner as the Central Government may decide." It is very relevant for this House to know whether this property is used for the benefit of the evacuees or for compensating the people. It is left entirely to the discretion of the Government. On this also, I would like to know the corresponding provision in the Pakistani legislation, if any.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं कह रहा था कि इस लिये हम को देखना है कि किस तरह से उन सम्पत्तियों को, जिन को हम ने एक नियम के अनुसार लिया था और जो नियम अब खत्म हो गये हैं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Can't you reply to his query?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जल्दी क्या है, मैं सब बातों का जवाब दूंगा।

इस के लिये यह विधेयक बना है कि इस में जो बातें हैं वह कोई नई नहीं आई हैं जो

हम अब करने वाले हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में इस तरह से देखें तो मेरे खयाल से इस को देखने में ज्यादा आसानी होगी।

यहाँ नाम के बारे में भी कहा। चूंकि जिस वक्त यह सम्पत्ति ली गई थी उस वक्त यह शत्रु सम्पत्ति थी और हम उसी कायदे को फिर से नये ढंग से ला रहे हैं इस लिये नाम बदलने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई। इसी लिये यह ली गई थी कि यह शत्रु सम्पत्ति थी और आज इस लिये इस को सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में कर रक्खा है कि हमारे नागरिकों की जो सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान में ली गई थी उस का कोई हल नहीं निकला है। जिस समय उस का हल निकल आयेगा उस वक्त इस को रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। इस के बारे में आप लोगों की तरफ से जो सवाल उठाया गया है उस का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा।

यहाँ पर बहुत अहमियत दी गई कि पाकिस्तान की जो शत्रु सम्पत्ति है उस के सम्बन्ध में हम ने जम्मू और कश्मीर का जिक्र नहीं किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के अन्दर हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि हम इस देश के अलग हिस्सों के बारे में अलग अलग तरीके से सोचें। लेकिन हम को तो संविधान के अनुसार चलना है। संविधान में आज ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिन की वजह से यह विधेयक जम्मू कश्मीर के अन्दर लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह मसला वहाँ से उठता है जब माननीय सदस्य इस के बारे में बात करेंगे कि संविधान का कितना हिस्सा जो कि देश के और हिस्सों में लागू है, कश्मीर में भी लागू होना चाहिये। लेकिन डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स में इस ऐक्ट के नीचे, जो कि पहले था, जम्मू कश्मीर में

कोई शत्रु सम्पत्ति नहीं ली गई थी। इस लिये आज इस विधेयक को वहाँ लागू करने का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या आप मानते हैं कि वहाँ कोई शत्रु सम्पत्ति नहीं है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : है या नहीं, यह सवाल नहीं है। सम्पत्ति वहाँ ली नहीं गई

श्री बलराज मधोक : आप हमारे साथ वहाँ चलिये और देखिये कितने पाकिस्तानियों की सम्पत्ति वहाँ मौजूद है जिस को लिया नहीं गया। इसी कारण से आप इस कानून को वहाँ नहीं लागू कर रहे हैं आप ने अभी कहा कि वहाँ पर संवैधानिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। जब भी कोई इस प्रकार का बिल आता है और उस पर संवैधानिक आपत्तियाँ उठाई जाती हैं, कांग्रेस वाले भी उठाने हैं और विरोधी सदस्य भी, तब आप कहते हैं कि संवैधानिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। आप बतलाइये कि क्या संवैधानिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। आप एक माननीय मंत्री हैं, गवर्नमेंट के अंग हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में कितनी देर लगेगी ? अभी कल हमारे स्पीकर ने कहा, जो कि रूस में लौट कर आये हैं, कि रूस में जहाँ कहीं वह गये लोगों ने कहा कि बीस साल तक हम ने तुम्हारा माथ दिया। लेकिन तुम ने बीस साल के अन्दर भारत के अंग काश्मीर के बारे में क्या किया ? तुम ने वहाँ पर अपना संविधान भी लागू नहीं किया : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि संवैधानिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह संवैधानिक कठिनाइयाँ कब दूर करेंगे ? क्या यह आप के बस का रोग नहीं है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक संविधान के काश्मीर में लागू होने का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि काश्मीर भी भारत के संविधान के अन्तर्गत उस का एक अंग है और उसी हिसाब से वह चलाया जा रहा है और संविधान की कई धारारें और प्रदत्तों

की तरह काश्मीर पर भी लागू हैं। माननीय सदस्य गलत बात कहने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि संविधान का काश्मीर से कोई मतलब नहीं है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : आप ने कहा कि संवैधानिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि वह कठिनाइयाँ क्यों दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : सब कुछ हो सकता है। समय आने पर वह भी दूर होंगी।
(व्यवधान)

माननीय सदस्य श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चीधरी ने दो चार बातें उठाई थीं। उन्होंने पूछा कि कोई कस्टोडियन है या नहीं। तो मैं उन की सूचना के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कस्टोडियन हैं श्री एम० के० चारी। उन्होंने पूछा था कि मैंने जो 27 करोड़ रु० के बारे में जवाब दिया है क्या उस सारी सम्पत्ति का मूल्य है जो कस्टोडियन में बैस्ट करती है या पूरी पाकिस्तान की सम्पत्ति के बारे में है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सम्पत्ति पहले यहाँ पर एबीवी प्रापर्टी के नाम से हुई थी, वह अलग है। लेकिन उस के बाद जब आक्रमण हुआ और हम ने नोटिफिकेशन निकाला कि जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की सम्पत्तियाँ हैं उन की हम को सूचना दी जाये, तो उन सूचनाओं से आई हुई सम्पत्तियों का जोड़ यह 27 करोड़ रु० आता है। इंस्ट्रुक्शंस के नाम के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि उनका काम है कि वे सम्पत्ति की देखभाल करें और उसको सुचारु रूप से चलायें।

रिपोर्ट के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जो कस्टोडियन की रिपोर्ट हो उसको सदन में लाया जाए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह मसला जल्दी हल हो जाएगा।

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्यों के अनुरोध का सम्बन्ध है कि यह रिपोर्ट यहां लाई जाए मैं इसके बारे में अवश्य देखूंगा।

शिकरे जी ने कहा है कि गोआ के लिये भी यह बिल लागू हो। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि गोआ जब स्वतंत्र हो कर भारत का अंग बना उस समय वहां पर पुर्तगाल की जो प्रापर्टीज थीं उनको फ्रीज कर दिया गया और गोआ गवर्नमेंट उनकी देखभाल कर रही है। इस से उसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इसका सम्बन्ध तो उन प्रापर्टीज से है जो उन देशों की प्रापर्टीज हैं जिन के आक्रमण भारत पर हुए हैं जैसे चीन और पाकिस्तान के।

माननीय फरनेंडीज ने कुछ बातें कहीं। वह यहां नहीं हैं इस वक्त। इस लिए उन में जाने की कोई खास जरूरत मुझे मालूम नहीं होती है इस वक्त।

श्री इसहाक साम्भली ने कुछ जिक्र किया कि कश्मिर पर कोई इमारत बन गई है या कुछ और हुआ है। वह मुझे उसका कुछ और विवरण दे तो मैं उसको भी देख सकता हूं। लेकिन जितनी जानकारी उन्होंने अभी दी है उसको देखते हुए मैं उस मामले में जाने की जरूरत नहीं समझता हूं . . .

SHRI H. N. HUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): The House has taken note of it.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उन्होंने मुझे कोई विवरण नहीं दिया है। मुझे कोई इसका इल्म नहीं है कि कहां पर ऐसा हुआ है। मैंने पता भी लगाने की कोशिश की है और मुझे पता चला है कि किसी भी ग्रेवार्ड को या किसी भी मीस्क को किसी भी हालत से गिराड़ा नहीं गया है। अब उनके पास कोई खास जानकारी हो तो वह मुझे बतायें और मैं जरूर उसको देख लूंगा।

श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी ने तथा श्रीर भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर के भवन के बारे में जिक्र किया है जोकि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में है। मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत दुख होगा और इतने महान व्यक्ति की जो यादगार है या जो कोई दूसरी चीज है उनको कोई गिराड़े। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा जुल्म सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों के प्रति नहीं होगा जोकि उनके सम्बन्धी हैं लेकिन उस देश ही नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार के प्रति यह एक बहुत बड़ा जुल्म होगा अगर इस तरह से कोई करता है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : पी० टी० आई की न्यूज आई थी और पहले जवान भी आया था इसके बारे में कि जिस कमरे में टगोर साहब बैठ कर लिखा करते थे और जिस कमरे में उनकी किताबें पड़ी हुई हैं उसको जिसे कहना चाहिये जलील करने की कोशिश की गई उन किताबों को जिल्लन के साथ इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको हाइएस्ट लेवल पर लिया जाए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर अयू० साहब को चिट्ठी लिखें। काश्मीर का मामला तो सेंटल हो जाएगा। लेकिन टगोर एक इंटरनैशनल पोपट थे। उनकी जो यादगार है वह तो सुरक्षित रहनी चाहिये।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। हर एक स्तर पर हमें इसके बारे में कोशिश करनी चाहिये ताकि उन चीजों की हिफाजत हो सके और सरकार पूरी कोशिश भी इसके बारे में करेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी तक क्या किया है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : सभी बातें सुनने और बताने का भी समय होता है । जो पहले पूछी गई हैं उनको तो मुझे बता लेने दीजिये फिर इसको भी बताने का समय आएगा ।

लोबो प्रभु साहब ने पूछा है कि क्या पाकिस्तान में भी ऐसा कानून है और वे अपने यहां क्या करते हैं । पाकिस्तान में भी इस तरह का कानून है और वे भी इसी हिसाब से वहां पर देख रहे हैं । लेकिन हम महसूस करते हैं कि उन्होंने जो भारतीय नागरिकों की सम्पत्ति की उसका अच्छा इन्तजाम नहीं किया है खराब इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं ।

श्री बलराज मर्षक : क्या आप को पता है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने एक सोफ्ट मर्चुलर निकाला है जिस को सभी डिस्ट्रिक्ट को भेजा गया है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि जो भी कोई प्रापर्टी हिन्दू नागरिकों की है, भारतीय नागरिकों की है उनको बिकने मत दो, किसी ढंग में अपने कब्जे में कर लो, किमो भी तरह उनकी हिफाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये, उसके दाम नहीं पड़ने चाहिये । मैंने इस मर्चुलर को खुद देखा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह आपके नांटिम में भी आया है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अगर आपने इस को देखा है तो इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं कैसे इन्कार कर सकता हूँ कि आप ने नहीं देखा है । जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार को कई मर्तबा लिखा है कि इस मामले को किसी तरह से तय किया जाए हमारे साथ बैठकर बात करे, उन सम्पत्तियों के जो मालिक हैं उनको इन सम्पत्तियों को लौटाया जाए, कोई इन का हल निकलना चाहिये, इनका ठीक इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, इनको गलत तरीके से बेचने नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये,

जो एक इंटरनैशनल कन्वेंशन बना हुआ है उसके हिसाब से इनको देखना चाहिये, लेकिन हमें दुख है कि पाकिस्तान की सरकार की ओर से कोई भी अभी तक संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आया है । फिर भी हमारे लिये तो 'कोई और चारा नहीं' है सिवाये इसके कि हम अपने नियमों के अनुसार अपने विधान के अनुसार और जो हम सही समझते हैं उसके अनुसार, काम करें और उन सम्पत्तियों की ठीक तरह से देखभाल करें उस वक्त जब तक कि कोई हल नहीं निकल आता है ।

कुछ माननिय सदस्यों ने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के परिवारों का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि इस में से उनको थोड़ा बहुत मिलता है । मैंने अभी इसके बारे में पता लगाया है । कुछ लोग यहां से पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं और अपने छोटे से परिवार यहां छोड़ गए हैं । उनके स्त्री, उनके बच्चे यहां हैं । उनको थोड़ी थोड़ी रकम इससे मिलती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लिए यह उचित नहीं होगा कि हम उनको बिल्कुल छोड़ दे । स्त्रियां हैं, बच्चे हैं, उनको बिना खाने के अगर वे रहें तो तकलीफ हंगामी, कष्ट होगा । मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसको बदलने के लिए आग्रह न किया जाए । बहुत बड़ी नादाद में कोई बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं दी जा रही है । छोटे छोटे परिवार हैं, उनको भिन्न खाने पीने के लिए ही दिया जा रहा है ।

जैसा मैंने कहा है यह एक पुराना कानून है जोकि चलता आ रहा है और उसका चलाने की ही व्यवस्था अब की जा रही है । कोई नई चीज इसमें नहीं की जा रही है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसकी हमें बहुत दिन तक जरूरत नहीं रहेगी और हम जल्दी ही कोई हल इसका निकाल सकेंगे ।

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

कई मतवा ताशकंद घोषणा का जिक्र आया है। हमें पूरी आशा थी कि ताशकंद घोषणा के बाद पाकिस्तान कुछ ऐसे कदम उठायेगा जिन से कि जो मामले हैं वे तय हों। लेकिन सदन जानता है कि बावजूद हमारी पूरी कोशिश के, ताशकंद घोषणा में जो जो बातें कही गई हैं, हम तो अपनी तरफ से पूरी तरह से उनके अनुसार काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हाथ आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, अभी तक। यह दुख की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पाकिस्तान के हित में भी नहीं है कि वह इस तरीके का अपनाये। लेकिन सिवाये इसके कि हम आशा करें और कोशिश करते हैं और अपनी तरफ से कोई ऐसी बात न करें जिससे मामले को तय करने में बाधा उत्पन्न हो या दिक्कत पैदा हो ताकि आसानी से ये मामले तय हो जायें . . .

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : पाकिस्तान अगर अपने यहां एनीमा प्रॉपर्टी को हज्म करता जाए, तो ऐसी स्थिति में आपका क्या व्यवहार होगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की सम्पत्ति अगर कोई हज्म कर जाए तो क्या वह दूसरों की सम्पत्ति को हज्म कर जायेंगे ? इसका कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। हमको तो कायदे से काम करना है, दूसरा कुछ भी करे। हम उसके पीछे दौड़े यह कोई मुनासिब बात नहीं है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to ask one question. I want to know whether it is known to the Minister that in Dacca in respect of almost a similar Act, known as the Enemy Property Act, the word 'Enemy' was challenged by one Muslim gentleman saying that the Hindus cannot be called as enemies of Pakistan. The Chief Justice of the Dacca High Court, Mr. Syed Mahboob Murshid who is

the nephew of late Fazul Haq, gave the verdict that the word 'Enemy' is illegal and that it cannot be used. Now, that matter has gone to the Supreme Court of Pakistan. What I would like to say is that even Muslims in Pakistan are feeling that Hindus cannot be called as enemies. Therefore, you should reconsider whether you should use the word 'Enemy'.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What the hon. Member is trying to say is that a particular community could not be called an enemy. We are not calling any particular community as enemy. All I say is that certain properties seized of Pakistani nationals irrespective of their religious belief and taken over by Government at a particular time are sought to be continued in the same manner till a solution is found.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Could I have a clarification from the Minister?

There is no question of Hindu or Muslim. There is the question of international law involved in this matter. It seems that Pakistan has a corresponding legislation. Their legislation is entitled "enemy property" and ours also is entitled "enemy property." But are we in a position, legally speaking, to call the property belonging to each other's nationals as enemy property at a time when we do continue diplomatic relationship, when we do have Ambassadors, High Commissioners and so on? Is it possible from the point of view of international law? Has the Minister examined the position from the point of view of external relations and international law?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, Sir. The position is that properties seized as enemy properties continue to be so till a solution is reached. We are not saying that a country is an enemy country. We are only saying that properties seized under a certain nomenclature continue to be so till a solution is found.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You can say, Pakistan nationals' properties.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Pakistan nationals' properties seized at a time when the two countries were in an armed conflict . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Here we are enacting a law.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I would beg of the hon. members to permit us to pass this Bill without any further . . .

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You have defined 'enemy property' in the Bill as follows:—

"'enemy property' means any property for the time being belonging to or held or managed on behalf of an enemy, an enemy subject or an enemy firm".

Is a Pakistan subject an enemy? I cannot understand. There must be something in what you say, but you must make it clear and tell the country very positively that there is no violation of international law or convention or courtesies involved in this matter.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I quite understand the anxiety of the hon. Member. But these properties seized as enemy properties continue to be so till a solution is found. That is why I said at the very beginning that what we are now doing is only extending what has been the position earlier. There is nothing new that is sought to be done under this Act.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The word can be 'Pakistan Nationals' property'. The word 'enemy' can be changed.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There is no choosing the word of our liking; it is choosing the technical word.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: I want to know how long this exception about Jammu & Kashmir will be there and when this exception will be removed.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far as this Act is concerned, Jammu & Kashmir does not come in the picture at all. I have already explained that. So far as the wider question of separate position under the Constitution is concerned, that is a matter that we still have to discuss.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : ग्रन्थो हमारे मन्त्र श्री जाजं फारनेन्डीज, ने मन्त्रो महोदय का ध्यान इस फिक्के की तरफ खींच था : कैरी ग्रान बि बिजेनेस आफ बि एनिमी क्या मन्त्रो महोदय उस में कुछ दुस्मन करेंगे या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not answer that.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the continued vesting of enemy property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 16, for "territories to which this Act extends" substitute—"territory of India". (7).

This amendment is to the proviso which says:

"Provided that where an individual enemy subject dies in the territories to which this Act extends . . ."

Here I want to substitute 'territories to which this Act extends' by 'territory of India'. This is consequential upon the amendment to cl. 1 where I want to omit the words 'except the State of Jammu and Kashmir'. If that amendment is accepted, it will evidently cover the

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

whole of India, not in the restricted way in which it is sought to be done under the Bill.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, I want to make this clear. It is the stock answer of the Ministry when this question is raised that there are certain constitutional difficulties. I would like the Minister to clarify the position. There are three possible entries under which this enactment is sought to be brought forward, after the DIR has lapsed. One is List III, entry 41—Custody, management and disposal of property (including agricultural land) declared by law to be evacuee property. This is not evacuee property. Therefore, this entry does not apply. Then there is List I, entry 1—Defence of India and every part thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilisation. It may come under this or under entry 15—War and peace, because the enemy properties were taken over when there was a declared or undeclared war.

If List I is applicable to Jammu and Kashmir under the Presidential Order, there is absolutely no difficulty and the Minister cannot say that there is difficulty in applying it. He could apply it and then omit the words 'except the State of Jammu and Kashmir'. There is no constitutional bar. If under the Presidential Order, List I was not extended to Jammu and Kashmir, then he could have taken shelter under that. But it is not that. It is rather a sort of timidity on the part of the Ministry due to which they want to say that they do not want to extend it to Jammu and Kashmir. I say this because very recently Pakistan has complained to the UN . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I say that the time allotted for this is already over. He could take a minute or two, but he is covering the whole ground.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Amendment can be discussed and if there is a point raised which is important, discussion can go on. You cannot say that it cannot be discussed. It does not matter what is the time allotted. It is a constitutional point that is raised. One or two hours may have been allotted originally, but nobody visualised this constitutional difficulty then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Notice of this amendment was already given when the allocation of time was considered by the Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, he can confine his remarks to two or three minutes.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Very recently the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in election matters was extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan has gone to the United Nations and so perhaps our Government is greatly terrified that the matter may be again raised elsewhere. As has been already observed by some hon. members, they are timid in their approach, because there is no constitutional bar. The Presidential Order applies the whole of List No. 1 except the residuary power to Jammu and Kashmir. So, it is only the psychological difficulty.

What is meant by this sub-clause (2)? What does the Government want? It reads:

"It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and it applies also to all citizens of India outside India . . ."

Are citizens of Jammu and Kashmir covered by this? Are they not citizens of India? When Sheikh Abdullah did not want to say that he was a citizen of India, they were all very sore, but here by implication you yourself say that the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir are not citizens

of-India, as if Jammu and Kashmir is outside the territory of India. It is strange, as if Jammu and Kashmir is more foreign than Africa.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I think Mr. Misra has himself seen what the constitutional position is. The subject-matter of the Bill is related to Entry No. 97 in the Union List which does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 2, line 16,—

for "territories to which this Act extends" (7).

substitute—

"territory of India".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4]

AYES

[16.58 hrs.

Amin, Shri R. K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandeker, Shri N.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jena, Shri D. D.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.

Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mohammed Imam, Shri J.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Naik, Shri G. C.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sen, Shri Deven
Shah, Shri T. P.
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Singh, Shri J. B.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Subravelu, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

NOES

Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri

Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lulfal Haque, Shri
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar

Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkataswamy, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 54; Noes 103.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now 5 O'clock and Mr. Joshi may raise his discussion.

17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPAEKER in the Chair.]

DISCUSSION RE. STRIKE BY
NEWSPAPERs EMPLOYEES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before Mr. Joshi starts his speech, I request you to ask the hon. Labour Minister who is here to make a brief statement about the negotiations, their failure or utility, so that his speech may be purposeful.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister concerned so desires, I would

ask him. If he so desires, he will make it. Let Shri Joshi begin. But I would like to regulate the time: within one hour we have to finish. We can go for half an hour more as the maximum. (Interruption) When it was decided as one hour, we accepted some regulation of time. I will give him 10 minutes and to the others five minutes. Let us start.

श्री एस०एम० जोशी (पूना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने आज मैं एक ऐसे मामले को उठा रहा हूँ जिसकी ग्रहमयित को अभी बहुत मारे लोगों ने नहीं समझा है। समाचार पत्र उद्योग में जो पत्रकारों और गैर-पत्रकारों की हड़ताल चल रही है, उस से समाचार पत्र पढ़ने वालों के लिये तथा भारतीय मजदूर आन्दोलन के लिये एक विशेष समस्या पैदा हो रही है। यद्यपि मैं हड़तालों के लिये काफ़ी बदनाम हूँ, मगर मैं उन आदमियों में हूँ कि जब तक हो सके हड़ताल को हमें टालना चाहिये। अगर कोई दूसरा चारा ही न रहे, तभी हम हड़ताल करते हैं। हमारे देश की औद्योगिक प्रगति अभी काफ़ी नहीं है और हम मानते हैं कि जहाँ तक हो सके हमारे देश में हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिये, हमारा जो उत्पादन है, वह चलता रहना चाहिये तथा हमारी जो औद्योगिक शांति है, उसको हमें बनाये रखना चाहिये। इसलिये हमारे देश में अपने मजदूर आन्दोलनों में बहुत सारे तरीके हम लोगों ने इस्तेमाल किये हुए हैं। मजदूर

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri S. M. Krishna.

NOES: Shri N. P. Yadav.

[श्री. एम० एम० जं.श्री.]

ग्रान्दोलन का एक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते मुझे जो अनुभव है, उस से मेरा तो यह मत है कि सब से अच्छी चीज़ तो यह है कि हम सामूहिक सौदा करें, कलैक्टिव बारागेनिंग करें, इस से इण्डस्ट्रियल पीस बनी रहती है और दो पार्टियों में हारमोनी भी रहती है। मगर हमारे देश में इतनी तरक्की अभी नहीं हो पाई है कि सब लोग इस तरीके को अख्तियार क, इसलिये दूसरे तरीके भी अख्तियार किये जाते हैं, लेकिन इन दूसरे तरीकों में वक्त बहुत जाया होता है, वेज बोर्ड में कितना वक्त जाया होता है इस का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है—दो साल तक उन लोगों ने एजीटेशन किया, उस के बाद वेज-बोर्ड बना। वेज बोर्ड बनने के बाद दो साल उस का फैसला कराने में लगे, नवम्बर से लेकर अब तक यह झगड़ा चला और अभी भी उस का फैसला नहीं हो पाया है—इस से जाहिर है कि कितना समय इस में लग जाता है। मजदूर आज ग़ैर-बराबरी की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है, ऐसी हालत में दूसरे तरीके भी हम लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं—जैसे एडजुडिकेशन का तरीका—लेकिन यह भी वक्त जाया करने वाला तरीका है। इस में बड़े बड़े मालिक लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चले जाते हैं और इस तरह से मजदूर को राहत नहीं मिल पाती है। इसलिये इन सब चीज़ों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सामूहिक सौदा सब से अच्छा है, उस से बढ़ कर अच्छी चीज़ कोई नहीं है, मगर वह सम्भव नहीं है। जब यह सम्भव नहीं है तो फिर वेज बोर्ड अच्छा है, वेज बोर्ड में मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं और शासन के भी प्रतिनिधि होते हैं तथा जो फैसला सर्व-सम्मति से करते हैं उस पर अमल करना सब लोगों का कर्तव्य हो जाता है।

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम होगा कि जो फैसला वेज बोर्ड ने किया नान-जर्नलिस्ट्स के बारे में, वह यूनेनिमस फैसला

था तथा उस को यूनेनिमस बनाने के लिये मजदूरों को बहुत कुछ छोड़ना पड़ा। उस के बाद हुकूमत ने जो आर्डर निकाले, उस में उन्होंने उस को और भी ढीला कर दिया। इतना सब होने के बाद भी वह अमल में नहीं लाया गया और इससे एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा मजदूर ग्रान्दोलन के लिये पैदा हुआ है। आज तक जितने वेज-बोर्ड बने, उन में शायद ऐसी स्थिति कभी नहीं आई होगी कि इस तरह से वेज बोर्ड के फैसले को ठुकराया गया हो। इस लिये कानून के जरिये अगर हम इस पर अमल नहीं करा सकते हैं तो आगे चल कर मजदूरों का विश्वास वेज बोर्ड पर से उठ जायगा।

मैं इस चीज़ को मंजूर करता हूँ कि जो हमारा समाचार-उद्योग है उस में नान-जर्नलिस्ट्स के लिये जो वेज बोर्ड बना है और जो फैसला उन्होंने दिया है, वह फैसला कुछ हद तक ऐसा हो सकता है कि उस को अमल में लाने में कई जगहों पर मुश्किलें हैं। लेकिन पी० टी० आई० के लोगों के साथ हम ने बैठ कर समझौता किया, पूरा वेज-बोर्ड हम को नहीं मिला, लेकिन फिर भी हम ने समझौता किया। यू० एन० आई० के साथ भी हम ने समझौता किया, लेकिन ये जो बड़े बड़े मालिक लोग हैं, उन लोगों ने छांटे लोगों की आड़ में अपने स्वार्थ को सम्भालने की कोशिश चलाई है और चीखना शुरू कर दिया, मगर हमारे मजदूरों ने ठीक तरह से काम लिया, जो छोटे लोग हैं, क्लास 4, 5 और 6 उन को छोड़ दिया और क्लास 1, 2 और 3 से कहा कि हमारे साथ समझौता करो। समझौता करने के बाद जो एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ, उस एग्रीमेन्ट के लिये ये कहते हैं कि वह रिक्मेंडेटरी है एक सदस्य पर लाजमी नहीं है। दूसरी बार जब बातचीत आरम्भ हुई तब भी मालिकों ने कहा कि समझौता रेक्मेंडेटरी होगा। इन सब बातों से क्या फायदा है, यह तो वक्त को जाया करना है, इसी लिये उन लोगों ने अपनी हड़ताल की।

यह हड़ताल पिछले सात दिनों से चल रही है, लेकिन इस के बारे में हुकूमत की तरफ से क्या हो रहा है ? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गैर बराबरी की लड़ाई है । वेज बोर्ड जब हमने कायम किया है तो हम यह भी जानते हैं कि ये बड़े बड़े मालिक लोग उस के निर्णयों को अमल में भी ला सकते हैं । उन के लिये यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है क्योंकि ये जितने पेपर्स हैं इन को काफी मुनाफ़ा होता है । मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं—इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया या दूसरे जितने बड़े बड़े पेपर्स हैं स। के पास काफी मुनाफ़ा होता है इतना मुनाफ़ा होने के बाद भी अगर ये वेज बोर्ड को अमल में नहीं लाते हैं तो इस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा । मेरे पास 1963, 64, 65 में इन पेपर्स को कितना फायदा हुआ है, उस के आंकड़े हैं—टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया—52 लाख रुपये, स्टेट्समैन—30 लाख रुपये, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स —31 लाख रुपये, हिन्दू—19 लाख रुपये, इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस—29 लाख रुपये । अगर ये लोग वेज बोर्ड को अमल में लायेंगे तो इन को कितना पैसा देना होगा ? टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया को 52 लाख रुपये में से 14 लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा, स्टेट्समैन को 30 लाख रुपये में से 15 लाख खर्च करना होगा, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स को 31 लाख रुपये में से 9 लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा, हिन्दू को 19 लाख रुपये में से 6 लाख खर्च करना पड़ेगा, इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस को 29 लाख रुपये में से 12 लाख रुपये लगाने होंगे । जिनका धन्य फायदेमन्द है वे अगर वेज बोर्ड को, जिसका फैसला यूनेनिमस है, अमल में नहीं लाते हैं तो मजदूर आन्दोलन कैसे चलेगा मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है ।

17.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब से इन लोगों का झगड़ा शुरू हुआ है कितनी तकलीफ़ कर्मचारी लोग उठा रहे

हैं मजदूरों को कितनी तकलीफ़ हो रही है, इस में कितनी पेचीदगियाँ आ गई हैं, एक को स्टेचूटरी और दूसरी को नान-स्टेचूटरी रखने से बे चोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा सकते हैं, इन के पास पैसा है, गरीबों के पास पैसा नहीं है वहाँ तक जायेंगे तो उस में वक्त जाया होता है—इस तरह से यह धन्धा नहीं चलेगा, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हुकूमत इस के बारे में अपनी पोजीशन साफ़ करे । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ़ें हो रही हैं, मेरे पास इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस के कर्मचारियों का एक पत्र आया है, उन्होंने लिखा है—

"I am glad to see from the teleprinter that you MPs are taking up the matter of the Wage Board (Journalists and Non-journalists) very vigorously; In the Indian Express at Sassoon Docks a peculiar and disgraceful thing took place yesterday. The ground floor water supply was cut off. You can imagine the state of the lavatory. Mind you the workers are not allowed to move out of the ground floor. This should be enough to incite the workers but knowing fully the management's plan of a lock out and looking for a chance to level charges against the workers, the press boys were not drawn into the trap. Imagine a worker denied water. But after all the example of Napoleon's army who drank horses' urine is before us."

We are not going to yield, he says.

आप आन्दाज लगाइये कि इससे कितनी बिटरनेस रहेगी । इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी हुकूमत को बात करनी चाहिये हम जानना चाहते हैं कि हुकूमत की इस के बारे में क्या राय है, क्या हुकूमत यह समझती है कि जो कुछ एम् लायर्स कर रहे हैं वह उचित कर रहे हैं । अगर यह अनुचित है तो हुकूमत ने आज तक उनकी माँगों को पूरा कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाया है । यह एक बहुत बड़ा मामला

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

है जिस का संबंध पूरे देश से है। कल की सिपथेटिक स्ट्राइक पूरे देश में कामयाब रही। लेकिन उस के बारे में यहां तक प्रचार हो रहा है पी० टी० आई० की तरफ से और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कि स्ट्राइक फेल हो गई। लेकिन इस तरह आखें बन्द करने से स्ट्राइक तो खत्म होगी नहीं बल्कि स्ट्राइक चलेगी। आप को एक एक के साथ बात करने के लिए तैयार हो जाना चाहिए अगर मजदूरों की फेडरेशन बात करती है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के बारे में हुकूमत ने क्या कदम उठाए? वहां के संचालक मंडल में दो हुकूमत के प्रतिनिधि हैं एक डाक्टर हजारे और दूसरे श्री भट्टाचार्य और तीसरे एक जज की नियुक्ति की है नाना साहू कुंटे की जो कि चेयरमैन हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप लोगों ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं मजदूरों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए? यहां पर समाजवाद की बात बहुत की जाती है। लेकिन क्या समाजवाद का यही मतलब है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मंत्री महोदय के लिए मेरे दिल में काफी सम्मान है। मैं उन की इज्जत भी बहुत करता हूं। उन्होंने कोशिश भी बहुत की। लेकिन जो बड़े नेता बैठे हुए हैं गृह मंत्री, उप-प्रधान मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री उन से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उन्होंने प्रेस वालों को बुला कर कुछ कहा? अगर नहीं तो फिर मजदूरों के लिये क्या चारा रह जाता है? क्या हुकूमत उन की सहायता करेगी? मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ दिक्कतें उनकी भी हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उन को दूर करने के दूसरे रास्ते भी हो सकते हैं। पहले तो उन को कह देना चाहिए कि तुम इस को 100 फीसदी अमल में लाओ। अगर उस में दिक्कतें हैं तो उस के लिए वालंट्री ऑब्जिडेशन के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर वह न मानें तो आप के पास जो सेक्शन हैं उसे आप को लगाना चाहिए न कि मजदूरों के खिलाफ आल इंडिया रेडियो से प्रोपेगंडा किया जाय। आप को तो इस के बजाय आल इंडिया रेडियो

से औद्योगिक शांति का प्रचार करना चाहिए जब कि आप बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों का रक्षक ले रहे हैं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि आप उन को ऐडवर्टिजमेंट देते हैं। क्या सरकार यह नहीं कह सकती है कि यह नीति है अगर उस के ऊपर अमल नहीं करोगे तो तुम को ऐडवर्टिजमेंट कतई नहीं मिलेंगे? लेकिन जैसा कि अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं टेलर मेड जन्टिलमैन होते हैं वैसे यहां भी पब्लिक मेड लीडर रहते हैं। आप विरोधी आचार्य संक्यों डरते हैं। जन्ता आप के पीछे हैं। आप को उन के लिए लड़ना चाहिए। लेकिन आप यह चीज मानेंगे नहीं।

अन्त में मैं दो तीन गवाल मंत्री जी स पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप बताएं कि हुकूमत की राय क्या है? मजदूरों की जो लड़ाई है जो उनकी मांग है वह उचित है या नहीं और अगर उचित समझते हैं तो फिर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आप ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं? और अगर वह लोग नहीं मानेंगे तो आगे चल कर आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? इस में गरीब की तरफ जाएंगे या सरमायेदारों की तरफ? जब हम अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं और यूनानिअस बेज बोर्ड है फिर भी उस को अपने पैरों तले रौंद रहे हैं। अगर हुकूमत कुछ नहीं करेगी तो फिर मैं कहता हूँ जो बड़े बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट हैं वह आप के ऊपर हावी हो जायेंगे। और फिर कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह जायगा।

MR. SPEAKER: This is a one-hour discussion. I can understand it takes 15 to 20 minutes or half an hour more, but if it takes two or three hours, naturally the House will be thin and Members will also be tired. Shri Joshi has taken 15 minutes.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: I have taken only 13 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not matter. I would like hon. Member to be brief. Even if other Members take 5 minutes each, it will take two hours. I would only appeal that it will be easier for us to have more discussions if we limit our time.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, in this matter it is necessary to get our focus right. My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Joshi, has been continually harping upon a proposition which, I regret to say, is incorrect, namely, that the report was unanimous. The wage board consisted of seven members and it will be interesting to the House to know that there were as many as five who recorded minutes of dissent; two of the employees' representatives, two of the employers' representatives and one, whom I regard as the most important one, an independent member, Mr. Brahmayya, whose reputation as a knowledgeable person in matters of this kind is well established and well-known.

What exactly is the trouble with this Wage Board's report? The main trouble is that it completely threw overboard two of its own terms of reference and ignored entirely the Supreme Court decision on the question of the capacity of the employers to pay. In the first place, the Board paid no regard to one of its terms of reference, namely, that it should take into account the circumstances relating to the newspaper industry in the different regions of the country; that is to say, here obviously can and must be differential wage structures depending upon the circumstances prevailing in the different regions of the country; but the Wage Board ignored this. Secondly, the Wage Board was required to take into account the prevalent rates of wages for comparable employment in those regions. Now, it is obvious even to the ordinary layman that comparable employment to non-journalist workers of the newspapers, dailies and weeklies and so on, are the people in the printing industry generally. There are, for instance,

Government presses all over the country. What are the terms and conditions and the pay scales in Government presses and in other presses? There are a number of other associated and similar industries where these terms and conditions of comparable employment were completely ignored.

Thirdly, the most serious defect is that the wage board ignored totally the question of the employers' capacity to pay. We cannot dismiss the problem of capacity to pay by merely saying that it is true some of the newspapers may not be able to pay but that they should be able to pay by tightening their organisation. An excellent summary of these objections, in principle and in fact, to the recommendations of this Wage Board are contained in a very brief paragraph of the Minute of Dissent by Mr. Brahmayya which I would like to read. It says:

"Even as regards the daily papers, in view of the present economic conditions, one should attach the highest importance to their capacity to pay. I am anxious that our recommendations should not result in crippling the finances of the newspaper industry. Viewed in this light, I am of the opinion that, generally speaking, the scales of pay (taking into consideration also the span of service and the maximum pay) are on the high side. I may cite, as examples, the salaries and allowances recommended for clerks and drivers. The employees in the newspaper industry may not expect special consideration, other things remaining the same. In other words, the wage level in the general industry should be the guiding consideration for the fixation of emoluments in a particular industry subject to special considerations, if any, on merits."

The first point that I wish to make, therefore, is that this whole situation

[Shri N. Dandeker]

has arisen because the Government has behaved in an utterly irresponsible manner in accepting, in toto, the recommendations of the Wage Board which wholly ignored three basic principles of formulating wage structures. I would like to illustrate this by just two or three examples of the proposed new scales of pay compared with old scales of pay, where you have the fantastic position that the new pay scale starts at a point higher than the maximum level of the old scale of pay. At one time, I was in the cement industry and I have had occasions to argue scales of pay before wage boards. But never, in my experience, has it ever been the practice to suggest new scales of pay where the minimum of any proposed scale exceeded the maximum of the existing scale. So I would like to give you one or two examples of what this Wage Board has recommended. For example, in the *Statesman*, the Mono-operator's present scale of pay ends at Rs. 311 but the new scale begins at a minimum point of Rs. 330; in the case of Motor Driver in the *Free Press*, his scale ends at Rs. 214 at present, but the new scale begins at a point higher than this maximum at Rs. 245; in the case of Colour Etcher Learner in the *Times of India*, the present scale ends at Rs. 233, but the new scale begins at Rs. 100 higher, i.e., at Rs. 330. So, you have this kind of fantastic wage Board recommendations. Naturally, the burden would be impossible to bear, and here are again certain examples of that. I am reading from the report; I am not giving my own figures. Certain figures are given of the profits and of the capacity to pay—of the profits made and of the burden of the new imposition. *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, one of our leading papers, a paper that has played a tremendous role right through the whole century, makes a profit of Rs. 9½ lakhs—this is the average of 1963, 1964 and 1965. Now the burden imposed is Rs. 11 lakhs. That is to say, it cannot pay even if all its profits went to payment of these

wages and left nothing at all for any kind of return on capital or reserves or any improvement of machinery or reorganisation or anything. I have got here a large number of such instances. They will be found at page 61 of the Report and are listed there in considerable detail.

What then is the problem in that case? The problem, I suggest, is that the Government, with utter lack of responsibility, having sat for four months on the report of the Wage Board which itself took 3½ years to produce that report, have merely dittoed almost everything that the Wage Board, by a majority minus these dissenters, and another majority minus those dissenters, and yet another majority minus yet other dissenting persons, has recommended. That kind of report has been endorsed wholly by Government with inevitable consequences such as we see today.

Coming to the recent negotiations and the strike it is astonishing to see what actually happened. Even those newspapers which accepted the negotiations and the agreement and which paid in accordance with this agreement are nevertheless having the strike. It is not a question of the papers who declined to pay 70 per cent. At present I am not concerned with them. It is astonishing to me that those who did pay 70 per cent of the anticipatory increases under the Wage Board have also been undergoing strikes. It makes nonsense of negotiations and all kinds of agreements.

It was well known at the time when the discussions were taking place that the particular newspaper association which was dealing with this matter was not representative in the sense of undertaking a binding agreement but was in a position to negotiate as far as was practicable. Then, Sir, about the subsequent negotiations, we know they are going on. I would not like to tread upon the delicate situation

that exists today, by narrating the details of the present negotiations. But I will say this. I know of no responsible newspaper—and that includes the *Times of India* to which Mr. Joshi referred—that has refused to negotiate on a unitwise basis. Each newspaper is prepared to negotiate and pay according to its own capacity to pay. That is precisely why negotiations have to be on a unitwise basis where you have several categories of newspapers,—categories of dailies, weeklies and other periodicals, each spread over seven classes. The terms and conditions and the financial position of these are so tremendously diverse that it is quite impossible to have what you might call one organisation for collective negotiation, with all the newspapers held responsible for any decision taken by such a negotiating body.

In any event, I wonder why this strike has been continuing in spite of the payment of 70 per cent by some newspapers, and in spite of the willingness of all newspapers to negotiate on a unit-wise basis.

Now, Sir—and this will be my last point,—I do not suggest that it is so, but I have an awful feeling that there is here some connection to black-out of news. What news is being blocked that is of the utmost gravity and importance today? I am wondering what is happening between Russia and Czechoslovakia.... (Interruptions) We have no news about it. I am perhaps asking a rhetorical question, because I cannot understand what in human reason justifies the continuance of the strike when people are prepared to negotiate, when employers are prepared to negotiate on a unit-wise basis, and some are prepared to negotiate even while the strike is on while others say 'We will negotiate if they will call off the strike'. Frankly, I see no reason at all why the strike should continue. I am almost compelled to suggest to the Minister to give it statutory effect to the Wage Board recommendations. Let the peo-

ple go to court and have it thrashed out there. Or let him refer the matter to adjudication. But for heaven's sake, let not this strike, which then becomes illegal, continue.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay North West): I speak before the House with some experience of the newspaper business. I have been the Managing Trustee for the past 20 years of a public charitable trust viz., the Saurashtra Trust which today runs 4 daily newspapers, in Bombay, Surat, Rajkot and Bhuj. It runs a bi-weekly, a weekly for women and does many other things.

Some years ago we had a labour dispute in our institution. It was referred to adjudication. At that time, this non-journalists' wage board and journalists wage board were pending. Instead of fighting, I now find much to my regret, I agreed that the Working Journalists' Wage Board and the Non-Journalists Wage Board awards would be implemented by us. I had never expected to get this wayward and absurd award and since we had agreed we have implemented the awards. Therefore, let it not be said that I do not know. I am speaking with practical experience, not just theoretically. I have practical experience of having implemented the award (Interruption). Please listen. I am going to tell the consequences.

The non-Journalists' Wage Board mentions at page 24:

"The Saurashtra Trust newspapers have for the years 1963-4-5 made an average loss of Rs. 42,000".

It is a public charitable trust. We cannot borrow. Nobody will lend. We have no new share capital to raise. For three years we have lost Rs. 42,000 per year. Then this report says: that as a result of this award, our annual recurring burden will increase by Rs. 1,78,000, that is to say the loss which was Rs. 42,000 will now be a loss of Rs. 2,20,000 per year.

[Shri Shantilal Shah]

How are these newspapers to run? It is all very well for Shri Joshi to say what he has said. He had the experience. We had a Marathi daily newspaper and we had a dispute. Shri Joshi would not agree to the compromise I had suggested. He himself started a newspaper. Let him remember the *Lokmitra*. It started with my staff of *Lokmanya*. He could not run it even for a few months. We ran it for a few years. He could not run it for as many months.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Mongyr): Advertisements.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: It is a question of management of business.

This Wage Board Award has neglected a fundamental point mentioned in the terms of reference.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The strike is against the big newspapers.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: It is very easy to say that. I am going to tell you the consequence. As soon as this is over, we are the victims. I do not want their sympathy and I do not want their interference (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why does he say this? We know his character very well.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: While making the recommendations, the Wage Board did not take into consideration the prevalent rates of wages for comparable employments. What are the comparable employments? Most of the newspapers have got in addition to the newspaper non-journalists, employees in what is called the job department. Now, can you have one wage for a hand compositor in the newspaper and a different wage for a hand compositor in the job department? Can there be a different wage for a mono operator in the job department and for a monooperator in the newspaper department? It is impossi-

ble. Therefore, the non-journalists in the small newspapers and the non-journalists in the job department have to be paid the same wages. The result has been this. I have got today from our Bombay office information that our wage bill has been increased by Rs. 3,30,000 and not by Rs. 1,74,000 only. Our loss for the year ending March 31, 1968, which is not the whole year's loss, is Rs. 2,65,000 in Bombay. There is similar loss in other places. We have already paid retrospectively Rs. 2,18,000, and from 1st July, the additional annual increments will amount to Rs. 66,000. How am I going to meet all these losses? When you give a higher wage to operators in the *Times of India*, what reply am I to give to my other operators? Both are doing the same work.

It is very good to say that you are against the big newspaper. The next attack is going to be against us. This Wage Board has not laid down for how many hours of work these wages are to be paid. In some establishments the hours of work are eight, in some they are seven. Are the workers doing seven hours work and eight hours work to be paid same wages? Even the Labour Ministry does not give a reply. (*Interruption*)

You have only a one-sided view. I know where the shoe pinches and how, and I am stating facts.

In Bombay, till recently there was Mr. Saleem Merchant's Award in operation. Under that award, compositors were divided into three classes. The mono-operators and the lino-operators have always been paid traditionally according to their output. If he composes so much, he is paid so much. This Wage Board has wiped out all incentives. A good and a bad compositor are now paid the same wages. A man who does good work without mistakes is paid the same wages as a man who does bad work

with mistakes. How are we then to increase efficiency, how is the efficient man to be rewarded?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I do not know why the Government did not include him in the Wage Board.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: If Government had done it, the result would have been much better. These gentlemen do not know how newspapers are run.

In Bombay city, as against a dozen presses, which print newspapers, there are a hundred presses which only do job work. For example, we print the Marathi and Gujarati edition of the American Reporter, i.e., American Sandesh, American Vartahar. We also publish Mr. Piloo Mody's March of the Nation and lest our communist friends get angry, I may say, we also print Soviet literature.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Still you are making a loss? You should wind up your show.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: The position is this. If anybody invites tenders, against these hundred presses where the wages are still the old traditional wages, how am I to compete and run my business when I have to pay more than double those wages? As soon as this session is over, it is going to be my first business to see whether we can run newspapers or close them down. I have got calculations made. Under this Award, the gratuity which we have to pay comes to Rs. 7,00,000.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): Which is your class?

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Class V. It is much worse for Class VI. The Government can say that this requires re-negotiation, but the present Award cannot be enforced. Those like me who have implemented it are very

sorry that we did so and I find it so to my regret. I have shown by figures that it is unworkable, not only in my press. No press will be able to do it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you should say that personal cases should not be pleaded on the floor of the House. He is pleading his own case. That is not allowed.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतन्त्र में समाचार पत्रों का हित सहायपूर्ण भूमिका है और इसी लिये प्रेस को फॉर्थ स्टेट कहा जाता है। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर आज समाचार-पत्र नद हैं और जो जनमत का शिक्षित करने के और जनमत को व्यक्त करने के सब से बड़े साधन है वह आज देश में बन्द पड़े हैं। इस के कुछ कारण हैं अर्थात् पत्रकारों और समाचार-पत्रों के अन्य कर्मचारियों के बीच में तथा समाचार-पत्रों के संचालकों के बीच में कुछ झगड़े हैं। यह बड़ा खेदजनक स्थिति है और इसको जल्दी ठाक करना न के हित में है।

परन्तु हम को विचार करना होगा कि यह समस्या पैदा क्यों हुई। हमारे यहाँ अलग अलग एजेंसियों के लिये वेज बोर्ड बनाये जा रहे हैं और वह वेज बोर्ड एक ही प्रकार का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये अलग अलग वेतन तय करने हैं। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि एक वेज बोर्ड एक इंडस्ट्री के लिये टाइपिस्ट का वेतन 300 रु. तय करता है और दूसरा वेज बोर्ड दूसरी इंडस्ट्री के टाइपिस्ट का वेतन 150 रुपये तय करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टाइपिस्ट और टाइपिस्ट में क्या अन्तर है? यह जो नीति है अलग अलग इंडस्ट्री के लिये, अलग अलग वेज बोर्ड बनाये की, यह बुनियादी तौर पर गलत है। हमारे सारे देश के लिये एक ही वेज बोर्ड होना चाहिये जो कि एक प्रकार के कर्मचारियों

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

के लिये न्यूनतम वेज तय कर दे । उदाहरण के लिये अमरीका में उन्होंने यह तय किया हुआ है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका में न्यूनतम वेतन ढाई डालर प्रति घंटा होगा । मगर मैंने वहां देखा कि जो लोग स्टोल इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हैं उन्हें एक घंटे के लिये पाँचे चार डालर मिलते हैं । ढाई डालर तक तो मिलेगा हाँ चाहे किसी इंडस्ट्री का टाइम्स्ट हो या दूसरा वर्कर हो । इसके सिवा उस की कार्य क्षमता, उद्योग की उपलब्धि की क्षमता, उस के काम करने का ढंग तथा उस के अन्दर कितनी वारगेनिंग कैपसिटी है, इस के आधार पर उस का वेतन ठीक मकता है ।

परन्तु हमारे यहाँ अजीब हालत है । एक ही तरह के कर्मचारी लेकिन जो फिगर्स आये हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि उनके अलग अलग वेतन तय किये गये हैं, इस के कारण कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है । आज वेज बोर्ड ने निश्चय किया है कि एक समाचार पत्र के ड्राइवर को इतनी तन्ज्वाह दी जाये और इतनी तन्ज्वाह प्रिंटर को दी जाये । लेकिन यहाँ पर सारा प्रिंटिंग का काम समाचार-पत्रों के प्रेस में ही नहीं होता है । देश में दूसरे प्रिंटिंग प्रेस भी हैं । अगर एक प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में एक मोनो-प्रिंटर को 300 रुपये मिलते हैं तो सरकारों प्रेस में उस को 100 रु० क्यों मिलें ? इसलिये बुनियादी तौर पर यह नाति गलत है ।

सारे देश के लिये एक वेज बोर्ड तय कर दिया जाये और वह मिनिमम वेज निश्चित कर दे । उसके बाद जो अलग अलग इंडस्ट्रोज हैं वहाँ के कर्मचारी नेगोशियेट करें । जितनी उस उद्योग की क्षमता होगी पैदावार की और जितने अच्छे कर्मचारी होंगे, उन के हिसाब से उन के वेतन तय हो जायेंगे । इस मामले में सब लोगों को

एक ही रस्से से बांधना ठीक नहीं होगा । जो कर्मचारी मेहनत करने वाले हैं, अधिक एफिशिएंट हैं, उन को अधिक मिलना चाहिये, दूसरे लोग जो इतने एफिशिएंट नहीं हैं उन को कम मिले । लेकिन मिनिमम वेज तो तय होनी ही चाहिये, यह तोति आपको तय करना पड़ेगा । यह जो कठिनाई पैदा हुई है वह इसी लिये है कि अलग अलग इंडस्ट्री के लिये अलग अलग वेज बोर्ड तय किये जाते हैं । एक वेज बोर्ड तय करे कि इस प्रकार के स्तर के कर्मचारी का न्यूनतम वेतन इतना होगा । उस के बाद अलग अलग क्षेत्रों के लोगों की कास्ट आफ लिविंग के आधार पर अलग अलग क्षेत्रों की अलग अलग इंडस्ट्री के आधार पर कार्यक्षमता के आधार पर, मुनाफे के आधार पर नेगोशिएशन के द्वारा यह वेतन कम या अधिक किये जा सकने हैं ।

जहाँ तक इस समय का सवाल है वेतन बोर्ड ने जो कुछ तय किया है वह सर्व-सम्मत नहीं था । उसके बाद नेगोशियेशन चले, बात चोत चली । उस के बाद कुछ तय हुआ । भले ही वह स्ट्राइक के अंदर तय हुआ हो लेकिन जो फैसला हुआ तीन महोने पहले, सरकार को देखना होगा कि उस पर अमल हुआ या नहीं । अगर अमल नहीं हुआ तो सरकार का यह देखना फर्ज है कि उस पर अमल होता है । लेकिन अगर अमल हुआ है उस के बाद भी कर्मचारी गड़बड़ करते हैं तो उन को दण्ड दिया जाये । अगर संचालक गड़बड़ करते हैं तो उन को भी दण्ड दिया जाये । इस के बारे में सरकार को न तो आर्गोनाइज्ड लेबर की तरफ देखना चाहिये और न आर्गोनाइज्ड कैपिटल की तरफ । इस देश का सब से बड़ा दुःख यह है कि यहाँ कामन-मैन का

कोई पूछता नहीं है। जो बुनियाद है उस को कोई पूछता नहीं। कर्मों आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर अपना बात मनवाती है और कर्मों आर्गेनाइज्ड केपिटल अपना बात मनवा लेता है। सरकार दोनों के हाथों में खेलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार न उद्योगपतियों के चक्कर में आए और न ही ट्रेड यूनियन के देश के हित में जो है, आम कर्मचारियों के हित में जो है उसको करें। इस मामले में सब से बेहतर तो यह होगा कि पिछली बार जो फैसला हुआ था उस पर अमल करवाने की कोशिश की जाए। अगर उस में कठिनाई है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में पंच-फैसला करवा लिया जाए। कोई जज मुकर्रर किया जाए, कोई आर्बिट्रेटर मुकर्रर किया जाए और उसके सामने जो समाचार-पत्रों के मालिक हैं वे भी अपना पक्ष पेश करें और कर्मचारी भी करें और फिर उस पंच फैसले को दोनों पक्ष मानें। अगर जगड़ा चलता रहता है और पिछला जो फैसला था वह लागू नहीं होता है और उसके फलस्वरूप अखबार बन्द रहने लगे तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

17.46 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय गंठ साँठ हुए।]

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंचफैसले के साथ इस बात का भी विचार हो कि क्या सारे समाचारपत्रों की पेइंग क्षमता एक समान है? मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर एक बात को सभी समाचारपत्रों पर लागू किया गया, एक दर लागू की गई तो कई समाचारपत्र बन्द हो जायेंगे। यह तो वही बात होगी कि जो मुर्माँ अंटे देती है उसी को मार दो। यह अक्लमन्दी की बात नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि सभी समाचार-पत्र चलते रहे। समाचारपत्र हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स या टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ही नहीं हैं। जिन की क्षमता अधिक है

उन से अधिक लो, जो छोटे हैं, जिन की क्षमता कम है, उन से कम लेना होगा, उनका हमें विचार करना होगा। कर्मचारियों के साथ हमारी सहानुभूति है। हम उनके साथी हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वे काम करें, उनको लिविंग वेज मिले, उनको काम के मुताबिक भत्ता मिले। जो मालिक हैं उनको भी मैं अपील करता हूँ कि समाचारपत्र सारे देश के लिए हैं, उनका हित सारे देश का हित है और देश का हित उनमें निहित है, इसलिए मिल बैठ कर कोई हल इसका निकाल लिया जाए। एक जगह बैठ कर नैगोशिएट करें, मिनिस्टर साहब बीच में बैठ जायें और तय कर लें कि जब तक फैसला नहीं होता है हम नहीं उठेंगे। अगर आपस में बैठ कर फैसला नहीं होता है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसी को पंच बना लिया जाए और उसको कहा जाए कि चौबीस या अठ्ठातीस घंटे के अन्दर अन्दर वह अपना फैसला दे दे ताकि समाचारपत्र चालू हो सकें।

SHRI K. R. GANESH (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the non-journalists employees of the newspaper industry and condemn the adamant and intransigent attitude of the employers who have refused to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. In spite of all the arguments that have been advanced by some hon. Members about the capacity of the industry to pay or not to pay, I wish to bring to the notice of the House that there are three or four basic issues involved in this dispute. The first question is that a High-powered Wage Board was appointed by the Government of India which went into this question in detail. Some hon. Members are putting before this House that this question should be re-examined. Sir, it has been the experience of the workers and the employees in this country that when a Wage Board or an adjudication machinery is constituted, it takes about two or three years to

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

decide the issue, and then the employers, normally and ordinarily, appeal against the decision even if it is the unanimous decision of the Wage Board or the adjudication machinery. Then the whole question gets complicated and a strike takes place. This is the basic problem that the Government has to tackle because we have built up machinery for settlement of disputes. We have the Wage Boards, the adjudication machinery and various other machinery, and this is a very progressive thing that this Government has done. Now, what has been the experience? Even the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board and the adjudication machinery are not being implemented by the employers and the employers always take recourse to either not implementing the decisions or going to the Supreme Court.

The second basic issue involved in this question is that on April 23, 1968 the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the All-India Newspaper Employees Federation entered into an agreement. The employers have gone back on that agreement and they say that the agreement is not mandatory but only recommendatory. I think, Sir, the crux of the dispute lies in this particular question: that an agreement was reached and that agreement laid down that 70 per cent of the difference in wages which the employees were getting and which has been recommended by the Wage Board will be paid, and it has been laid down as to when and how it will be paid. It was an interim agreement. The employers are now interpreting this by saying that it is not mandatory, but only recommendatory. This basic fact has brought about the present strike.

The third basic issue involved is the capacity of the industry to pay. Here some hon. members have trotted out arguments which mean that most of the papers will go bankrupt if this is implemented. But the basic

fact remains that the principal organisation of the employers agreed to pay 70 per cent of the difference. 30 per cent was to be negotiated later on.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): It is not only the capacity of the papers to pay but the capacity of the readers to pay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I permit clarifications to be sought when a member is speaking, there will be no end to it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The bigger employers are also taking the plea of the smaller newspapers. It is quite possible that in a wage board award of this nature covering a very wide area, some newspapers may not be able to pay. But the employees, organisation has openly said that they are prepared to see that the smaller newspapers are exempted from this. The question now is of the monopoly press. This monopoly press, which is controlled by finance capital and which has got linked up with industry and which is controlling the major part of the thinking process of the intelligentsia and the literate people of this country has not supported and spared this Government. Time and again it has been the biggest wrecker of national policies whether it is public sector non-alignment or controls. Therefore appeal to Government to bring forward legislation to implement the recommendations of the wage board.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Sir, on behalf of the DMK, I rise to support the demands of the non-journalists who are on strike. Newspaper industry is the most important industry in the world. It is the instrument through which one can see the functions of the whole world. Newspaper is the screen through which we can see the true picture of a country or a nation or a region.

For the past one week, our country is in the dark. Most of the newspapers are unable to come out due to this strike. Most of the newspapers are owned by the capitalist and big business people and so, the Government is not in a position to enforce these business people to come to a decision.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): What about *Dinathanti*? It is a chain newspaper. The DMK Speaker of Madras is connected with it.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Sir, due to the dispute among the employers and the employees, to fix the wage level a Wage Board was constituted. That wage board has submitted its report. Whatever may be the recommendations, they were unanimous. Now the owners of the newspapers and the representatives of the newspaper owners say that the proposals of the Wage Board are unrealistic.

Shri Ganguli, the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, had pointed out that the Wage Board proposals were "unrealistic, perverse and incapable of implementation". What has this Government done so far? What is the use of constituting a wage board? Now-a-days the wage board has become a convenient tool through which the problem can be easily postponed by a certain number of years. This is the usual tactics of this Government.

This Government is also an employer. Even this Government itself was hesitating to implement the wage board's recommendations regarding its own employees. Then, how can this Government force the private people to implement the recommendations of the wage board?

The Ministry of Labour has constituted wage boards for not less than 17 industries, but no machinery has been provided to enforce the implementation of the wage board's re-

commendations. Legislation should be passed to give effect to the recommendations of the wage boards.

As far as this case is concerned, Shri Ganguli said that the Labour Ministry by making "the initial mistake" of accepting the Wage Boards recommendations has landed the newspaper industry in a crisis. The employers are incapable of saying like this. But our Labour Minister says in his statement:—

"As explained by me in this House on earlier occasions, the recommendations of the Non-Journalists Wage Board are not enforceable statutorily and implementation has to be secured through persuasion and advice."

I do not know how far their advice and persuasion are going to succeed in this problem.

So I dare extend my condemnation over this Government. Condemnation of an institution cannot be misconstrued as denunciation of an individual. Even now the Government can take much initiative and force the employers to accept the Wage Board's recommendations without fail. If it is not done, I request the Government and ask the hon. Minister whether he would be ready to stop giving advertisements and newspaper quotas to those papers who do not implement the Wage Board's recommendations.

SHRI ANANTRAIO PATIL (Ahmednagar): Sir It is very unfortunate that the newspaper employees, both journalists and non-journalists, are compelled to go on strike not once but twice within three months. The prominent newspapers of the metropolitan city are not coming out for the last seven days and the journalists and non-journalists have to roam about without work. The Labour Minister has made two statements on the floor of the House but these two statements have

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

not satisfied anybody, neither the Members of this House nor the members of the press.

Sir, today the day dawned without newspapers and people like me were very restless without newspapers. I was reminded of the words of Mr. Jefferson, the late President of America, when he said, "I will prefer a press without a government". This Cabinet prefers a government without a press.

The position is very unfortunate. The deadlock is still there and the Minister says that he is trying to resolve the deadlock by bringing both the parties together. But both these parties are accusing each other and putting blame on each other. I would like to know from the Government what are the concrete steps taken by them to bring the parties together and to have a solution of this problem. Who is responsible for this deadlock? Is it the employees or the employers or the Government? I say both the Government and the employers are responsible for this deadlock.

I heard both Shri Dandekar and Shri Shantilal Shah with patience. I do not want to do that jugglery of facts and figures which Shri Dandekar has done. I also belong to a newspaper. Shri Shantilal Shah said that his paper is in class 5 and so he is not much affected. My newspaper, as you know, is a small newspaper, a medium-sized newspaper, and it is also run by public charitable trusts with which the present Minister of Information and Broadcasting was associated and we are running this newspaper, in the last 10 years, in loss. Still, when there was an agreement on 23rd April, we immediately started the implementation of the wage board's recommendations for non-journalists workers. Some people will ask: How could we do this? It was beyond our capacity. The small newspapers and the medium-sized newspapers have not the capacity to pay wages which have

been recommended by the wage board. But still to run a newspaper, in this newspaper industry, if we do not treat both the constituents, journalists and non-journalists equally, if we do not have the wages as per the recommendations of the wage board, according to their work, it is very difficult to pull on.

What happened after the recommendations of the wage board? As the wage board recommendations for journalists were statutorily binding, immediately, all the newspapers implemented them. But for non-journalists, we were waiting for the Government to give us a signal. These two important constituents were trying to pull not together but in different directions. That had a very bad effect on the newspaper industry. The big newspapers under class 1, 2 and 3 said that they were not in a position to pay. I would like to draw the attention of the Labour Minister to the warning given by the Press Commission 15 years ago about this industry. These big newspapers are not making money but they are minting money. Instead of utilising 40 per cent of space for advertisements as recommended by the Press Commission, they are utilising 60 per cent to 70 per cent space. Take, for instance, the *Times of India*, the *Indian Express*, the *Lok Satta* or any other newspaper. 70 per cent space is consumed by advertisements. What are the charges? Their rates of advertisement are higher for Government advertisements as well as for commercial advertisements.

Then, Shri Dandekar and Shri Shantilal Shah quoted the figures of profits. Shri S. M. Joshi also quoted the figures of profits and out of them, they say, they are not in a position to pay. We, the small newspapers which run in loss, are able to pay. We prefer to pay because we think that in this country, during the next

25 years, the future is for the language papers and the district papers. The Government should come forward to help those newspapers.

About the ownership and the control of the newspapers, the Press Commission had recommended the diffusion of ownership and that the chains and groups should not be encouraged. But this Government did nothing during the last 20 years, right from Mr. Diwakar to Mr. K. K. Shah. All the Ministers did not pay attention to the newspaper industry. Why? If I may say so, they are afraid of the big magnates, the big guns, the owners of the press, because they want the press to toe the line. As the independent and patriotic newspapers are not toeing the line of Government, the Government is not prepared to touch the big newspapers. This is not good for the sake of the country and for the freedom of the press. I would request the working journalists federation and the employees union not to come in the way of small newspapers, not to urge upon them to implement hundred per cent the recommendations. They can urge upon the big papers, classes 1, 2 and 3, but not the small newspapers. I will make a request to the Government: if you have no other source to make them pay, then stop their advertisements, cut their newsprint quota. (*Interruptions*).

18 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I am glad that for a change we have heard two fine speeches from the Congress benches, and the Chair having been constrained to ration our time in a rather miserly fashion, I would not waste the little allocation which I have got by expatiating on my admiration for this wonderful brain-wave with which Mr. Dandekar mysteriously capped his devil's advocacy on behalf of press barons, and I would not waste my sympathy for the tale of woe which was conveyed to us by our friend,

Mr. Shantilal Shah, speaking on behalf of those who run the organisations. But, I think, as far as this House is concerned, we have to take note of the serious nature of what is happening in the country today, namely, that the country is without its newspapers for several days in succession. If you have any idea in regard to safeguarding the image of this country as democracy, then surely something has got to be done about it. In regard to what we ought to do, the thing should be as clear as day-light.

This is an example which we are witnessing of the blatant use of the power of big money to brow-beat the workers in the newspaper industry. If I just recall a few dates—this case has been hanging fire so long only on account of this ugly attitude of those whom Mr. Dandekar befriends—the Wage Boards were set up in November, 1963 and February, 1964—nearly five years ago. The employers, the defenders here, adopted dilatory tactics and went back on earlier commitments. The final recommendation of the Wage Board came out in September, 1967. That is to say, the workers were waiting all the while. The Government, always ready to help money-bags in distress, made some pro-employer modifications in November, 1967. But Mr. Dandekar's friends were not to be satisfied so easily. They went to the Supreme Court. It is a curse for this country that talent can be purchased, that talent can be exploited, by people who have got money at their disposal, that cases can be argued in the Supreme Court with a view to depriving the common worker of a little additional increase in his emoluments. But that is the state of things which we have in this country. The result was that we had a token strike on the 24th January. Then there was an attempt at settlement—tripartite meetings—in February. The talks broke down in March, 1968, and there was notice of an indefinite strike on

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the 31st March. Then what happened? On the 23rd April, 1968, there was some idea of a settlement maturing. The I.E.N.S. agreed with the Federation of the newspaper industry to pay 70 per cent of the difference between the existing and the recommended wage, and the idea was that a negotiated settlement would be concluded in a month. That was something like a silver lining in the cloud, but the employers went back on the agreement. They said, it was not binding, and the talks broke down. So, what is all this? I know it for a fact, and the Minister knows very well, that in Calcutta recently...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would conclude in a couple of minutes. Mr. Dandekar had 15 minutes...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. No; that is not correct.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am concluding in a couple of minutes.

The Minister knows very well that in Calcutta in the case of the poor cinema workers, the minimum wage had been fixed seven years ago, but the employers never accepted it: they went to court, they kept everything hanging fire, and then by securing the employees' defeat in small chunks, they have won a pyrrhic, very temporary victory.

What do we want to do about it? Shri Dandekar has praised the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Luckily, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is coming out and the *Jugantar* is also coming out. But are we going to allow these money bags, these press barons, these Tatas, Birlas, Dalmajains, Martin-Burns and Goenkas who go against the basic national policies of this country, to exploit their position as newspaper proprietors in order to carry on their nefarious design? Are we going to

allow them to get away with it? Could not the Minister say that he is going to have a settlement that he is not going to let these workers wait for ever and ever, that he is going to come forward with some sort of legislation so that the Wage Board awards can be enforced, so that the wage board award in the case of non-journalist employees should be enforceable? That is something which he ought to do. In the meantime, if some kind of settlement can be arrived at by repeating the idea of 70 per cent payment of the difference between the present wage and the recommended wage and discussions in regard to the remainder, I hope something can be done. That is what I expect the Minister to do. That is what the country would expect the Minister to do. The vile doings of these barons cannot be tolerated for any further length of time. If we are going to tinker with wage board decisions, what is going to happen? You are going to have the Engineering Wage Board decisions in the picture. Are you going to have countrywide manifestations of workers' discontent? That is the writing on the wall. So you must see that you take steps which are indicated at the present moment.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I think today is the testing time for Indian democracy and anyone who lets down Indian democracy today in terms of the workers will be doing immense harm to this country not only tomorrow but also the day after tomorrow.

It is not a case of a few workers who are termed as non-journalist workers. It is not a case of a few persons who are employed in those presses. It is a case of the fundamental right of Indian citizen to have a living wage and to have a wage which has been granted to them by a wage board appointed by the Government of India. Can the Government of India go back upon the recommendations of the Wage Board?

One member made a fun of the minority report and of the many reports that were to be found in the wage board report. He referred to one Brahmayya. Brahmayya may be living in the top world, but we are not living in the top world. We are living in a world where people have to eat, to live, to educate their children and to have a living wage and a subsistence wage. Brahmayya may be living in the land of Brahma. But we are living in this country.

Therefore, I would submit that taking everything into consideration, the majority report of the wage board must be given legal sanction here and now and there should be no going back upon it.

My hon. friend, Shri Hathi, is a very fine person. I have great regard for him. I respect him. I think he is one of those noble persons who are easily carried away by ignoble persons: I would submit very respectfully that he should not yield to the blandishments of press barons. He should not be brow-beaten by those persons who are called moneybags. He should not yield to those persons who are thought to be in charge of these big newspapers.

What are these big newspapers doing for us? What are they doing for our country? They are only making profit. It is a kind of industry.

Mr. B. G. Horniman looked upon the press as a mission, but now Birlas and Tatas look upon it as a money-making machine.

I hope Mr. Hathi will not yield to these persons and will give the non-journalist workers some kind of happiness. I hope he will tell them that he is with them and not with those persons. Let him not waver, let him not try to please both the sides, let him come out openly, frankly and unreservedly on the side of the workers.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai):
We are now dealing not with the case of the small newspapers. I am absolutely certain that the Federation is prepared to understand these peculiar difficulties that the small newspapers have and make enough concessions to them. Therefore, we are not concerned with all those questions.

It is true that the Wage Board's recommendation has not been unanimous. We are now concerned with the recommendation of the majority. For my friend Mr. Dandekar, Mr. Brahmaiah is an independent person who Brahmaiah is an independent person is well known for his independence. I do not know how many people in this House have ever heard of the name of Mr. Brahmaiah. He is certainly well known in the business world with whom he has been very intimately connected for many years as an auditor. I know that gentleman. For Mr. Dandekar and the class he represents, Mr. Brahmaiah may be the personification of independence, but as far as the people of this country are concerned, their class does not represent the people of this country. That is all I would say, I would not say anything more.

He also forgets that there was another independent member on that Wage Board, Mr. Siddheshwar Prasad, who is now Deputy Minister. He was 'not the employers' representative, nor the employees' representative. But he would not quote him, he would quote only Mr. Brahmaiah. I do not want to go further into that.

He pointed out how the employers have been nothing but sweet reasonableness, but may I ask him a simple question? Why is it that the employers who are supposed to be the embodiment of sweet reasonableness did not lift their little finger from the month of November when the Government accepted the Wage Board Report with certain modifications in favour of the employers, who implemented even partially, one-fourth, one-eighth or one-tenth? It required a

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

strike and the threat of a strike for them to come forward to negotiate. I charge these people not only with dishonesty and perfidy, because when they came out for negotiation after the April strike they did not say they were not the representatives of the newspaper industry, but having entered into negotiation and agreed to implement 70 per cent as an interim measure, they issue a statement that their agreement is only recommendatory. Is it any wonder that the employees think that the employers are nothing but a set of perfidious people for whom nothing but the sordid interest of their profit matters.

This morning, these people circulated a note to all members of Parliament, and I will read some gems from it. It says:

"The Supreme Court has held that unreasonable inroads into the profits of the industry might drive capital away from fruitful employment and even affect prejudicially the formation of capital itself. Therefore, it is the contention of the newspapers that all available surplus cannot be utilized to pay increased wages."

Who is to decide that? Mr. Brahmaiah must decide that. Nobody else can decide that. I cannot understand it. Here is the majority report which says that these people can afford to pay this, that it is not an unreasonable inroad into their profit, but they say it is. Why? Because Mr. Brahmaiah has said that, "Brahmayya is our authority, he is our Brahma". That is the type of their argument. It is nothing but perfidy on their part. Now they say: We are prepared to negotiate, unit by unit. Why did not they take that position in April when they came up for negotiation? The Bombay textile millowners say: we are not prepared to discuss the question of wages with the union that represents the entire textile workers of Bombay, but we shall enter into ne-

gotiations unit by unit. Were they to say so, will any trade union accept it? Having failed in their attempt to cow down the employees, they find today that they could not come before the common people of the country to justify their position and so they say: we are prepared to discuss unit-wise. No; it could not be done. It is an attempt to tear down into pieces the trade union movement and to see that the bargaining power of the employees is completely decimated. That is a manoeuvre of the employers and therefore this cannot be done.

The hon. Minister is saying: we cannot bring an Ordinance because Parliament is sitting. I am absolutely certain that if the hon. Minister were to bring in any motion giving statutory recognition to this matter, I am sure that this House will pass it within a matter of two minutes; it will not take more than that...

SHRI N. DANDEKER: No.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The Swatantra Party may oppose but an overwhelming majority of the Members of this Parliament will pass legislation giving statutory recognition to the recommendations of this board. We shall sit overtime if necessary. May I refer to the simple proposition put forward by my friend Mr. Joshi. When the employers are so very recalcitrant why should he be so solicitous to the press barons and give them advertisement, after advertisement. Stop these advertisements and say; unless you are prepared to negotiate on a collective basis with the employees, we shall not be giving any more advertisements. The Government has got many other ways of bringing pressure on them so that they can be made to see reason.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत सी बातें कही गई

हैं, मैं उन को नहीं दोहराऊंगा, मैं छोटी सी सिर्फ दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि आज जो झगड़ा है, उस झगड़े का सब से बड़ा कारण हमारी सरकार है। क्यों है ? इस लिये है कि जब हम बोर्ड बनाते हैं, एन्कवायरी कमीशन बनाते हैं, एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाते हैं, कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाते हैं, जब कमेटीयाँ और बोर्ड बनाने लगते हैं, तब यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि इस का परिणाम क्या होगा। जब बोर्ड बन जाते हैं और उन की सिफारिशें आती हैं तो झगड़े पैदा होने शुरू हो जाते हैं। अगर पूँजीपतियों के खिलाफ कोई बात उस में आ जाती है, तो पूँजीपतियों का दबाव हमारी सरकार पर पड़ने लगता है और तब सरकार पिछली तरफ देखने लग जाती है कि हम क्या करें, इन की सिफारिश मानें या न मानें।

इस मामले में भी वेज बोर्ड ने यही बात की है, वेज बोर्ड ने जर्नलिस्ट्स और नान-जर्नलिस्ट्स की दो कैटेगरीज बना दीं, ताकि अखबार के लोग आपस में बंट जायें—यह उन पूँजीपतियों के लिये सब से बड़े फायदे की बात है, इस में वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चले जाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम होगा कि इस से पहले एक प्राइस शेड्यूल का मामला आया था, तब भी वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गये और सारे का सारा मामला रद्द हो गया, जिसकी वजह से तमाम स्माल एण्ड मीडियम न्यूज पेपर्स उन का मुकाबला करने के नाकाबिल हो गये, इसी तरह से प्राइस वेज का मामला आया, उस में भी वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चले गये और वह मामला रद्द हो गया, इसी तरह से अब यह वेज बोर्ड का मामला चला है।

इस वक्त सरकार को इस मामले में पूरी ताकत से काम लेना चाहिये और वह

ताकत वही हो सकती है—जैसा मेरे दूसरे दोस्तों ने कहा है—मैं हाथी जी का मशकूर हूँ, उन्होंने इस काम में बड़ी कोशिश की है, उन्होंने पूरा यत्न किया है कि वे आपस में फैसला करें, लेकिन वह फैसला नहीं हो सका। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन अखबार वालों के पास, उन पूँजीपतियों के पास, जैसा मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा है कि इतना वे दे नहीं सकते हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया के पास 1950 में दो या तीन अखबार थे, आज उस के पास दो दर्जन अखबार चलते हैं। तो वह अखबार कहां से आ गए ? इतना पैसा कहां से आ गया ? जब वह 100 से 125 रुपये भी मजदूरों को नहीं सकते हैं तो फिर चेन आफ न्यूजपेपर्स कैसे बनने जा रहे हैं ? सरकार का काम है कि चेन आफ न्यूजपेपर्स को बन्द करने का यत्न करे वे सारे के सारे आज गरीबों को लूट रहे हैं और मजदूरों को कुछ नहीं देते हैं।

इस के अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि वेज बोर्ड ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन को या तो आप कानून बना दें या फिर जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने कहा है इस को सारे का सारा तोड़ कर पार्लियामेंट में लाएं और यहां पास कराएं। आप टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के मजदूरों की तुलना दूसरे अखबारों से करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप टाइम्स आफ इंडिया का दूसरे मीडियम अखबार वालों से कैसे मुकाबला कर सकते हैं ? वे अखबार उतना कमा नहीं सकते हैं। वेज बोर्ड में छोटे और बड़े अखबार का फर्क रखना ही होगा। क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो फिर छोटे अखबार नहीं चल सकते हैं। इसलिए जो भी सरकार फैसला करे उस पर सच ले कि जो फैसला करने वाले हैं उस से पीछे नहीं हटना होगा। इस को मुलजाने के लिए सरकार पूरे जोर से और जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाए।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not think I can go into the history of the whole case within the limit of five minutes that you have put. The whole question is this. It is our experience that to avoid these difficulties the Government appoint Wage Boards, and since there is no statutory obligation, the employers do not implement the Wage Board's recommendations. It is the moral responsibility of this Government to see to it that the recommendations of the Wage Board are implemented. In this case, I would not urge this if the Government themselves have not accepted the recommendations of the non-Journalists Wage Board.

AN HON. MEMBER: Modified.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: They have modified both the awards, but yet they have accepted it. And they have also failed in their attempt; whatever attempt Mr. Hathi might have made, he has failed miserably to convince and reason with the employers that they should honour these recommendations. They have even gone back on that little settlement there was some months back. It is very good for Mr. Dandekar to come at this late stage to plead their case and to ask for a unit-to-unit negotiation. But I want to ask him one thing: when the Society sat with the Minister and with the employees to discuss this question and agreed to pay 70 per cent difference in wages, they did not raise this question at that time. They did not say that "we cannot sit with you for collective bargaining." Now, it is too late in the day to come and argue in that fashion and to say so. The whole question is, they know it for certain that since there is no statutory obligation they can do as they like. As I understand, there is no difficulty whatsoever—whatever one might say—that so far as the big newspapers are concerned, they are not in a position to pay according to the recommendations of the Wage Board. Let them come for-

ward with a statement that they do not make profits and it is not possible for them to do this. I can understand the scare created by Mr. Shantilal Shah—

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Mr. K. K. Shah!

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Mr. K. K. Shah is also connected with some newspapers. But the whole question is, I would not support the non-journalists if they had also included the small newspapers. They have not done so. They have completely excluded them and they say, we realise their difficulty. I understand from Mr. Ramamurti that the editor of the Hindu, Mr. Kasturi, who travelled with him today, says that he is prepared to honour all these recommendations, but what is standing in the way is the society.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: He has already given a statement in writing to the Labour Commissioner of Madras where he has offered to implement it in full. Now he is going back.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Mr. Dandekar has not disputed the figures quoted by Mr. Joshi. He did not say that the implementation of the wage board recommendations is beyond the capacity of these newspapers. In spite of implementing the recommendations, they would still make immense profits. I do not know what Mr. Hathi is going to say, but he is as much responsible for the present state of affairs as anybody else. They should have settled it then and there when they said that whatever agreement was arrived at, it was not mandatory but only recommendatory. They should have taken some steps then itself. They have delayed it long enough. I would have preferred promulgation of an ordinance when Parliament was not in session to see that the recommendations are implemented. It is not difficult even now. I am sure Parliament will support the Government if they bring forward a

legislation to see that the recommendations are implemented. I would not have supported the demands of the workers if I was not convinced. But I am convinced about it after going through the figures. All the figures quoted by Mr. Dandekar are all here given by the society. When my friend asked Mr. Dandekar, "What is the comparable wage in a job press and newspaper press?", he did not reply to it. He only said, I do not yield, because it is not given here. So, I once again request the Government not to delay it further, but bring forward legislation to implement the recommendations of the wage board.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, the entire country is blacked out today. The important newspapers are not coming. The chain of newspapers that have come to stay in our country have not only increased their riches enormously but they have also increased their influence. They have got a stranglehold over public opinion in this country. This is a matter that should concern every citizen who believes in democracy and free thinking. It is incumbent on the employers to implement the recommendations of the wage board. But they have gone back giving certain excuses which are not convincing to the MPs or to the general public. I earnestly make an appeal to the hon. Minister that this matter must be gone into thoroughly.

Here there seems to be one difficulty. Whatever some of our friends may say, the small and medium newspapers and their workers will not be affected because they know the financial ability of these newspapers. They do not bother them because they know what will be the repercussions. The newspapers will be closed and they will go out of employment. They know their responsibility.

Shri Shah had made out a very good case that an employee who is in Bombay living in the same conditions

works in a big newspaper and another works in a small newspaper. If the wage is different from one employee to another employee, conditions being the same, how can he be able to meet this? So I can only suggest that the Wage Board recommendations should be implemented in toto. With whatever legislative powers and legal sanctions that are there at the command of the Ministry, he has to implement it.

He must also give a serious thought to these employees who are working in small and medium newspapers. I am also prepared to throw a suggestion that there is nothing wrong to subsidise the small and medium newspapers if it goes to improve the working conditions of the employees working in these newspapers.

I would also earnestly appeal that every effort from now on should be made to encourage the language papers, the small papers and the medium papers which truly reflect public opinion and the democratic functioning of the country. I would boldly suggest that he should take this occasion to see that this monopoly of the big newspapers which is to the detriment of the country is broken.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of taking part in this discussion, but when I heard my friend, Shri Ramamurti, I was tempted to give my views about it. I am afraid, he, his friends and Shri Dandekar, are all wrong in the analysis of this quarrel.

With this quarrel the Government is intimately connected. It does not want that we expose the scandals of the Government here and that that should appear in the press. They are very anxious about it. They also want that nothing of our shouting, nothing of our raising the voice of disorder, nothing of our going out of the way and asking questions for 20 minutes should be recorded in the papers and that our constituents

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

should read that we are active people. This is all a conspiracy hatched between the Government and these papers.

All the speeches that have been made have gone off the rails. The Government is interested in it and so the Government is not going to bring about a settlement of this issue. It is vital to their interests and it is also vital to our interests. Nobody has suffered more by this strike than we of the Opposition party because what have the Congress Benches to talk about which can be reported, unless it is a Ministers speech? It is all *fika*.

You cannot help it. We cannot help a conspiracy between the capitalists and the Government. In so many things there is such a conspiracy in order to dam us so that the few lines that are given to us may not be given. Therefore they are willing to sacrifice the many lines that are given them. They might talk sense or nonsense. We might talk all sense, but we get two or three lines. But they are willing to sacrifice those great advertisements for themselves provided we are denied the few lines.

So the grievance is not of the employees; the grievance is of the Members of the Opposition parties. Therefore, the Opposition parties are, naturally, taking cudgels and they want the settlement to be brought about as soon as possible so that their few lines may be reported. Otherwise how are they going to stand for the next elections? I do not know why Shri Dandekar, being in the Opposition, should support these capitalist newspapers. He does not see that this conspiracy is against the Swatantra Party also, against all the Opposition parties. So, this question is not going to end as long as this conspiracy between the Government and the capitalist newspapers is going to last. That is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have extended time by more than 35 minutes.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): A reference was made to me in person. I should be given time. I have already written to the Speaker. The moment a reference was made to me, I wrote to the Speaker. If you do not want to give me chance, it is your choice.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Pasbani): I propose to refer to him again.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be simply on a personal explanation. I will permit him.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: If he is going to reply to a reference made to him, I am going to say many things about the *Times of India*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At some other occasion.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri S. M. Joshi, who raised the discussion about the strike in the newspaper industry made certain reference to me because I happen to be the Chairman of the Bennett Coleman & Co. If he had not made that reference, I would not have asked for your indulgence. Not that I would not have liked to speak, but I would not have pressed for it.

Shri S. M. Joshi made a reference saying that here is a man who has been appointed as the Chairman of this Company by court. This clearly indicates that I have no personal financial interest in the Company of which I am the Chairman. Coming to

the thing, whether I as Chairman did apply my mind to this or not, I might tell the House that, as a matter of fact, about this particular strike, the Secretary of the union in our establishment was having talks with the General Manager on the evening of the 22nd, on the eve of the strike, and the General Manager was trying to settle the whole question. I must make it clear to those who might not know that I have spent many more years in trade union work than the chairmanship of this Company which I happen to hold because of the order of the court. I know the difficulties of the workers. I have been telling my General Managers that whatever might happen to other papers, we must try to settle on our basis.

Then, Shri S. M. Joshi made a reference to the paying capacity. First of all, he quoted figures for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965. He made a reference to the burden of the establishment to the tune of Rs. 14 lakhs. Well, those are correct figures for those years. Whether the profits have gone down, I am not going to refer to that. I am going to refer to another thing. In addition to journalists and non-journalists, in this establishment, there are about 15 per cent. of the total workers in the job Department who are not covered by any of these wage boards, statutorily or otherwise. The union has all along been asking the management to consider the case of these workers. In this particular case, though there is no wage board about it, I have indicated to the General Manager that we must consider the case of these workers to a certain extent, though the management will not be able to manage to the full extent.

Another thing is this. Last week after the strike started—the Labour Minister will bear me out—I talked to him here in this House. I told him, “When my General Manager was negotiating on the eve of the strike and when we are prepared to negotiate so far as our unit is concerned,

why don't you do that? I am prepared to settle as far as my establishment is concerned.” This is what I told him. Then I learnt that the General Manager came to Delhi at the instance of the Labour Minister. After he came here, they met the Labour Minister, and I am told—if the Labour Minister has any other story to tell, I am prepared to hear that—that he promised, he said.... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): Who prevents any individual unit from coming to terms with its workers? Nobody prevents.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I am prepared to talk to the Union, but the Union has told the General Manager . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kunte, you have to conclude in two minutes.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Yes, Sir; I will finish.

The General Manager was told by the Secretary of the Union, “Talk to the Federation; now I have closed the door”. Therefore, this is the position. I am explaining the position about the unit with which I am concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why not talk to the Federation?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Coming to the point, the General Manager came here, and he was told, “All right, there will be talks at unit level”. He was prepared to talk at unit level. I am again prepared to talk at unit level. We have implemented the award and the agreement of 23rd April and 70 per cent is being paid; therefore, there is no hardship. This is the position in which I stand.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I want to ask him a question. Is it not a fact that, in implementing the recommendations of the journalists Wage Board, the position in Bennett Coleman & Co., has been such that the

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

journalists' wages are frozen. The are getting a peculiar salary: the basic salary may be Rs. 250, but the personal wages may be Rs. 2,000 and so forth. There is great discontentment among the employees of Bennett Coleman & Co. If he can settle it, it will clear the atmosphere for the settlement of the present crisis.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: The payments to the Directors of Bennett Coleman & Co., were fixed as Rs. 6,000 only two years back. Now they are supposed to be a few lakhs of rupees. The payments to Directors could increase from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 14 or 15 lakhs, but the wages of poor journalists cannot increase even on the basis of journalists' Wage Board award.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These questions are not relevant now. We are not relevant now. We are not discussing Bennett Coleman & Co. now. That discussion, we will have on some other occasion. (*Interruptions*) Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I have heard all the views expressed by the members. On the one hand, the representative of the workers' side, Mr. Joshi, blamed the Government for not having done anything . . .

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Effectively.

SHRI HATHI: Yes.

On the other side, Mr. Kunte, Mr. Shah and others blamed by Government and the Wage Board . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Siding them?

SHRI HATHI: I will let you know. You heard Mr. Kunte whether I am siding them or you or anybody else.

Out of the various employers, we have one here, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Times of India,

Mr. Kunte, and he made some personal observations. He made some reference to me also. I shall explain.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He also ignored the Federation.

SHRI HATHI: The question is this. He says that he was prepared to negotiate on the day before the strike, i.e., 22nd. The agreement of 23rd April says, "To enter into negotiations immediately to settle the dispute at issue in connection with the recommendations of the Wage Board for non-journalists employees and their implementation, to complete negotiations within a period of one month from the date". 23rd April was the date of the agreement: one month would be 24th May. But this happened only in July—20/7 or 19/7. Why could negotiations not be completed before one month was over? Even now I say this. If he is prepared, let him declare here and now that he is prepared to implement hundred per cent the recommendations of the Wage Board.

SHRI DATTATRAYA: I am prepared to negotiate.

SHRI HATHI: He says that now after reating all the difficulties saying that it is recomendatory and not binding—I am replying to Shri Kunte alone—

'I am prepared to negotiate'. Let him now say that he is prepared to implement it 100 per cent and I am sure everybody will agree.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: That will also ensure his election next time.

SHRI HATHI: To say that he is prepared to negotiate till the last minute of the strike and then say that the manager came and met me and so on is something I cannot quite appreciate. Yes he met me. I shall even explain the position. I am not

going back on what has happened. In fact, on 23rd April, they were to go on strike—I am replying to Shri Joshi and others—and we were working upto 12.30 that night trying to arrive at a settlement. An agreement was reached at that time. The agreement was that 70 per cent should be paid as interim pending a settlement. Within one month, this settlement should be negotiated. One month had passed. In between, this controversy has arisen saying that it will be recommendatory and not binding. Therefore, the Federation of the workers took objection to this. 'On the one hand, we are entering into an agreement at the national level; on the other, you say that it is not binding. How can there be this position?

Now there was again a deadlock. I again intervened and said, 'Yes, it is true that when both the central organisations enter into an agreement, it should be an agreement and should be binding.' But the IENS said that they have no legal sanction, 'How can we implement it or enforce it?' There is certainly force in that point. But there also I tried to intervene and suggest a via media. I said "All right you come to the negotiating table. They try to negotiate. At the time, when you reach agreement or about to reach agreement, you go back to your constituents and ask, 'How many of you are prepared?' and then in the agreement that is recorded, say that the IENS representing the following come to this agreement". That means that it will be binding only them. I did not want to bind them all on behalf of those who were not agreeable. That via media was suggested. On the 17th July the negotiations started. Again on 20th, the negotiations failed, because they only went from 70 to 75 per cent. The progress that was to be done in three months was not done, and ultimately they reached the figure of 75, to which the workers were not agreeable. I again tried. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday I met them and tried to see if it was possible for me to settle it.

With great respect to Acharyaji, I would say that there was no collusion whatsoever. I knew it was said in a lighter mood. But it would be too much for me to say of the remark of an elder member that it was a lighter mood.

It has pained me that I have not been able to effect a settlement. I have wasted a number of hours and tried to persuade both the employers and workers. But it could not be done.

Then take the question about this implementation and the capacity of small newspapers. Shri Shantilal Shah referred to the small newspapers and said 'What will they do?' We have seen categories of newspapers. This quarrel is only in regard to 1, 2 and 3; it has nothing to do with 4-7. In regard to those newspapers, I have even discussed with the workers. They have not gone on strike and I can still assure the house that I will make them reasonable. In regard to classes 4 to 7, there will be difficulty.

The question is only so far as the bigger newspapers are concerned who have the capacity to pay and who are not paying. I say this even now; if they can convince me that they have not the capacity, I am still prepared to argue with the workers that they should not go in for it. But they have the capacity to pay.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: They have no will to pay.

SHRI HATHI: That is a different matter. Therefore, that disposes of the question of whether they have the capacity to pay or not.

Then the question arises about the various categories. Shri Dandekar brought out the point whether the scales of pay are higher in the same region and in different regions. Out of the number of categories, there are three or four categories which

[Shri Hathi]

were cited. Of these, in the case of two we have already amended because we have gone through it. If one or two other categories are left out, that can also be a matter of negotiation.

I do not want to go into the merits of this. It can be settled. We have already changed two, for which they are blaming us saying that these are pro-employer changes which we have made. These are the categories which we have changed. If there are one or two left, that is also a matter which can be negotiated.

The whole question is: are we solving this or not? Or is there going to be a deadlock continuously and for ever? How can we solve it? So far as the Government side is concerned, it should be understood very clearly that there is a wage board recommendation accepted by Government and announced by them. We have to abide by it. There is no question about it. But if there are difficulties, parties can settle by negotiation. That is why I have been trying. I still make this appeal. Let there still be negotiations and discussions. Let us not break them on the plea of minor formalities, whether it will be at the plant level or unit level or Federation level. After all, there are the six newspapers and workers who have settled among themselves.

So far as the plant level is concerned—I am replying to Shri Kunte—it is true that the employers met me and then I said, 'Yes, I will put it to them'. I did so, but they said, 'Why should the Federation not have the status? All the time they have done it.' Merely standing on status, prestige and formalities is something I am not in favour of.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why the Federation be by passed? Suppose I call Shri Kunte as Kunte and not BKD Secretary.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I would not feel sorry.

SHRI HATHI: Ultimately a solution has to be reached. Why was the Hindu negotiating?

Then the question of small newspapers comes.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is a small, class 3 newspaper. It has implemented it. Other newspapers of classes 4 to 7 want to have an agreement now. I agree with Shri Shah that there are cases of fitment and adjustment which will have to be done. But these can be done at the plant level. I have no objection. Once having agreed to the general principle of accepting or paying or what the basis should be, some cases of adjustment and fitment can be done at the plant level. So I do not think there will be any difficulty.

The whole question before us is the strike which is the major question which we are all concerned. We should all co-operate and see that the strike is withdrawn and workers resume their work.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The major question is the fate of the Wage Board.

SHRI HATHI: The Wage Board is a non-statutory wage board. It has been deliberately kept so. We set up 22 wage boards. We have got the final recommendations of 14 already. In most of these cases, implementation has been going on smoothly. In some cases, coal, iron ore, limestone and so on, there have been some difficulties. But by and large this is being done, because both the workers and the employers and the industrial relations machinery try to bring the parties together and settle it. This has been done. I have been hesitating all this time to make it statutory because it will lose the collective bargaining power; it will mean that there is no Union, no organisation which can go to the employer and negotiate and bargain for wages; it should be only

legal and then only our conduct will be legalised and then only we can function. But as Shri Dandekar has suggested, if the parties cannot settle by negotiation and discussion, Government will have no alternative but to make it statutory and assume the powers so that the recommendations can be implemented. That is the only way out.

We have a Wage Board for the journalists. What happened to that? They have gone to the High Court and the Supreme Court. The courts have luckily ordered that they should continue to pay according to the Wage Board recommendation till the case is decided. That is something whereby the workers do not suffer, but there it is a question which can be decided in a few months. In the Supreme Court I know that they will take a view which will be certainly legal, just and responsible, I have no doubt about it, and therefore I am not going to comment on it. After all, every party has the right to go to the court of law, but the question is whether it creates bitterness or goodwill, whether it will add to good and cordial relations. Can we not settle it otherwise? So, my appeal is that if it is necessary it will be done, but yet let us not merely say good-bye to negotiations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How long are you going to wait?

SHRI HATHI: I am not waiting. I am telling all those like Mr. Kunte who can influence. Let Mr. Kunte announce here and now that he is implementing 100 per cent the Wage Board recommendations.

Therefore, the courses open to the Government would be these. We can refer to adjudication, but that would mean three, four or five years. On that there would be appeal to the High Court and Supreme Court, and of course, the workers cannot wait so long.

Then, it can be referred, as Mr. Joshi suggested, to arbitration, provided it is very quick and final. We can examine it if both parties agree. But failing all this, the only course open would be to have powers with the Government, so that this can be implemented. That is all that I have to say.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am reading the terms of the agreement that was entered into on 23rd April:

"The parties agree to enter into negotiations immediately to settle the disputed issues connected with the recommendation of the Wage Board for non-journalist employees in their implementation; to complete negotiations within a period of one month from the date."

The parties are the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the All India Newspapers' Association. At that time they never made a report that the negotiations would be entered into unit-wise. Is it correct, because you were there?

SHRI HATHI: Yes.

13.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday July 31, 1968/Śravaṇa 9, 1890 (Saka).